

The  
ILLUSTRATED  
HANDBOOK  
FOR  
TRAVELLERS

THROUGH THE

UNITED STATES

AMERICA

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HIGHLANDS,  
( Hudson River.)

THE  
ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK,

A

New Guide for Travelers

THROUGH THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

CONTAINING A

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, WATERING PLACES, COLLEGES, ETC., ETC.; WITH THE RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES, THE DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE, AND THE FARES ON THE GREAT TRAVELING ROUTES.

Embellished with 125 highly finished Engravings.

ACCOMPANIED BY  
A LARGE AND ACCURATE MAP.

BY J. CALVIN SMITH.



NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED BY SHERMAN & SMITH,  
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This work will be revised *twice* yearly, and all the latest information, relating to the railroads, stage-routes, &c., inserted.

SHERMAN & SMITH.

 For Table of foreign coins, and the value of American coins in English, French, and German currency, see page 234.

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P R E F A C E .

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In presenting to the public a work like the present, it is expected that the compiler should give some account of the grounds on which he rests his claim to attention. The materials for this little volume have mostly been drawn from official documents and from information procured by agents who have travelled over most of the territory herein described, and it will hence be found as perfect as it is possible for a work of this character to be made. The illustrations, which are mostly original, or have been carefully selected from the most faithful representations, are engraved in the best style by eminent artists, and will bear comparison with the most finished specimens of the art. They exhibit views of the most remarkable natural scenery, cities, colleges, &c. These engravings will be found of great utility, conveying as they do a far better idea of the objects than could be derived from the most labored description. The directions for Travellers, printed in *italics*, and following the description of each place, will prove very useful, especially the time of arrival and departure of cars, steamboats, and stages at and from each place;—these, with the prices of fare, have been arranged with the greatest care, and may be relied upon for their accuracy. The Railroads, with the Depots, and the distances between them, are shown in the Tables of Routes, and will also be found, together with all the Steamboat and Stage Routes, accurately delineated on the accompanying Map. Great labor has been bestowed in collating and adjusting, in the most minute manner, on the Map, a larger amount of correct information than can be found in any similar work, in so condensed a form.

# YRARE U.S. RAILROADS.

By referring to the number of route in the body of the work, from the last column of this table, the length of the road in operation may be found, with the name of each depot and the distances between. Those Railroads not having a reference are not in operation in any portion.

Names of Railroads.	State.	From	To	Ms. long	No. of Route.
Albany & W. Stockbridge	N. Y.	Greenbush	Mass. S. Line	38½	52,144
Alabama, Florida & Geo.	Flor.	Pensacola	Montgomery, Ala.	156½	
Alexandria & Cheneyv.	La.	Alexandria	Chenevville	30	Trans*
Annapolis & Elk Ridge	Md.	Washington Br.	Annapolis	20	267
Athens Br. Geo. R. R.	Geo.	Union Point	Athens	39	384
Atlantic & St. Lawrence	Me.	Portland	Montreal, Can.		
Attica and Buffalo . . .	N. Y.	Attica	Buffalo	31	150,205
Attica and Hornellsville	"	N. Y. & Erie R.R.	Attica	60	
Auburn and Rochester	"	Auburn	Rochester	78	150,205
Auburn and Syracuse .	"	Syracuse	Auburn	26	150,205
Alton and Shelbyville .	Ill.	Alton	Shelbyville	71½	
Alton and Shawneetown	"	"	Shawneetown	145	
Baltimore and Ohio . . .	Md.	Baltimore	Wheeling, Va.	360	264,336
Balt. and Susquehanna	"	"	Penn. State Line	36	247,260
Bangor and Old Town	Me.	Bangor	Old Town	10	4
Bear Mountain . . . .	Pa.	Dauphin	Bearmont	28	Trans.
Beaver Meadow . . . .	"	Perryville	Beaver Meadow	26	"
Berkshire . . . . .	Mass.	Conn. State Line	West Stockbridge	23	118
Bloomington and Pekin	Ill.	Bloomington	Pekin	36½	
Bordentown, Trenton Br.	N. J.	Bordentown	Trenton	6	206
Boston and Lowell . . .	Mass.	Boston	Lowell	25½	27
Boston and Maine . . . .	"	"	S. Berwick, Me.	72	4, 21
Boston and Providence	"	"	Providence, R. I.	42	67,85
Boston and Worcester .	"	"	Worcester	44	121,144
Branch of Central . . . .	Ill.	Shelbyville	Indiana State Line	71½	
Buffalo & Niagara Falls	N. Y.	Buffalo	Niagara Falls	22½	199
Cahawba and Marion .	Ala.	Cahawba	Marion	27	
Canal Railroad . . . . .	Conn.	New Haven	Pittsfield, Mass.		
Camden and Amboy . . .	N. J.	South Amboy	Camden	61	207
Camden and Woodbury	"	"	Woodbury	9	219
Camden Br. S. C. R. R.	S. C.	Columbia Branch	Camden	30	
Carbondale . . . . .	Pa.	Carbondale	Honesdale	16½	235
Carrolton . . . . .	La.	New Orleans	La Fayette	4½	440
Catawissa . . . . .	Pa.	Tamaqua	Catawissa	51	Trans.
Central . . . . .	Mass.	Greenfield	Burlington, Vt.	102½	
Central . . . . .	Pa.	Chambersburg	Pittsburg	150	
Central . . . . .	Va.	Richmond	Guyandotte	300	
Central . . . . .	Geo.	Savannah	Macon	190½	379,401
Central . . . . .	Mich.	Detroit	New Buffalo	92½	542
Central . . . . .	Ill.	Cairo	Galena	450	
Champlain and Conn. R.	Vt.	Burlington	Bellows Falls	116½	
Champlain & St. Lawrence	Can.	St. Johns	La Prairie	15	129, C.
Chesterfield . . . . .	Va.	Manchester	Coal mine	13½	
Cheshire . . . . .	N. H.	Fitzwilliam	Bellows Falls	45	
Chicopee Branch . . .	Mass.	Conn. R. R.	Chicopee Falls	2	62
Chippewa & Queenstown	Can.	Chippewa	Queeustown	10	205, C.
Cayuga & Susquehanna	N. Y.	Ithaca	Owego	28½	134,136
City Point . . . . .	Va.	Petersburg	City Point	9	234
Clinton and Port Hudson	La.	Port Hudson	Clinton	28	Trans.
Columbia . . . . .	Pa.	Philadelphia	Columbia	82	223
Columbia Br. S. C. R. R.	S. C.	Branchville	Columbia	66	368
Connecticut River . . .	Mass.	Springfield	Greenfield	36	62
Concord . . . . .	N. H.	Nashua	Concord	35	27
Cumberland Valley . . .	Pa.	Harrisburg	Chambersburg	50	225,246
Dedham Branch . . . .	Mass.	B. and P. R. R.	Dedham	2	67
Detroit and Pontiac . .	Mich.	Detroit	Pontiac	25	540
Eastern . . . . .	Mass.	Boston	Portsmouth, N. H.	51	1, 21
Elizabeth & Somerville	N. J.	Elizabethport	Somerville	26	210
Erie and Kalamazoo	Ohio.	Toledo	Adrian, Mich.	33	550

\* The Railroads referred to thus [Trans.] are used for transportation of coal, &c.

Fall River . . . . .	Mass.	Fall River	N. Braintree	42	68,70
Fitchburg . . . . .	"	Charlestown	Fitchburg	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Franklin . . . . .	Pa.	Chambersburg	Williamsport, Md.	30	246
Frederick Branch . .	Md.	B. and O. R. R.	Frederick	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	263
Franklin and Bristol .	N. H.	Northern R. R.	Bristol	12	
Galena and Chicago .	Ill.	Chicago	Peru	100	
Georgia . . . . .	Geo.	Augusta	Atlanta	171	385,499
Gloucester Branch . .	Mass.	Beverly	Gloucester	12	1
Grand Gulf & Pt. Gibson .	Miss.	Grand Gulf	Port Gibson	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	p. 158
Great Falls Branch . .	N. H.	Somersworth	Great Falls	3	3
Gettysburg Extension .	Pa.	Gettysburg	Hagerstown, Md.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Greenville and Roanoke .	Va.	Hicksford	Gaston, N. C.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	292,344
Great Western . . . . .	Can.	Niagara R.	Sandwich	220	
Harlem . . . . .	N. Y.	New York	Albany	144	126
Hartford & New Haven .	Conn.	New Haven	Mass. State Line	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,123
Hartford and Springfield .	Mass.	Springfield	Conn. State Line	6	65,123
Harrisburg & Lancaster .	Pa.	Lancaster	Harrisburg	36	223
Hazleton . . . . .	"	Hazleton	Hazleton mines	10	Trans.
Hempstead Branch . .	N. Y.	L. Island R. R.	Hempstead	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	121
Hiawassee . . . . .	Tenn.	Knoxville	Cross Plains, Geo.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Housatonic . . . . .	Conn.	Bridgeport	Mass. State Line	73	118,124
Hudson and Berkshire .	N. Y.	Hudson	"	31	142
Hudson River . . . . .	"	New York	Albany	145	
Jackson and Brandon .	Miss.	Jackson	Brandon	12	471
Kennebec and Portland .	Me.	Portland	Augusta	58	
La Grange and Memphis .	Tenn.	Memphis	La Grange	63	
Lawrenceburg & Indiana ap.	Ia.	Lawrenceburg	Indianapolis	100	
Lewiston . . . . .	N. Y.	Lockport R. R.	Lewiston	3	199
Lexington & W. Camb.	Mass.	Lexington	W. Cambridge	7	37
Lexington and Ohio . .	Ky.	Frankfort	Lexington	28	504
Lehigh and Susquehanna .	Pa.	Wilkesbarre	White Haven	20	227
Linden and Demopolis .	Ala.	Linden	Demopolis	12	
Little Schuylkill . . . .	Pa.	Port Clinton	Tamaqua	29	Trans.
Little Miami . . . . .	Ohio.	Cincinnati	Springfield	84	338
Lockport & Niagara Falls .	N. Y.	Lockport	Niagara Falls	24	195
Long Island . . . . .	"	Brooklyn	Greenport	96	121
Louisa . . . . .	Va.	Petomac R. R.	Gordonsville	35	288 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macon and Western . . .	Geo.	Macon	Atlanta	101	382,387
Madison & Indianapolis .	Ia.	Madison	Indianapolis	83	530,534
Mad River . . . . .	Ohio	Springfield	Sandusky City	134	338
Manfield and Sandusky .	"	Sandusky	Mansfield	56	338 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marblehead Branch . . .	Mass.	Salem	Marblehead	3	1
Mauch Chunk . . . . .	Pa.	Mauch Chunk	Coal mines	9	Trans.
Memphis Br. W. & A.R.R.	Geo.	Kingston	Rome	18	499
Mexican Gulf . . . . .	La.	New Orleans	Pascagoula Sound	60	
Milbury Branch . . . . .	Mass.	B. and W. R. R.	Milbury	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
Mine Hill . . . . .	Pa.	Schuylkill Haven	Mine Hill Gap	20	Trans.
Mississippi . . . . .	Miss.	Natchez	Canton	140	466
Mine Hill & Schuylkill H.	Pa.	Schuylkill Haven	Coal mines	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trans.
Mohawk and Hudson . . .	N. Y.	Albany	Schenectady	16	150,205
Montgomery & West Pt.	Ala.	Montgomery	West Point, Geo.	85	387,422
Morris and Essex . . . .	N. J.	Newark	Morristown	23	208
Mount Carbon . . . . .	Pa.	Mt. Carbon	Coal mines	9	Trans.
Muscogee . . . . .	Geo.	Barnesville	Columbus	65	
Nashua and Lowell . . .	Mass.	Lowell	Nashua, N. H.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
Nashville & Chattanooga .	Tenn.	Nashville	Chattanooga		
New Bedford & Taunton .	Mass.	New Bedford	Taunton	20	68
Newburgh Branch . . . .	N. Y.	N. Y. & E. R. R.	Newburg		
New Orleans City . . . .	Lou.	New Orleans	Streets	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
N. Orleans & Nashville . .	"	"	Lou. State Line	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	
N. Orleans & L. Borgne . .	"	"	Lake Borgne	5	
New York and Erie . . .	N. Y.	Piermont	Dunkirk	451	131
N. York and New Haven .	"	New York	New Haven, Ct.	78	
New Jersey . . . . .	N. J.	Jersey City	New Brunswick	34	135,231
New Castle & French T.	Del.	New Castle	Frenchtown, Md.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	230
N. Pittsb'rg & Mississippi .	Ill.	Mississippi R.	Coal mines	6	Trans.
North Carolina . . . . .	N. C.	Raleigh	Camden, S. C.	150	
Northern . . . . .	N. H.	Concord	Lebanon	68	
Northern . . . . .	N. Y.	Plattsburg	Ogdensburg		
Northern Cross Road . . .	Ill.	Quincy	Indiana State Line	230	566
Norwich and Worcester .	Mass.	Worcester	Allyns Pt., Conn.	66	66,121
Omulgee and Flint . . .	Geo.	Spalding	Albany	60	

Ohio . . . . .	Ohio	Conneaut	Manhattan	177
Old Colony . . . . .	Mass.	Boston	Plymouth	37 69
Paterson and Hudson .	N. J.	2½ from Jersey City	Paterson	14 134
Palmyra & Jacksonburg	Mich.	Palmyra	Jacksonburg	46
Philadelphia & Trenton	Pa.	Philadelphia	Trenton, N. J.	28 135,206
Phila. Wilmngt' n & Balt.	"	"	Baltimore, Md.	97 135,278
Phila. Ger. T. & Norris T.	"	"	Norristown	21 221
Phila. Reading & Pottsv.	"	"	Pottsville	92 221
Philadelphia City . . .	"	"	Streets	6 City
Peoria and Warsaw .	Ill.	Peoria	Warsaw	116
Petersburg and Roanoke	Va.	Petersburg	Blakely, N. C.	63 273
Pittsfield & North Adams	Mass.	Pittsfield	North Adams	20
Pontchartrain . . . . .	La.	New Orleans	L. Pontchartrain	5
Portland and Augusta .	Me.	Portland	Augusta	
Portsm'th, Saco & Portl'd	"	"	Portsmouth, N.H.	51 1,21
Portsmouth & Roanoke	Va.	Portsmouth	Weldon, N. C.	78 297,342
Ports. & Roanoke Exten.	N. C.	Weldon	Littleton	
Portage . . . . .	Pa.	Hollidaysburg	Johnstown	36 p. 230
Pottsville and Danville	"	Sunbury	Shamokin	20 Trans.
Providence & Worcester	R. I.	Providence	Worcester, Mass.	
Quincy . . . . .	Mass.	Quincy	Neponset R.	3 Trans.
Raisin River & L. Erie	Mich.	Monroe	Lake Erie	4 "
Raleigh and Gaston .	N. C.	Raleigh	Gaston	841 292
Raymond Branch . . .	Miss.	Boulton	Raymond	6 470
Ramapo . . . . .	N. J.	Paterson	N. Y. & E. R. R.	
Rensselaer and Saratoga	N. Y.	Troy	Ballston	25 147
Richmond and Potomac	Va.	Richmond	Potomac R.	75 273,288
Richmond & Petersburg	"	"	Petersburg	22 273,288
Rochester . . . . .	N. Y.	Rochester	Carthage	3 Trans.
Saratoga & Schenectady	"	Schenectady	Saratoga Springs	21 146
Saratoga & Washington	"	Saratoga Springs	Whitehall	40
Schenectady and Troy	"	Troy	Schenectady	20 151
Seima and Tennessee .	Ala.	Seima	Gunter's Landing	170
Snelby and Detroit .	Mich.	Detroit	Utica	17
South Carolina . . . .	S. C.	Charleston	Hamburg	136 369,383
Southern . . . . .	Mich.	Monroe	Lake Michigan	189 549
Skaneateles Branch .	N. Y.	A. & S. R. R.	Skaneateles	5 150
St. Josephs and Iola .	Flor.	St. Josephs	Iola	28
Susquehanna & Lehigh	Pa.	Wilkesbarre	White Haven	20 227
Syracuse and Utica .	N. Y.	Utica	Syracuse	53 150,203
Stonington . . . . .	Conn.	Stonington	Providence, R. I.	47 67,122
Taunton Branch . . .	Mass.	Mansfield	Taunton	11 67
Tallahassee . . . . .	Flor.	Tallahassee	Port Leon	24 408
Tioga, C. I. & M. Co. .	N. Y.	Corning	Blossburg	40 222
Tonawanda . . . . .	"	Attica	Buffalo	43 150,203
Troy and Greenbush .	"	Greenbush	Troy	6 147,124
Trenton & N. Brunswick	N. J.	New Brunswick	Trenton	24 135,231
Tuscumbia and Decatur	Ala.	Tuscumbia	Decatur	45 435,499
Utica and Schenectady	N. Y.	Schenectady	Utica	78 150,203
Valley . . . . .	Pa.	Schuylkill R.	Coal mines	20 Trans.
Verm't & Massachusetts	Mass.	Fitchburg	Brattleboro', Vt.	65
Vicksburg and Jackson	Miss.	Vicksburg	Jackson	45 472
Warrenton Branch . . .	Geo.	Georgia R. R.	Warrenton	3 385
Waynesboro' . . . . .	"	Augusta	Brinsonville	58
Wash'ton Br. (B. & O. R.)	Md.	8 m. fm. Baltimore	Washington	30 266,278
West Feliciana . . . .	La.	St. Francisville	Woodville, Miss.	26 440
Western . . . . .	Mass.	Worcester	N. Y. State Line	118 52,144
Western New York . . .	N. Y.	Syracuse	Oswego	35
Western and Atlantic .	Geo.	Atlanta	Chattanooga, Ten.	139 382
Westminster Branch .	Md.	B. and S. R. R.	Westminster	10 260
West Chester Branch	Pa.	Columbia R. R.	West Chester	9 223
West Philadelphia . . .	"	Philadelphia	Columbia R. R.	9 223
West Stockbridge . . .	Mass.	W. Stockbridge	N. Y. State Line	2 118,124
Williamsport & Elmira	Pa.	Williamsport	Elmira, N. Y.	222
Wilmington & Raleigh	N. C.	Wilmington	Weldon	160 273,352
Winchester & Potomac	Va.	Harpers Ferry	Winchester	32 268
Worcester and Nashua	Mass.	Worcester	Nashua, N. H.	45
Wetumpka and Coosa	Ala.	Wetumpka	Coosa	56
York & Maryland Line	Pa.	York	Maryland Line	21 247,336
York and Wrightsville	"	"	Wrightsville	12 247,336
Ypsilanti and Tecumseh	Mich.	Ypsilanti	Tecumseh	24

There are several other short roads used for the transportation of coal, &c.

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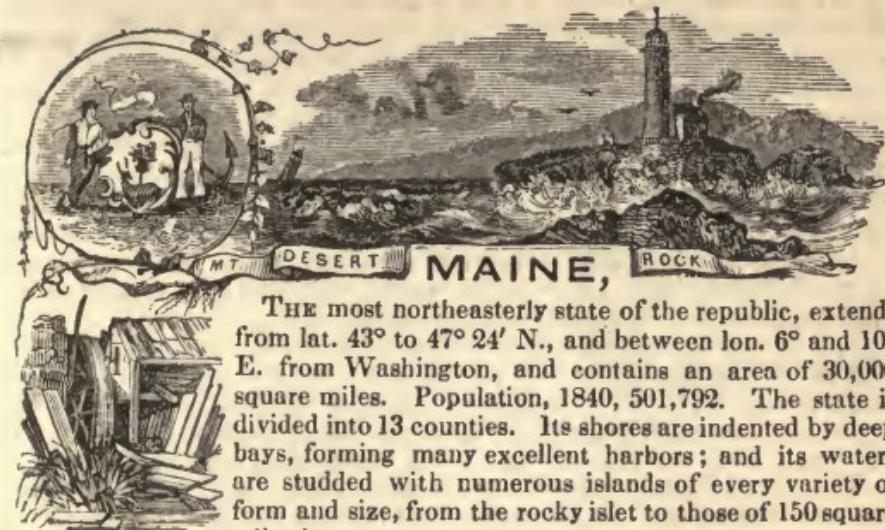
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THE most northeasterly state of the republic, extends from lat.  $43^{\circ}$  to  $47^{\circ} 24'$  N., and between lon.  $6^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  E. from Washington, and contains an area of 30,000 square miles. Population, 1840, 501,792. The state is divided into 13 counties. Its shores are indented by deep bays, forming many excellent harbors; and its waters are studded with numerous islands of every variety of form and size, from the rocky islet to those of 150 square miles in extent.

Near the coast the surface is level, but it rises on proceeding inland; and most part of the state is hilly, forming in many places a congeries of hills, or elevated cones, several of which reach an elevation of 4000 feet, and Mt. Katahdin rises to the height of 5335 feet above the level of the sea. In the northwest, an elevated ridge forms the water-shed dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Atlantic; a lateral branch of this ridge, of still less elevation, separates the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers from the St. John's.

It has been estimated that one-sixth part of the surface of Maine consists of water. There are numerous lakes, the largest and most noted of which are Moosehead, Sebago, Chesuncook, and Umbagog. A part of the waters of the latter extend into New Hampshire. Some of these lakes are justly celebrated for the picturesque beauties of their scenery. A steam-boat has been built to ply on the waters of Moosehead lake. The Kennebec and the Penobscot are the two most important streams,—the former is navigable to Augusta, and the latter to Bangor. Their shores are adorned with villages, and the *intervals* along their margins are the most fertile and best cultivated in the state. The Saco, Androscoggin, and St. Croix rivers enter the Atlantic. St. John's and its confluent, the Wallowa, Allagash, and Aroostook, drain the northern part of the state. The St. John's forms a part of the northern boundary of the state, by the late treaty of Washington, and its waters are open to the free navigation of both nations. The principal bays are—Casco, Penobscot, Machias, and Passamaquoddy.

The climate is healthy; but the winters are long and severe. The principal productions are—Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, and the grasses. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish an immense amount of pine and other lumber. Marble and lime are extensively exported. On the sea-coast large quantities of cod-fish are dried and prepared for the market; and the rivers abound in excellent salmon. Ship-building is extensively carried on.

The principal literary institutions are—Bowdoin College, at Brunswick; Waterville College, at Waterville; the Bangor Theological Seminary, at Bangor; and the Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield; and there are about 90 academies and 4000 common schools throughout the state.

The government is vested in a governor, senate, and house of representatives, who are elected annually. The senate consists of 31, and the house of representatives of 151 members. Seven counsellors are elected by the legislature to advise the governor on all matters pertaining to his legislative duties. The judiciary consists of a supreme judicial court and a court of common pleas, each composed of a chief-justice and two associate justices. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until they have attained the age of 70 years. The right of suffrage is possessed by every male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed,) who shall have resided in the state for three months next preceding an election.

The first permanent settlement in Maine was made about the year 1630; and in 1652 the inhabitants were placed under the jurisdiction, and formed a part of, the colony, subsequently the state of Massachusetts. It was styled the District of Maine until the year 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as an independent state. The constitution was formed in 1819.

The railroads, with the distances between each depot, will be found in the accompanying tables of routes; for example, see Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad pages. 61 and 62.



### PORTLAND,

The metropolis, is situated on a peninsula, at the western extremity of Casco bay. It is 105 miles from Boston, 320 from New York, and 545 from Washington. Population, 15,500. The harbor is safe, spacious, and easy of access; completely land-locked; and is well defended by forts Preble and Scammel. The ground on which the city is built, rises at its eastern and northern extremities, presenting a beautiful appearance when approached from the sea—rising like an amphitheatre between two hills. The public buildings are—a court-house, jail, city hall, custom-house, an exchange, an athenæum, with a library of 5,000 volumes, 16 churches, and 11 academies. On Mt. Joy, an eminence a little to the northeast part of the city, is an observatory 82 feet high, and 226 feet above the level of the sea, from which a beautiful view is obtained of the harbor, its islands, and the surrounding country. Cars leave daily for Boston and the intermediate places. Fare to Boston, \$3. Stages leave daily for Eastport and Calais, via Brunswick, Thomaston, and Belfast; also for Houlton, via Augusta and Bangor. A triweekly line runs to the White Mountains; and also to Quebec, via Augusta and Norridgewock. Steamboats ply between Boston and Portland, and Bangor and Portland.

 For tables of distances, see routes in Maine, pages 61 to 79 where will be found the railroad, steamboat, and stage routes from the cities and principal towns throughout the state, with the distances between the intermediate places.

AUGUSTA, the capital, is situated on both sides of the Kennebec river,

43 miles from the sea, and at the head of sloop navigation. It is 150 miles NNE. from Boston, 469 from New York, and 595 from Washington; and contains a state house, a United States arsenal, a state insane hospital, a high school, 6 churches, and 6,000 inhabitants. *The State House* is situated on an eminence, on the west side of the river. The central part is 84 feet long, and 56 deep, with two wings, each 34 feet long and 54 deep. It has a Doric portico of 8 columns; and before it is a spacious park, adorned with trees and shrubbery. There is a fine bridge across the Kennebec, and a substantial dam has been constructed across the river a short distance above, forming a very extensive water-power. *Stages leave daily for Portland and Bangor; three times a week for Belfast and Thomaston; for Anson and Phillips, and also for Fryeburg.*



BANGOR is situated at the head of navigation, on the west side of the Penobscot river, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,320 feet long. It is 222 miles from Boston, 436 from New York, 663 from Washington. It occupies an eminence from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. Steamboats ply regularly between this place, Portland, and Boston. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 7 churches, the Bangor Theological Seminary, 2 academies, and about 11,000 inhabitants. The Theological Seminary has 3 professors, 50 students, 139 alumni, and 7,000 volumes in its library. It gives a classical and theological course in four years. The lumber trade of Bangor is extensive. *Stages leave daily for Portland; three times a week to Houlton; also for Calais, Castine, Belfast, Skowhegan, &c.*

Old Town is on an island of the same name in Penobscot river, 12 miles from Bangor; here are manufactured immense quantities of boards, &c. On another island, about a mile above, are the remnant of Penobscot Indians, (about 360.) They have a small church.

BRUNSWICK is situated on the left bank of the Androscoggin river, at the Pejepscot Falls, which here make an extensive water-power. It contains 9 churches, two academies, a cotton and woolen factory, and 4,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of *Bowdoin College*, which was founded in 1794, and organized in 1802;



has a president and nine professors, or other instructors, 749 alumni, 190 students, and 23,950 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in September. Attached to this institution, is Maine Medical School, founded in 1820, which has 4 professors, 60 students, and 464 graduates. The lectures commence on the 15th of February, annually. The philosophical apparatus and cabinets of anatomical preparations, mineralogy, and natural history, are very complete. It received a donation of \$10,000 from James Bowdoin, Esquire, its principal benefactor, from whom it was named. The state has granted it five townships of land and \$3,000 annually. Its principal edifice has been

several times burned, but has been rebuilt. The college chapel, a granite edifice, is in the Romanesque style of architecture.

**BATH** is situated on the right bank of Kennebec river, 12 miles from the sea. It is built on a declivity, and extends for a mile and a half along the river, and three-fourths of a mile back from it. It has an excellent harbor, and vessels of the largest class come up to its wharves. It contains 2 banks, several churches, 5 academies, 75 stores, and 5,500 inhabitants. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Portland, and Boston, the most part of the year.

**THOMASTON** is situated at the head of St. George's bay, and contains the Baptist Theological Institute, a bank, 3 academies, the state prison, several churches, and 5,000 inhabitants. The Theological Institute was founded 1837; has 2 professors, 23 students, and 500 volumes in its library. The state prison is near the bank of the river, and attached to it are 10 acres of ground. The buildings are of stone, surrounded by a high wall. Immense quantities of lime of the best quality are manufactured here.

**BELFAST** is pleasantly situated on an arm of Penobscot bay, 30 miles from the sea; and has a spacious harbor, sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It has several churches, an academy, and 4,500 inhabitants.



**EASTPORT** is situated on Moose Island, and is connected by a bridge with the main land. It is the easternmost town in the United States; has a good harbor, and contains 5 churches, an academy, a United States garrison, and 2,000 inhabitants.

**CALAIS** is situated on the right bank of the St. Croix river, at the falls, opposite St. Andrews, 250 miles from Portland, and has about 3,000 inhabitants.

**HALLOWELL** is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Kennebec river, and contains 5 churches, an academy, and 5,000 inhabitants. Steamboats ply to Portland and Boston. Gneiss is extensively quarried under the name of Hallowell granite, and exported to most of the eastern states.

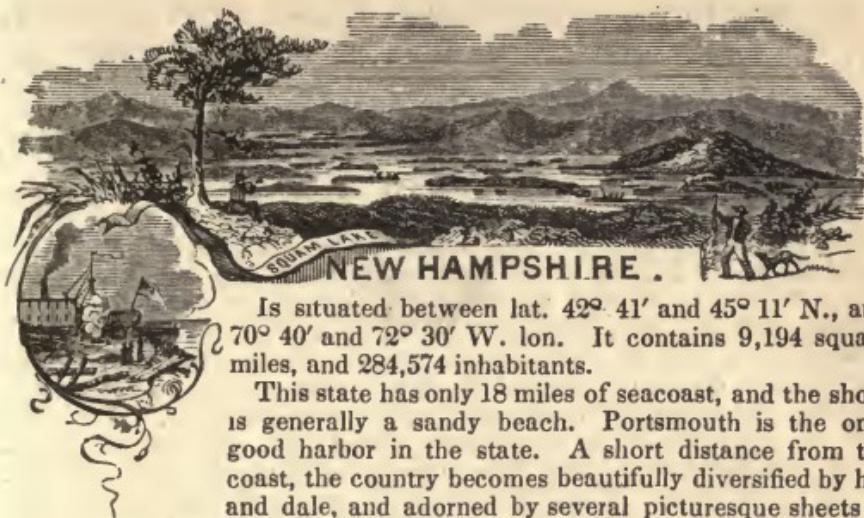
**CASTINE** is situated on a promontory in the E. side of Penobscot bay, and has a good harbor. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants.

**Houlton**, 120 miles NNE. of Bangor, is situated on a small stream emptying into St. John's river, near the New Brunswick line. It contains the Hancock barracks, a United States military post, several stores, and 1,500 inhabitants.

**WATERVILLE**, 18 miles north of Augusta, is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec river, near the Teconick Falls; and contains a bank, several churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Waterville College under the direction of the Baptists. It has a president and six professors, 210 alumni, 70 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August.

**Fryeburg**, 48 miles from Portland, is beautifully situated on a plain, and contains a church and an academy. Lovell's Pond lies near the village, famous as the scene of a desperate fight between the whites and Indians in early times.

**Topsham** on the Androscoggin river; **Gardiner** and **Norridgewock** on the Kennebec river; **Bucksport** and **Frankport** on the Penobscot river; **Bristol** on the Damariscotta river; and **Machias** on the Machias river, are large and thriving places.



## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Is situated between lat.  $42^{\circ} 41'$  and  $45^{\circ} 11' N.$ , and  $70^{\circ} 40'$  and  $72^{\circ} 30' W.$  lon. It contains 9,194 square miles, and 284,574 inhabitants.

This state has only 18 miles of seacoast, and the shore is generally a sandy beach. Portsmouth is the only good harbor in the state. A short distance from the coast, the country becomes beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and adorned by several picturesque sheets of water. The White Mountains are situated a little north

of the centre of the state, and have become a place of great resort during the summer months; they are usually ascended from the southeast. After climbing the sides of the mountain for some distance, the forest trees begin to diminish in height, until at the elevation of about 4,000 feet, you come to a region of dwarfish evergreens, which put forth numerous branches and surround the mountain with a formidable hedge, a quarter of a mile in thickness. On emerging from this thicket, you are above all woods, and at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which is very steep, and consists of a huge pile of naked rocks. After attaining the summit, the traveller is recompensed for his toil and trouble, if the sky be serene, by a most noble and extensive prospect. The other principal mountain peaks are Moosehillock, 4,636 feet high; the Grand Monadnock, 3,254 feet above the level of the sea; and Kearsarge, 2,461 feet high, on the west, and the Moose and Ossippee mountains on the east. These mountains, though not a connected range, are regarded as a continuation of the Alleghanies.

The notch or gap in the White Mountains, is justly regarded as a curiosity. It is on the west side of the mountains, near the source of Saco river. It is a deep and narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. The mountain mass appears as if riven quite to its base by some convulsion of nature, perpendicularly on one side, and on the other, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The road which has been made through this pass is crossed by the river Saco, which rushes rapidly down the sides of the mountain, and gives a picturesque effect to the scenery.

The *Silver Cascade*, a beautiful sheet of water is precipitated over three precipices, from a height of 250 feet into a basin formed by the hand of nature, in the rock beneath. In its fall it presents a diversity of pleasing appearances; and in this whole mountain region, nature seems to have sported her wildest fancies. The lakes form another peculiar characteristic of this state; Winnipiseogee is 23 miles long and 10 broad in its



widest part. Its form is very irregular; its shores exhibit almost every gradation of scenery, and its surface is studded with numerous islands. The waters are very pure, being supplied mostly by springs. Squám lake is 6 miles in length and about 3 in breadth, and is surrounded by bold and rugged scenery. It embosoms many islands. Ossippee, Sunapee, Connecticut, and Newfound lakes are smaller, but picturesque sheets of water. Another object of curiosity in this state is Bellow's Falls, in the Connecticut river, at Walpole. The descent of the water in the space of 100 rods, is 44 feet; there are several pitches one above another; at the highest of which a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the water is low, the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a bar of solid rock; and the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of sixteen feet, and flows with astonishing force and rapidity. A bridge has been constructed over these falls; and a canal half a mile long, with nine locks around them on the west side. Amoskeag Falls, in the Merrimac, consists of three successive pitches, falling nearly 50 feet. There are also extensive caverns at Chester. The Profile Mountain, at Franconia, is a singular eminence. It is a regular peak 1,000 feet in height, presenting a bold front of solid rock; a side view of this exhibits a profile of the human face.

The Connecticut river has its source in the highlands on the north border of the state, and its west branch forms the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada, to within one mile of the 45th deg. of N. latitude. Its general course is south by west, and dividing New Hampshire and Vermont, it passes through the western part of Massachusetts, and the central part of Connecticut, where it enters Long Island Sound. Merrimac river, the Pemigewasset branch, rises near the Notch in the White Mountains, and is joined by the Winnipiseogee, 70 miles below the source of the former. It here takes the name of Merrimac. The Androscoggins and Saco, rise and have part of their course in this state.

The principal literary institutions of the state are—Dartmouth College in Hanover, and the Gilmanton Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. There are in the state about 70 academies, and 2,200 common schools.

The constitution was formed in 1784, and in 1792 was altered to its present form. The governor is elected annually by the people on the second Tuesday in March. He must have resided in the state for seven years next preceding his election, be thirty-five years of age, and possess property to the amount of £500, one half of which must be a freehold within the state. The council consists of five members chosen by the people, who must have resided in the state for seven years, and possess property to the amount of £500, and be thirty years of age. The legislature consists of the senate and house of representatives, and is denominated the General Court of New Hampshire. The senate consists of twelve members chosen annually by the people, who must be at least thirty years of age, have resided in the state for seven years preceding the election, and possess property within the state to the amount of £200. The house of representatives consists of 250 members, elected annually by the people. A member must have resided two years in the state next preceding his election, be thirty years of age, and possess property to the amount of £100, within the district which he represents, one half of which must be a freehold. All judicial officers are nominated and appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behavior; but are removable by the governor, with the consent of the council, at the representation of

both houses of the legislature. No judicial officer can hold office after he is 70 years of age. The secretary and treasurer are elected by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years or over, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlements made in the state were at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623. In 1641, all its settlements, by a voluntary act, submitted to Massachusetts, but were made a separate province by an act of Charles II., in 1679. A temporary government was established in 1776, to continue during the war of the Revolution. June 21st, 1788, the state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States, yeas 57, nays 46.

PORTSMOUTH, a port of entry, and the capital of Rockingham county, is the largest town in the state. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, on the right bank of Piscataqua river, three miles from the ocean. The harbor is completely land-locked, and has the advantage of being always free from ice. Portsmouth is 54 miles north of Boston, and 493 from Washington. Two bridges connect it with Kittery on the opposite side of the river in Maine; another bridge connects it with Great Island, on which is a light-house. On Continental Island, on the opposite side of the harbor, is the navy yard. The town contains 8 churches, 7 banking houses, a custom house, 2 markets, an academy, an atheneum, an almshouse, a state lunatic hospital, and about 8,000 inhabitants. The atheneum, a very flourishing institution, was incorporated in 1817, and has a library of more than 5,000 volumes, besides cabinets of minerals and of natural history. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston, (fare \$1.50,) and for Portland, (fare \$1.50.) Stages leave three times a week for Concord.*

CONCORD, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimac river. It is 76 miles NNW. from Boston, and 481 from Washington. It lies chiefly on 2 streets, one of which extends nearly 2 miles. It contains a state house, a court-house, jail, bank, state prison, eight churches, 350 dwellings, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The *State House* is an elegant structure of hewn granite, 126 feet long, and 49 feet wide. The hall of representatives and the senate chamber, are spacious and elegant rooms. By means of artificial locks and canals around the falls in Merrimac river, and the Middlesex canal, a navigable communication exists from Boston to this place. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (distance 76 miles; fare \$1.75.) Stages leave three times a week for Portsmouth; and for the White Mountains; and for Burlington, Vt., via Hanover and Montpelier—thence connecting with a steamboat line to Montreal; and for Montreal, via Haverhill, Derby, and Stanstead, Canada; and also for Brattleboro, Vt., via Keene.*

DOVER, the capital of Strafford county, is prettily situated at the Lower falls of the Cochecto, which affords an abundant water-power. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 academies, 10 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston daily, (distance 66 miles; fare \$1.75;) also from Portland, (43 miles; fare \$1.25.) Stages leave for the White Mountains 3 times a week.*

GREAT FALLS VILLAGE, 6 miles north of Dover, contains several manufacturing establishments, and 2,500 inhabitants.



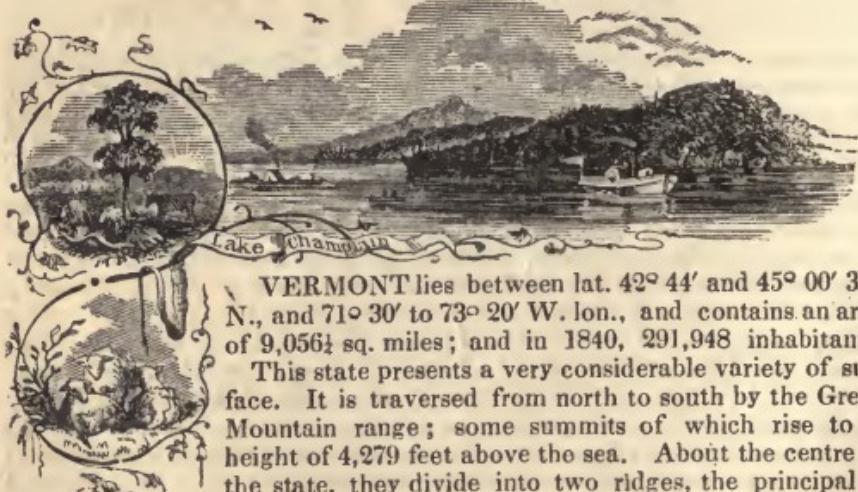
EXETER, at the head of tide water, on Exeter river, has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, an academy with a valuable library, philosophical apparatus, &c., and several manufactoryes. *Cars pass through it daily from Boston to Portland.*

NASHUA is on the right bank of the Merrimac river, 41 miles from Boston. It contains several manufacturing establishments, 10 churches, many pretty residences, and about 7,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart three times daily for Boston (fare \$1,) and Concord, (fare 75 cts.) Stages leave daily for Windsor, Vt.; three times a week to Brattleboro, Vt., and three times a week to Worcester, Mass.*

HANOVER is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Connecticut river, and contains a church, many neat dwellings, and the buildings of *Dartmouth College*. This institution was founded in 1770, and besides the collegiate, it has a medical department. It has a president and 15 professors or other instructors; has had 2,228 alumni, has 331 students, and 16,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The medical department, instituted in 1779, has 6 professors, 80 students, and has had 577 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Thursday in August. *Stages pass through Hanover for Concord and Montpelier.*

HAVERHILL is on the east bank of Connecticut river, and has a court-house, bank, a church, an academy, and about 60 dwellings.

GILMANTON is 20 miles north of Concord, situated on the Suncook river. The village contains an academy and the *Gilmanton Theological Seminary*, founded in 1835. It has 3 professors, 26 students, and 4,300 volumes in its libraries.



VERMONT lies between lat.  $42^{\circ} 44'$  and  $45^{\circ} 00' 30''$  N., and  $71^{\circ} 30'$  to  $73^{\circ} 20'$  W. lon., and contains an area of  $9,056\frac{1}{2}$  sq. miles; and in 1840, 291,948 inhabitants.

This state presents a very considerable variety of surface. It is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountain range; some summits of which rise to a height of 4,279 feet above the sea. About the centre of the state, they divide into two ridges, the principal of which passes in a north-northeast direction, into Canada. The Green Mountains are from ten to fifteen miles wide; much intersected by valleys abounding with springs and brooks, and are mostly covered with evergreens to their summits, from which they have derived their name. The

rivers are inconsiderable : most of those flowing east are merely small tributaries of the Connecticut ; those on the east side are larger and longer, and the three principal, viz., Lamoille, Missisque, and Winooski, rise on the east side of the principal mountain chain, which they break through and enter Lake Champlain. Otter creek rises on the west side of the mountains, and enters Lake Champlain.

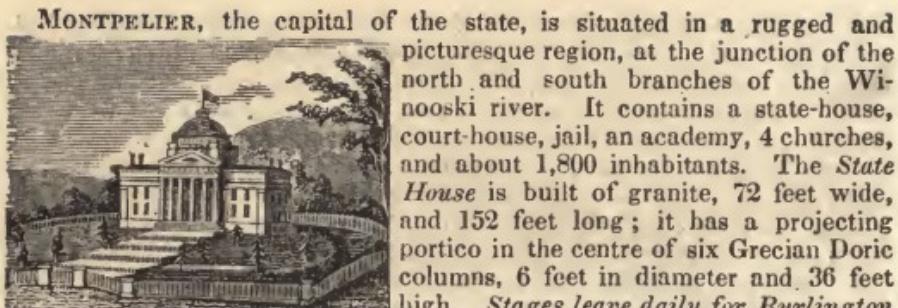
The climate varies according to differences of level and other circumstances. It is healthy, although the winters are severe. The soil is fertile, but more suitable for pasturage than tillage. Wool is the staple production ; sheep, horses, and cattle are raised in great numbers.

The legislature formerly consisted of a single house of assembly, but in 1836, two separate houses (a senate of 30 members, and a house of representatives, composed of one member from each town) were established, which, together with its governor, lieutenant-governor, and executive council, are chosen annually by the people. The right of suffrage is vested in every male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state for the year previous to the election. The judicial power is in a supreme court of five judges, and county courts each composed of one judge of the supreme court, and two assistant judges. Judges are chosen annually by the general assembly, and a court of censors, by a popular vote once in 7 years. The general assembly meet annually in October.

There are three colleges in Vermont, viz., the University of Vermont at Burlington, Middlebury College at Middlebury, and Norwich University at Norwich ; and there are about 50 academies, and 2,500 common schools throughout the state.



BURLINGTON is delightfully situated upon the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Winooski, or Onion river, with Lake Champlain. It is the most important town in Vermont ; it is 40 miles WNW. from Montpelier, 300 N. from New York, and 513 from Washington. Population in 1840, 4,271. Here is a court-house, a jail, 2 banking houses, 6 churches, one university, an academy, and a female seminary. The buildings of the University of Vermont, 4 in number, are on high ground on the east side of the village. This institution was founded in 1791. It has a president and 7 professors, 277 alumni, 125 students, and 9,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. The view from the cupola of the college embraces an extensive range. On the west lies the village—the broad expanse of lake, with its islands and vessels ; and beyond, the Adirondack mountains, rising to the height of near 6,000 feet, give grandeur to the picture ; while on the east, are presented in full view the Green Mountains, with their two highest peaks, Camel's Rump and Mansfield Mountain. Steamboats stop here daily (*in summer*) from Whitehall, N. Y., and from St. John's, Canada. Stages leave daily for Albany, also for Boston via Middlebury, Bellows' Falls, and Fitchburg, Mass., and to Montpelier ; from thence, three times a week to Portland, Me., via the White Mountains.



MONTPELIER, the capital of the state, is situated in a rugged and picturesque region, at the junction of the north and south branches of the Winooski river. It contains a state-house, court-house, jail, an academy, 4 churches, and about 1,800 inhabitants. The *State House* is built of granite, 72 feet wide, and 152 feet long; it has a projecting portico in the centre of six Grecian Doric columns, 6 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. *Stages leave daily for Burlington and Concord, N. H., via Lebanon, &c.; and three times a week for the White Mountains; also to Derby, St. Albans, &c.*

MIDDLEBURY is situated at the falls and on both sides of Otter creek. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 5 churches, 2 academies, several extensive manufactories, and about 2,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a quarry of excellent marble, which is extensively wrought. It is the seat of Middlebury College, founded in 1800, which has a president and 7 professors, has 771 alumni, 97 students, and 7,054 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. *Stages pass through Middlebury daily for Burlington, Albany, and Boston.*

VERGENNES is situated at the Lower falls on Otter creek, and contains 3 churches, a bank, and several manufactories.

BENNINGTON is prettily situated on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, a church, 2 academies, a bank, and about 300 inhabitants. The Americans under General Stark defeated a large British force, August 16, 1777, on the west border of the town.

BRATTLEBORO is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains 4 churches, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua; and also to the White Mountains, passing through the principal towns along the Connecticut river.*

NORWICH is on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains several churches, an academy, and about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Norwich University. It has a president and 6 professors, and 40 students. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. *A line of stages pass through this place three times a week from Montpelier and Concord.*

ST. ALBANS is situated near the east shore of Lake Champlain; it has a court-house, jail, a bank, 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants. *Stages from Burlington to the Canada line, pass through this place three times a week.*

CASTLETON, 74 miles from Montpelier, contains 2 churches, an academy, and the Castleton Medical College, founded in 1818, with 7 professors, 104 students, 555 graduates. The lectures commence on the 4th Thursday in August. Woodstock has 5 churches, and the Vermont Medical College, founded in 1835, with 7 professors, 94 students, and 255 graduates. Windsor contains 3 churches, the Vermont state prison, and 1,000 inhabitants. Bellows Falls village has 2 churches and 500 inhabitants.

Alburg Springs are on the point of land projecting into Lake Champlain, at the north; the waters are of considerable efficacy in scrofulous and other diseases.



VIEW FROM MT. HOLY-Q.K.E.

MASSACHUSETTS lies between  $41^{\circ} 23'$  and  $42^{\circ} 52'$  N. lat., and between  $69^{\circ} 50'$  and  $73^{\circ} 30'$  W. lon. It is about 190 miles long, with an average breadth of 90 miles, and contains 7,500 square miles; and in 1840, 737,699 inhabitants.

This state presents three distinct zones. The first, towards the ocean, is a marine alluvion, but little elevated above the sea; it is mostly sandy, and the least fertile and smallest in extent of the three sections.

This plain is followed by a fine hilly tract, which crosses the state from north to south, elevated in some places 300 feet above the sea; from these elevations the rivers flow in every direction. The second or middle zone includes part of the beautiful valley of Connecticut; and is followed by the mountainous but highly fertile county of Berkshire, which comprises the whole western part of the state. Through Berkshire pass two mountain ranges, the Taghkannick, on the western border of the state; and between the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers, the Green Mountain range, here called Hoosick Mountains. Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, is near 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, is an elevated peak from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Saddle Mountain in the Taghkannick range, in the northwest corner of the state, is 4,000 feet high; and Mount Washington in the same range, in the southwest corner of the state, is about 3,000 feet high. The valleys of the Connecticut are fertile, as are also those of the Housatonic.

The principal rivers are—the Connecticut, a noble stream, winding for 50 miles across the state; Housatonic, which rises in Berkshire county, and flows through the west part of the state; and Merrimac, which rises in New Hampshire, and has a course of 50 miles in the NE. part of the state, and enters the ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable for large vessels to Haverhill, 15 miles. Besides these there are—Nashua, Concord, Taunton, and Blackstone rivers.

Massachusetts has numerous good harbors. There are several important islands off the S. shore of this state, to which they belong. The largest is Nantucket, 15 miles long and 11 broad, and which constitutes a county of its own name. Martha's Vineyard, W. of Nantucket, is 20 miles long and from 2 to 10 broad, which with other small islands constitutes Duke's county. The shores of Massachusetts are diversified by some bold promontories and capacious bays. Of the latter, Massachusetts bay, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S., is about 40 miles in breadth. Buzzard's bay is on the SW. side of Cape Cod, and is 20 miles long. Cape Ann, in the N. part of the state, is a rocky promontory, 15 miles in length. Cape Cod is a peninsula in the SE. part of the

state, extending 75 miles long, and from 2 to 20 broad, with a bend in the middle, nearly at right angles. The peninsula of *Nahant*, a few miles north of the harbor of Boston, is connected with the main land by Lynn beach, two miles long. It has become, on account of its cool breezes and wild sea-views, a place of fashionable resort during the summer months.

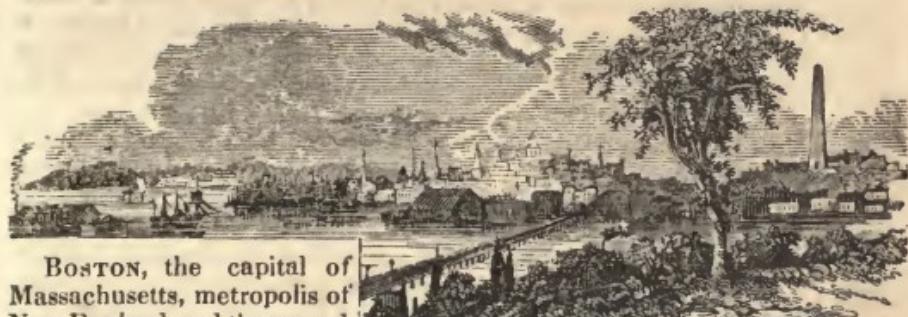


*Steamboats ply daily in summer from it to Boston.*

There are in this state 3 colleges, and 2 theological seminaries, viz., Harvard University, at Cambridge, the oldest and best endowed in the country, founded in 1638, about 18 years after the first landing on the rock of Plymouth; Williams College at Williamstown, founded in 1793; and Amherst College at Amherst, founded in 1821, which has had an unexampled growth. The theological seminary at Andover is under the direction of the Congregationalists. It was opened for students in the autumn of 1808. The Baptists have a flourishing theological institution at Newtown, founded in 1825. There are 260 academies or grammar schools, and 3,500 common schools in the state.

The government of Massachusetts consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, senate, and house of representatives. They are elected annually by the people. The governor must have resided 7 years in the state, and own a freehold worth £1,000, and declare his belief in the Christian religion. The lieutenant-governor must possess the same qualifications. A council of nine persons, besides the lieutenant-governor, are elected annually by the joint-ballot of the legislature, and not more than two can be chosen in one congressional district. They rank next to the lieutenant-governor. The senate consists of 40 members, who must possess a freehold of £300, and a personal estate of £600, and must have resided in the state for 5 years next preceding the election. The house of representatives contains 356 members, who must possess a freehold of 300 pounds in the town for which he is chosen, or ratable estate to the value of £200. The judges and various other officers, as attorney-general, &c., are appointed by the governor and council. The judges hold their offices during good behavior. The secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general, are appointed annually by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen over 21 years of age, (except paupers and persons under guardianship,) who has resided in the state one year, and in the town or district in which he claims to vote, six months next preceding the election, and shall have paid a tax in the commonwealth within two years, or shall have been exempted from taxation, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The Plymouth colony was settled by the Puritans, December, 1620. In 1628 the settlements of Salem and Charleston were made, and in 1630 that of Boston. In 1692 these colonies were united under the name of Massachusetts. The American revolution began at Boston, and this state bore a prominent part in that great struggle. In convention, this state voted (February 6th, 1788) to adopt the federal constitution; yeas 187, nays 168.



BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, metropolis of New England, and the second commercial city in the Union, is situated mostly on a peninsula, 3 miles long, and a little more than one mile broad, at the head of Massachusetts bay, and possesses one of the best harbors in the United States. It is in  $42^{\circ} 21' 23''$  N. lat., and  $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$  W. lon. from Greenwich, and  $5^{\circ} 11' 15''$  E. from Washington. It is 105 miles from Portland, Me., 214 from New York, 302 from Philadelphia, 439 from Washington, 985 from Cincinnati, and 1,809 from New Orleans. The population in 1790, was 18,033, in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,338; in 1845, 114,366;

The harbor extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Nahant to Hingham, containing 75 square miles. It is defended by Forts Warren and Independence, the former of which is on Governor's Island, and the latter on Castle Island. The inner harbor has a depth of water sufficient for 500 vessels of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston consists of three parts, *viz.*, Boston on the peninsula, South Boston, formerly a part of Dorchester, and east Boston, formerly Noddle's island. The "Neck" or isthmus, which in early times formed the only connection of the peninsula with the main land, is over a mile in length, and still constitutes the main avenue to the city from the south; but by a number of extension bridges and artificial avenues, it is connected in various directions with the surrounding country.

The city exhibits a picturesque and beautiful appearance when approached from the sea; and in surveying its several parts, the traveller finds much to admire. The peninsula had originally an uneven surface, and the place early received the name of Trimountain, from its three hills, and their principal eminences on Beacon Hill. These eminences, though somewhat lowered, continue to adorn the city. Beacon Hill, on the W. part, is 110 feet above high-water mark; it was originally 30 feet higher. Fort Hill, on the E. side, fronting the harbor, is 80 feet high; and Copp's Hill in the N. part, is 50 feet above high water. On this hill the British had a battery in 1775, from which, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, they bombarded and burned Charlestown. South Boston constituted part of Dorchester until 1804, when, by an act of the legislature, it was united to the city. It extends about two miles along the south side of the harbor. Nearly in the middle of this tract are Dorchester heights, or Mount Washington, 130 feet above the sea. On these heights, the Americans under Washington erected a fortification in 1775, which soon compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

East Boston is built on Noddle's island. It is connected with the city by a steam ferry, and with Chelsea, on the main land, by a bridge 600 feet

long. The eastern railroad commences here. A wharf 1,000 feet long, called Cunard's wharf, has been granted free of charge for 20 years, for the use of the Liverpool line of steamships. East Boston has wholly grown up since 1833, and already constitutes an important part of the city.

The Common occupies the declivity of Beacon Hill ; it has a pleasantly diversified surface, and covers a space of 75 acres. The State House occupies its north part. Boston is generally well built, mostly of brick, and many of its private residences are elegant. Among the public buildings, the State House is the principal. It is situated on the summit of Beacon Hill, 110 feet above the level of the sea, and fronts on the spacious Common. This edifice is 173 feet long, and 61 wide. The lower story has a large hall or public walk in the centre, 50 feet square and 20 feet high, supported by Doric columns. In the middle of the south side of this story, is a statue of Washington, by Chantry. The rooms above are—the representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square ; the senate chamber, 55 feet long, and 33 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with two screens of Ionic columns, supporting with their entablature a richly-decorated arched ceiling. In another part of the building is the council-chamber, 27 feet square. The dome is ascended by a spiral stairway on the inside ; and from its top is presented a view of the harbor, the bay, and the surrounding country.

*Faneuil Hall* was erected in 1742, by a gentleman whose name it bears,



and was by him presented to the city. It was enlarged in 1805, and is now 100 feet long and 80 wide, and three stories high. The lower story is occupied by stores. The great hall in the second story is 76 feet square and 28 high, with galleries on three sides, supported by Doric columns, and the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns. The west end is ornamented by a full length portrait of Washington, by Stuart ; and another of Peter Faneuil, Esq.,

copied from an original picture. Above the great hall, is another in the third story, 78 feet long and 30 feet wide, devoted to military exercises. This venerable building has been appropriately called "the cradle of American liberty." It is the property of the city, and secured by its charter from ever being devoted to any but public purposes. There are 75 churches in the city. The old State House, at the head of State-street, was built in 1658 ; it has been twice destroyed by fire, and was the last time rebuilt in 1747. It was formerly occupied by the state legislature. An elegant Merchants' Exchange has been recently erected in State-street. It contains the post-office, a reading-room, &c. Quincy Market is a splendid edifice, 585 feet long and 50 feet wide ; it is directly east of Faneuil Hall. The wings are two stories high, and at the E. and W. ends are five porticoes, of four Grecian Doric columns. The new court-house, constructed of hewn Quincy granite, is 176 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 57 feet high ; and the N. and S. fronts are adorned with Grecian Doric porticoes. The interior has four court-rooms, each 50 by 40 feet, besides various public offices. The Custom-house has an elegant Doric portico its whole length, and a fine dome in the centre. The houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, are pleasantly situated in South Boston, near the brow of Dorchester heights, and are surrounded by

ornamented grounds. The Tremont House is one of the finest hotels in the United States. There are two theatres in the city.

The Medical Institution of Harvard University is located in Boston, where its professors reside. It was founded in 1782, has six professors, 157 students, and over 5,000 volumes in its library. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday of November, annually. The Institution for the Blind has been liberally patronized; it has a splendid edifice on Mount Washington, South Boston.

Boston has 106 literary and charitable societies. Among the literary societies of a high order, is the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, which has published four quarto volumes of its transactions, and has a library of over 2,000 volumes. The Massachusetts Historical Society was incorporated in 1794. Its collections have been published in 26 volumes octavo, in which are many valuable papers. Its library, consisting of books and manuscripts, amounts to over 6,000 articles, many of them rare and valuable, besides several paintings of distinguished individuals. The Boston Athenæum was incorporated in 1837, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes, a collection of over 2,000 coins and medals, and a reading-room well furnished with American and foreign newspapers. The Boston Society of Natural History was instituted in 1830, and has a cabinet and museum. The Boston museum possesses a rare and valuable collection of curiosities. The Massachusetts hospital, in the western part of the city, is deserving of notice; it has a beautiful edifice, built of granite, and surrounded by grounds highly ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

There are 36 newspapers published here, of which 12 are daily; of the remainder, a portion are semi-weekly and weekly, and others weekly. Besides newspapers, there are a number of magazines and reviews; the most distinguished of the latter is the North American Review.

The city is supplied with water brought from Jamaica pond in Roxbury, 4 miles from the city, by the Aqueduct Corporation, formed in 1795.

*Cars leave Boston twice daily, on each of the railroads for Portland, (fare \$3;) for Lowell, (fare 65 cts.,) three times, and Concord, N. H., (fare \$1.75,) twice daily; for Fitchburg three times daily, (fare \$1.25;) for Albany, N. Y., twice daily, (fare \$5 to \$6.) Cars leave daily for New York on five different routes, (fare \$3 to \$6,) (see page 66.) Cars leave twice daily for Providence, (fare \$1.25;) for New Bedford (fare \$1.50,) and Fall River, (fare \$1.45;) and also for Plymouth, (fare \$1.) See pages 65, 66, 67.*

CHARLESTOWN, one mile north of Boston, is situated on a peninsula, between Mystic and Charles rivers, and is connected by bridges with Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Malden. The streets, although not regular, are wide, and ornamented with trees. It has a square, around which a number of the public buildings are situated. It contains a state prison, the M'Lean Insane Asylum, an almshouse, a town-house, 3 banks, a United States navy yard, a marine hospital, and 12 churches. The navy yard is situated on the north side of Charles river, embracing 60 acres of ground, enclosed by a wall, within which are erected the warehouse, arsenal, magazine, ropewalk, dwellings for the officers, &c., all of brick, and two immense edifices of wood, under which the largest vessels of war are constructed. Here is a dry-dock of hewn granite, 341 feet long, 80 wide, and 30 feet deep. The M'Lean Insane Asylum is pleasantly situated on elevated ground; the buildings are large and commodious, and attached to the institution are 15 acres of land, handsomely laid out.

and tastefully ornamented. The state prison is NW. of the city, and consists of four large stone buildings, a chapel, &c., enclosed by a high wall. Bunker Hill, or more properly, Breed's Hill, is a little north of

Charlestown. On the site of the battle, 62 feet above the level of the sea, the *Bunker Hill Monument* has been erected. The corner-stone was laid by La Fayette, on the 50th anniversary of the battle, June 17th, 1825. This foundation having been found insufficient, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid in March, 1827. The monument was completed July 23d, 1842. Its form is that of an obelisk, 30 feet square at the base, and 16 feet 4½ inches at the top. The height from the base to the top, is 221 feet. It is substantially built of hewn Quincy granite. The interior is circular, having a diameter of 10 feet 7 inches at the bottom, and of 6 feet 4 inches at the top, and is ascended by 294 steps. At the top is an elliptical chamber, 17 feet high and 11 feet in diameter, with 4 windows. A most beautiful view is obtained from this apartment, of Boston, its harbor, and the surrounding country.

*Omnibuses arrive from, and depart for Boston, every 15 minutes daily.*

CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles NW. from Boston, consists of three parts—Old Cambridge, the seat of the University; Cambridge Port, about half way between the university and the bridge leading to Boston; and East Cambridge, formerly Lechmere's Point, opposite to the north part of Boston. It is one of the oldest towns in New England, incorporated in 1630, by the name of Newtown, but eight years after took its present name. It contains a court-house, jail, state arsenal 3 banks, 16 churches, 2 acad-

mies, and 9,000 inhabitants. It

is the seat of  
*Cambridge University*, the oldest and best endowed institution in the Union; founded

in 1638. From a

donation made to it by the Rev. John Harvard, it was called Harvard College. Its funds now amount to over half a million of dollars. It has a president, 29 professors or other instructors, has had 5,942 alumni, has 280 students, and 68,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in August. The buildings consist of University Hall, an elegant granite edifice 140 by 50 feet, and 42 feet high, containing a chapel, 6 lecture-rooms, dining halls, &c.; Harvard Hall, a brick edifice 108 by 40 feet, containing the library, the philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet; and four other buildings, denominated Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls, with rooms for the accommodation of the students; Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, and lecture-rooms; and three other edifices for the students. The buildings occupy an enclosed plain of 14 acres. It has a botanical garden of 8 acres, with a large collection of trees, plants, and shrubs, native and foreign. The Medical Institution has 6 professors. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday in No-



vember. It has a library of over 5,000 volumes, is in Cambridge, 5 miles from Boston. The grounds occupy about 70 acres, and are prettily diversified with hill and valley, mostly covered with a great variety of native trees, and planted with ornamental shrubbery. There are also several beautiful sheets of water. It has been tastefully laid out with avenues and paths. Cambridge was a place of importance in the early history of the country. The first printing-press in America was established here, in 1639, by Stephen Day. It was long the literary centre round which the affections of the colonists clustered. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, 20,000 men collected here, and July 2d, 1775, Gen. Washington arrived and established his head quarters at this place. *Omnibuses arrive from, and depart for Boston every half hour daily.*

ROXBURY, 2 miles south of Boston, is connected with the city by a neck of land. It contains 16 churches, 2 banks, many beautiful dwellings, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON is 11 miles NW. from Boston, and contains 2 churches and about 50 dwellings. This village is celebrated as the place where the first blood was shed at the opening of the great drama of the revolution. The legislature of Massachusetts have caused a *monument* to be erected on the spot where the first victims fell, to perpetuate the memory of the slain, and of this event. The engraving is a view from the Concord road; the monument is on an elevation, on the western side of the green; a school-house stood there at the time the British troops fired upon the Americans, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The church stands in the place of the old one, which was taken down in 1794, when the present one was erected.



CONCORD lies 17 miles NW. of Boston. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 2 churches, and an academy. Population 1,784. The first blood of the revolution was shed here on the part of the British. They, after killing 8 Americans at Lexington, proceeded to this place, where they were resisted, and two British soldiers killed. A monument records the event. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston, (fare 50 cts.) 3 times daily, and also for Fitchburg.*

SALEM, the largest town in Essex county, is the oldest and largest seaport but one in Massachusetts, situated 14 miles NNW. from Boston. It is chiefly built on a point of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers, and contains 18 churches, 9 banks, and 16,000 inhabitants. The public square, containing ten acres, lies in the northern part of the town, and is almost perfectly level, enclosed and shaded by a large number of elms. An aqueduct supplies the city with soft spring water. On a peninsula below the town, are Fort Pickering and Fort Lee, and on an island there is a light-house. In 1692, the witchcraft delusion prevailed in Salem, and 19 persons were tried and executed. *Cars arrive*

Mount Auburn Cemetery



*from, and depart several times daily for Boston. A branch railroad extends from Salem to Marblehead, a distance of four miles. Stages leave for Gloucester daily.*

NEWBURYPORT is a port of entry, and one of the principal towns of Essex county. It is situated 38 miles northeast of Boston, on a gentle acclivity, on the right bank of the Merrimac, at the union of that river with the ocean. It is considered in point of natural advantages, as well as in its improvements, one of the most beautiful towns in New England. The harbor is safe and spacious, but difficult of entrance. It contains a custom-house, 8 churches, an academy, 4 banks, an almshouse, a lyceum, and 7,500 inhabitants. Mr. Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, died and was buried here. A monument in one of the churches records, "that in his ministry of thirty-four years, he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons." *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, and also for Portland, Me. Stages leave for Haverhill and Exeter, N. H., 3 times a week.*

LOWELL, city, and the semi-capital of Middlesex county, is situated

25 miles NNW.  
from Boston. In  
the rapidity of  
its growth, and  
the extent of its  
manufactures,  
it stands unrivaled in the  
United States.

The town was



incorporated in 1826, and embraces four miles square; the population then was about 200, and its property valued at about \$100,000. In 1834, Belvidere village was added to it, and in 1836, it was incorporated as a city. The water-power of this place is very extensive and easily available. A canal 60 feet wide and 8 feet deep, commencing at the head of Pawtucket Falls, supplies the factories with the water of Concord river. The entire fall is thirty feet. In the factories there are employed 6,430 females, and about 2,200 males. Besides the factories, there are print-works and bleacheries, and new manufactoryes are constantly being added.

Lowell contains 3 banks, a city hall, court-house, market-house, 23 churches, a Mechanics' hall, an hospital belonging to the factories, several public schools, and 25,000 inhabitants. The Mechanics' Association is a flourishing literary society. Besides several newspapers published here, there is issued monthly a magazine called the "Offering," edited, and its contributions furnished, by female operatives in the factories, which holds a very respectable place among the magazines of the day. *Cars arrive from, and depart four times daily for Boston, (fare 65 cts.,) and three times for Concord, N. H. Stages leave three times a week for Newburyport, Worcester, and also for Brattleboro, Vt.*

ANDOVER, 23 miles north from Boston, contains 2 banks, 5 churches, the Andover Theological Seminary, Philips' Academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The Theological Seminary was founded in 1807. It has 5 professors—one of sacred literature, one of Christian theology, one of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history, and one assistant professor—86 students, 965 graduates, and 17,500 volumes in its libraries. Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday of September. Funds to the amount of

\$400,000 have been contributed by a few benevolent donors. Philips' Academy was founded in 1778, and has a fund of \$50,000. The number of students is limited to 130, all of whom study the learned languages. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston twice daily.*

PLYMOUTH lies 37 miles SE. from Boston, on Plymouth bay. It has the

noble distinction  
of being the place  
where the "Pil-  
grim fathers"  
landed, after their  
perilous voyage,  
on the twenty-  
second of Decem-  
ber, 1620, and  
also of being the



first town built in New England, by civilized man. Plymouth contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, and about 5,500 inhabitants. The rock on which the Pilgrims landed has been conveyed to the centre of the village. The anniversary of the landing is celebrated annually. In Pilgrim Hall is a large painting representing the landing from the *Mayflower*—the chair of Governor Carver—the sword-blade of Capt. Miles Standish, and other curiosities. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (fare \$1.) Stages leave three times a week for Barnstable, for Falmouth, for New Bedford, and for Taunton.*

NEW BEDFORD, a port of entry, and the semi-capital of Bristol county, is 56 miles south of Boston. Population 15,000. It is on



the west side of an arm of the sea which sets up from Buzzard's bay. The ground rises rapidly from the water, and presents a fine appearance when approached from the sea. A wooden bridge and causeway, three-fourths of a mile long, connects it with Fairhaven. It contains a jail, court-house, 4 banks, a savings institution, and 18 churches. The harbor is safe and commodious, but not easy of access. The whale fishery is extensively carried on here. There is a Friends' academy exclusively devoted to the education of females. As early as the year 1764, we find the settlers of the village of Bedford sending out small craft in search of the greasy monsters, some of which reached as far south as the Falkland Islands. Twice has the whale fishery been interrupted by war with Britain, but vigorously and successfully renewed as often, and is now continually increasing. The vessels engaged in the fishery amount to 229, all ships but four, having on board 6,000 seamen. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (fare \$1.50.) Steamboats leave daily for Nantucket; stages 3 times a week for Providence, for Newport, and also for Barnstable, via Sandwich.*

TAUNTON, semi-capital of Bristol county, 36 miles south of Boston, is pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on Taunton river. The village contains a court-house, a town house, 9 churches, 3 banks,

and 8,000 inhabitants. Iron works were established here in 1652. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, and for New Bedford, and also for Fall River.*

FALL RIVER, Bristol county, Massachusetts, is 53 miles south from Boston. Watuppa Pond, 2 miles east of the village, is 11 miles long and 1 broad, and constitutes by its outlet, Fall River. This river, which is an unfailing stream, descends 140 feet in 80 rods, creating an immense water-power. It enters Taunton river on the east side, at its entrance into Mount Hope bay, producing a fine harbor, navigable for the largest ships. It is safe and easy of access. The village contains 13 churches, 2 banks, several factories, and 7,000 inhabitants. *A steamboat plies daily to Providence, R. I. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston, (fare \$1.45.)*

WORCESTER, capital of the county of the same name, is 44 miles west by south from Boston. This village is one of the finest and largest of the inland towns of New England. It contains a court-house, 4 banks, 7

churches, and 7,500 inhabitants. *The hall of the American Antiquarian Society has a central building, 46 feet long and 36 feet wide, with a neat Doric portico; and two wings, 28 feet long and 21 feet wide. It has a library of 12,000 volumes, containing many rare and valuable works relating to American history,*

 and interesting specimens of early printing, nearly half of them donations from Isaiah Thomas, Esq., its first president, and author of the "History of Printing." The Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum, is a commodious building. *Cars arrive from, and depart several times daily for Boston; also for Albany, via Springfield; New Haven, via Springfield and Hartford; Allyn's Point, via Norwich; and Providence, via Woonsocket Falls. Stages leave 3 times a week for Lowell; for Nashua, N. H., via Fitchburg; for Keene, N. H.; for Brattleboro, Vt., and for Greenfield, Mass.*

SPRINGFIELD, capital of Hampden county, is on the left bank of the Connecticut river,

26 miles north from Hartford, 98 west from Boston. Population 11,000. The main street extends along the river between 2 and three miles.



The houses are well built, and many of them elegant. The town contains a court-house, jail, 8 churches, two banks, and one of the most extensive United States arsenals of construction in the country. The armory is situated on elevated ground, half a mile east of the village. The buildings are very extensive, of brick, and admirably arranged for the manufacture and storage of fire-arms. The establishment has 250 workmen, and completes 45 muskets daily. The water-power here employed is owned by the United States. It operates upon 18 water-wheels. *A steamboat plies from Springfield to Hartford daily. Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston, for New Haven, for Albany, and for Northampton, twice daily. Stages leave for Norwich, Ct., 3 times a week.*

NORTHAMPTON, capital of Hampshire county, is 93 miles west from

Boston. Population 3,700. The village is on the right bank of Connecticut river, and is regarded as one of the most pleasant for residence in New England. Round Hill, a considerable elevation in the west part of the village, is the seat of the celebrated Round Hill Seminary, on the plan of a German gymnasium. The village contains a court-house, a town-hall, 2 banks, and 6 churches. The Female Seminary here, is patronized from all parts of the United States. The scenery around is highly picturesque, including the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, and Mount Holyoke, 830 feet high, on the opposite side of the river, whose top affords one of the finest views in this part of the United States. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Springfield, several times daily. Stages leave daily for the White Mountains, via Greenfield, Brattleboro, Vt., Bellows' Falls, &c.; and also for Albany, N. Y.*

AMHERST, 82 miles west from Boston, contains 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2,500 inhabitants. Amherst College was founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has a president, 11 professors or other instructors, 662 alumni, 142 students, and 15,000 volumes in its libraries. The philosophical apparatus is very complete, and it has a valuable cabinet of natural history, including mineralogy. Commencement on the fourth Thursday in July. *Stages leave daily for Springfield, and 3 times a week for Northampton, and also for Worcester.*

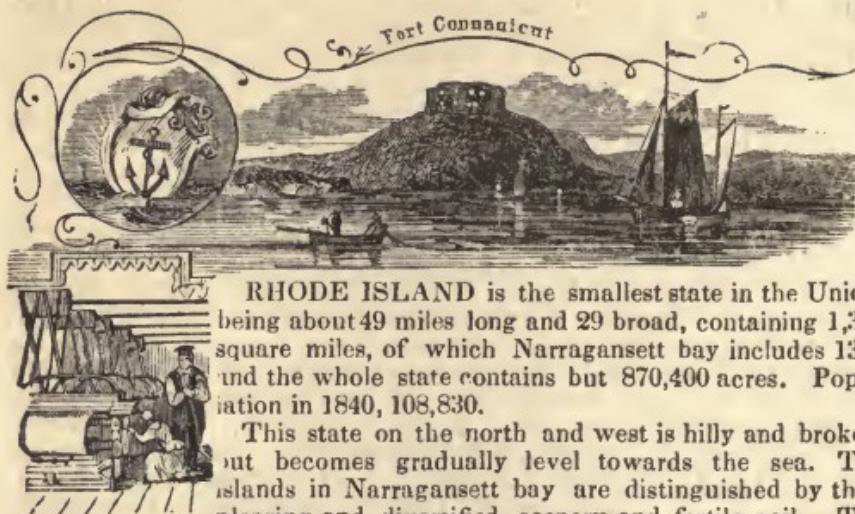
GREENFIELD, 92 miles WNW. from Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains a court-house, a town-house, a bank, 5 churches, the Greenfield Institute for males, the Greenfield High-school for young ladies, and about 150 dwellings. *Stages leave daily for Northampton and also for Brattleboro, Vt., and 3 times a week for Fitchburg, and also for Albany, via Williamstown.*

WILLIAMSTOWN is 131 miles west by north from Boston. The village is on uneven ground, and contains a church, an academy, the buildings of Williams College, and about 50 dwellings. Williams College was founded in 1793. It has a president and 7 professors, 967 alumni, 144 students, and 7,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. *Stages pass through the village 3 times a week from Pittsfield, from Greenfield, and from Bennington, Vt.*

PITTSFIELD, 151 miles from Boston, 33 from Albany, is situated on the Housatonic river, which here affords an immense hydraulic power, giving motion to several mills and manufactories. The village contains five churches, a bank, and the Berkshire Medical Institution, founded in 1823, having 5 professors, 100 students, and 500 graduates; the lectures commence on the first Thursday in September. *Cars pass through this place twice daily for Boston, via Springfield; and for Albany, N. Y.*

NANTUCKET is situated on an island of the same name, 30 miles from the main shore, and 109 SSE. from Boston. It has a good harbor, nearly land-locked by two projecting beaches. About 150 vessels belong to this port, and are nearly all engaged in the whale fishery. The village is compactly built, and contains a court-house, 9 churches, 3 banks, an atheneum, with a neat edifice, and a library of over 2,000 volumes, a museum, and the Coffin School. This school was endowed by its founder, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British navy, with a building and £2,500 sterling for its support. *A steamboat plies daily to New Bedford via Holmes' Hole, &c.*

Hopkinton Mineral Spring is 77 miles from Boston, and 3½ miles from the depot at Westborough; the waters contain carbonic acid, and carbonate of lime, and iron. There is a large and commodious hotel, near Whitehall Pond at this place.



RHODE ISLAND is the smallest state in the Union, being about 49 miles long and 29 broad, containing 1,360 square miles, of which Narragansett bay includes 130; and the whole state contains but 870,400 acres. Population in 1840, 108,830.

This state on the north and west is hilly and broken, but becomes gradually level towards the sea. The islands in Narragansett bay are distinguished by their pleasing and diversified scenery and fertile soil. The climate is healthy, particularly on the islands, where the sea-breezes have the effect not only of mitigating the heat in summer, but moderating the cold in winter, and rendering the climate truly delightful. The rivers, though not large, furnish many fine mill-seats, which are extensively used for manufacturing purposes. The principal are—Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood rivers. Narragansett bay is a fine body of water, and contains a number of beautiful and fertile islands. Among them is Rhode Island, which gives name to the state.

The government consists of a governor, a senate, and house of representatives. The governor and lieutenant-governor are appointed annually by the people. The senate consists of the lieutenant-governor and one member from each town or city in the state. The house of representatives consists of 69 members, and cannot exceed 72. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall from time to time establish. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year, and in the county six months in which he offers his vote, is a legal voter, under the following regulations: 1st, all citizens native or naturalized, without regard to color, who are possessed of a freehold of \$134, or renting for \$7 per annum; 2d, all native citizens, without regard to color, who either pay a property tax of one dollar or a voluntary registry tax of one dollar. A residence at any garrison or naval station in the state does not give a legal residence.

Brown University was founded at Warwick in 1764, but removed to Providence in 1770. It is under the direction of the Baptists. There are in the state 55 academies or grammar schools, and 500 common schools.

Rhode Island was first settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was the last of the old thirteen states that adopted the constitution of the United States, which it did May 20th, 1790, by a majority of two votes.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, 15 miles NNW. from Providence, is situated at the falls of Blackstone river. The village is partly in Smithfield. On the Cumberland side it contains 6 churches and 2 banks. It has a great number of factories, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The Blackstone canal passes through the village. Cars pass through it daily from Providence and Worcester. Stages leave for Boston 3 times a week.

**BRISTOL** lies 18 miles S. by E. from Providence, on a branch of Narragansett bay. It contains a court-house, market-house, 2 banks, 5 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Mount Hope lies about 2 miles northeast from the court-house. This was in early times the favorite residence of King Philip, the celebrated Pequod chief, so formidable an enemy of the colonists. From its summit a beautiful view is obtained of the bay and the surrounding country. *Steamboats ply daily to and from Providence.*

**PROVIDENCE**, city, and one of the capitals of the state, is situated at the head of Narragansett bay, on the Seekonk or Providence river, 35 miles from the ocean, and is in  $41^{\circ} 49' 22''$  N. lat., and  $71^{\circ} 24' 48''$  W. lon. It is 42 miles SSW. from Boston, 173 east from New York, and 396 from Washington. Population 32,000. The compact part of the city lies on both sides of the river, and is connected by two bridges, one of which is 90 feet wide. The principal wholesale business is done on the east side. The Blackstone canal terminates here. Among the public buildings are, the State House, City Hall, Arcade, 21 banks, the state prison, hospital, a theatre, the custom-house, atheneum. 33 churches, the halls of Brown University, a high

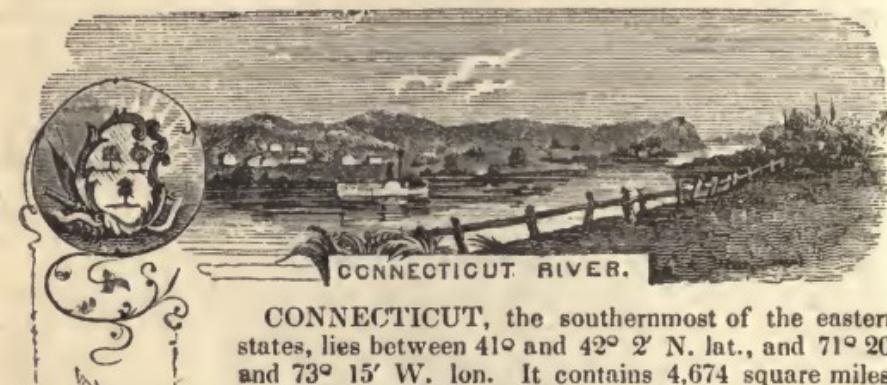


school, and several public schools. The buildings of *Brown University* occupy a commanding situation on Prospect-street, at the head of College-street, on the east side of the river. It has a president and 8 professors, 1,690 alumni, 140 students, and 25,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in September. It has an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the cabinets of mineralogy and natural history are very complete. The Friends' Boarding School, three-quarters of a mile northeast from the University, is a flourishing institution, with 10 instructors and 200 pupils. The Atheneum, founded in 1836, has a handsome granite building and 12,000 volumes in its library. The town was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who fled from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions, and who adopted the principles of universal toleration. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York, (fare 2 to \$3,) and for Newport, and also for Fall River, Mass. Cars leave daily for Boston, (fare \$1.25,) and for Stonington, and also for Worcester, via Woonsocket Falls. Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Newport, and also for New Bedford, via Fall river; and 3 times a week for Hartford.*

**NEWPORT**, the capital of Newport county, and one of the capitals of the state, is situated on the SW. side of Rhode Island, 71 miles SW. from Boston. The harbor, enclosed by Brenton's Point on the SW. and Goat Island in front, is safe, and has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The harbor is defended by forts Adams and Green. The town is beautifully situated, being built on a gentle acclivity, which rises gracefully from the water. Its healthful climate, pleasing scenery, and the cooling sea-breezes, have rendered it a favorite summer resort. It contains a state-house, market-house, theatre, almshouse, a library containing over 4,000 volumes, many of them rare old folios, 3 academies, 7 banks, 13 churches, and 9,000 inhabitants. Newport is unrivalled in its

fish-market, having nearly 60 different kinds of scale and shell fish, and in great abundance. Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York, and also for Providence, and 3 times a week for New Bedford.

**PAWTUCKET**, four miles north of Providence, is situated on both sides of Pawtucket river. It is a large and flourishing manufacturing village, and contains 9 churches, 3 banks, 12 cotton factories, and about 6,000 inhabitants.



CONNECTICUT, the southernmost of the eastern states, lies between  $41^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ} 2'$  N. lat., and  $71^{\circ} 20'$  and  $73^{\circ} 15'$  W. lon. It contains 4,674 square miles, or 2,291,360 acres. Pop. in 1840, 300,015.

Though generally hilly and broken, no part of the surface rises to a great elevation above the sea. The greatest elevation is a range of mountains commencing at a bluff called East Rock, near New Haven, and continuing northward through the state. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, in ranges trending northward, presenting to the traveller an ever varying prospect. The soil is generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing than tillage.

The three principal rivers are the Connecticut, navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water, 50 miles to Hartford, crossing the state nearly in the middle, and entering the Sound between Saybrook and Lyme; the Housatonic, navigable for small vessels 12 miles to Derby, and entering the Sound between Milford and Stratford; the Thames, navigable 14 miles to Norwich, and entering the Atlantic at New London. Farmington and Naugatuck are considerable streams, furnishing extensive water-power. The principal seaports are New London, New Haven, and Bridgeport. Long Island Sound extends the whole length of the state.

This state has 3 colleges:—Yale College, at New Haven, one of the oldest, and also the most flourishing institution of the kind in the United States; Washington College, at Hartford; and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown. There are in the state 130 academies, and 1,700 common and primary schools. Connecticut has a larger school fund than any of the other states, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, and a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 18, nor more than 24 members. Most of the towns choose two representatives; some, of less population, but one. The sessions of the legislature are held annually, alternately at Hartford and New Haven. The Supreme Court consists of five judges, appointed by the legislature, who hold their offices during good behavior, or until they are 70 years of age.

The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633, at Windsor, by emigrants from Massachusetts, who penetrated through the wilderness. Hartford was settled by the English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there. The colony at New Haven was settled by the English in 1638. By a charter granted by Charles II., in 1665, these colonies were united. During the tyranny of Andros, an attempt was made to procure a surrender of the charter. The subject was publicly debated in the evening, at Hartford, when suddenly the candles were extinguished, and the charter was hid in the hollow of an oak tree, which has become famous since as the *Charter Oak*. This charter continued to be the basis of the government until the year 1818. The constitution of the United States was adopted in a convention, January 9, 1788; yeas 128, nays 40.

**NEW HAVEN**, the capital of New Haven county, and semi-capital of the state, is beautifully situated round the head of a bay which sets up four miles from Long Island Sound. Population in 1840, 12,960.

It lies on a plain with a gentle inclination towards the water, skirted in other directions by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which present at their termination bold bluffs which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 370 feet. From these elevations a fine view of the surrounding country may be had, including in its range the Sound, which is here 20 miles wide. The city extends about three miles from east to west, and two miles from north to south, and is laid out with regularity. The public square, shaded with elms, is one of the finest in the country. The State House, a large and well-constructed building of the Grecian Doric order, is on the western portion of the square, and on the west side, facing the east, is the fine range of buildings belonging to Yale College. The houses of the city are generally built of wood, neatly painted white, and surrounded by gardens ornamented with shrubbery and fruit trees. As a place for a quiet and elegant residence, it is unsurpassed. The city contains 20 churches, a custom-house, an almshouse, a museum, 3 banks, and a savings institution.

But the most important public institution is *Yale College*. It was founded at Killingworth, in 1701, and permanently established at New Haven in 1717.

There are four college halls, 104 feet long by 40 feet wide, and four stories high. There is also another hall for theological students, and three other buildings, denominated the chapel, the lyceum, and the atheneum. In the rear of the main buildings is another range, consisting of a chemical laboratory, the Commons' hall, which has in its second story the most complete mineralogical cabinet in the United States, and a building containing a fine collection of paintings by Col. Trumbull and others. A short distance from these are the buildings devoted to the law and medical departments. Yale College has a greater number of students than any other college in the United States. It has a president and 31 professors, 394 students, 5,463 alumni, and 34,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. The Medical Institute of Yale College, founded in 1810, has 6 professors, 34 students, and 810 graduates. Lectures commence six weeks after the



bird Thursday in August. There are in this city 11 select schools for males, 10 seminaries for females, 2 Lancasterian schools, besides many others.

New Haven was settled in 1638. In July, 1779, the British under Gen. Tryon had possession of the town for a few days, and committed many outrages. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars leave daily for Boston via Hartford and Springfield. Stages leave daily for New York, via Bridgeport; 3 times a week for New London; for Middletown; for Farmington; and for Litchfield.*

HARTFORD, capital of Hartford county, and semi-capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, at the head of sloop navigation, 50 miles from its mouth. Population in 1840, 9,468.

Among the public buildings, the State House, standing on a public square fronting Main-street, is conspicuous. It is of the Doric order of architecture, 114 feet long, and, with the porticoes, 76 feet wide. The legislature meets here on each alternate year. The City Hall, fronting on Market-street, is a large and commodious building. Washington College occupies an elevated position, in the southwest part of the city. Its main building is 148 feet long, 43 wide, and 4 stories high. This institution, founded in 1824, has a president and 7 professors or other instructors, 257 alumni, 80 students, and 6,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Thursday in August. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. The American Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was the first institution of the kind established in the United States. Its principal building is 130 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high. Attached to it are eight or ten acres of land. The Retreat for the Insane is located 1½ miles southwesterly from the State House: the situation is elevated, and overlooks a wide extent of interesting scenery. The grounds around the buildings are handsomely laid out in walks ornamented with shrubbery and extensive gardens. The main building is 254 feet square and 3 stories high, with wings 2 stories high, each 70 feet long and 30 feet wide. The Atheneum is an elegant edifice of the Gothic order, on Main-street. The "Charter Oak," which is still vigorous, deserves mention as an object of interest. Hartford contains 13 churches, 5 banks, 2 markets, and an arsenal. The first settlement here was made by the Dutch from New York, in 1633. *Steam-boats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars leave daily for Albany via Springfield, Mass., for Boston, and for New Haven. Stages leave daily for Litchfield, and also for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via Canaan; 3 times a week for Providence, R. I.; for Norwich, New London, and also New Haven, via Middletown.*

NEW LONDON, city, and port of entry, and semi-capital of New London county, is 54 miles east from New Haven and 120 from New York. It is on the right bank of Thames river, 3 miles from its mouth, and is built on a declivity which descends to the south and east. Back of the city the ground rises to a considerable height, from the elevated parts of which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. It contains a court-house, a custom-house, 3 banks, an almshouse, 2 markets, 9 churches, and 7,000 inhabitants. The harbor is the best in the state, easy of access, spacious, and safe, having a depth of water for the largest ships of war. There are belonging to this place 50 ships and several smaller vessels engaged in the whale fishery. In September, 1781, a large portion of the city was burned by the British under Arnold. Fort Griswold, in Groton, was captured, and a large part of the garrison massacred. A granite obelisk, 125 feet high, erected near the spot, commemorates the event; and on a tablet are

inscribed the names of those who fell. *Steamboats leave daily for New York. Steamboats in connection with cars leave daily for Boston via Norwich and Worcester, Mass. Stages leave 3 times a week for Stonington; for Providence, R. I.; for Hartford; and also for New Haven.*

NORWICH, semi-capital of New London county, is situated at the junction of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers with the Thames. The city is built on a steep acclivity, the houses on each street, as you ascend, overlooking those on the streets below. It is at the head of navigation on the Thames river, and has a court-house, town-house, 4 banks, 8 churches, 3 academies, and about 5,000 inhabitants. The falls of the Yantic are singularly wild and picturesque. From a high projecting rock which overhangs the foot of those falls, the Mohegan warriors plunged to destruction, when pursued by the Narragansetts. The town formerly belonged to the Mohegan Indians, the burial place of whose kings is still to be seen here. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston daily, and steam-boats leave daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Hartford, and for Springfield, Mass.*

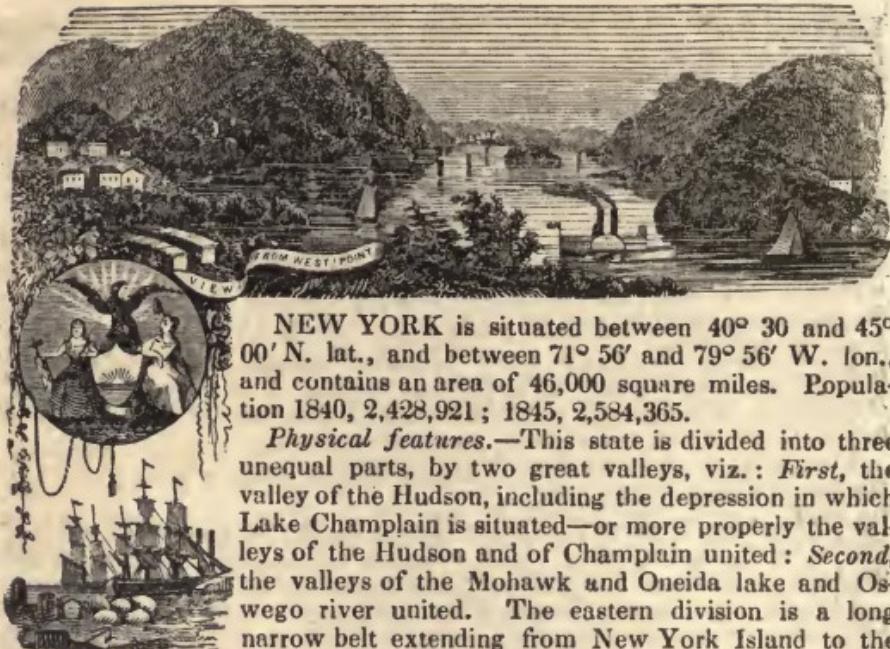
STONINGTON, 71 miles from New Haven, is situated on a rocky point of land, which projects about half a mile into the Sound. It has a good harbor, and contains 2 churches, 2 academies, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston via Providence. Stages leave 3 times a week for New London, New Haven, &c.*

Stafford Springs are situated on a small branch of Willimantic river, 24 miles northeast from Hartford. They have been pronounced by chemists to be the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. There are two distinct springs, one of which contains "a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, a portion of marine salt, some earthy substances, and what has been called natron, or a native alkali." The other contains "a large portion of hydrogen gas, of sulphur, and a small proportion of iron." *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Hartford during the watering season.*

MIDDLETOWN is on the right bank of Connecticut river, and at the head of ship navigation. There are in the city, a court-house, a custom-house, 3 banks, 8 churches, the Wesleyan University, 3 academies, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The Wesleyan University, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1831. It has a president and 8 professors, 221 alumni, 105 students, and 1,100 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Hartford and New York. Stages leave three times a week for Hartford, for New Haven, and for Saybrook.*

BRIDGEPORT, Fairfield county, situated on the west side of an arm of Long Island Sound, is 17 miles WSW. from New Haven, and 62 NE. from New York, and contains 5 churches, 2 banks, several extensive manufactories, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply daily to and from New York. Cars leave daily for Albany via New Milford, Canaan, Great Barrington, Mass., &c., &c.*

LITCHFIELD, 33 miles west from Hartford, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, and contains a court-house, 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Hartford; 3 times a week for New Haven; for Cornwall; and for New Milford.*



NEW YORK is situated between  $40^{\circ} 30$  and  $45^{\circ} 00'$  N. lat., and between  $71^{\circ} 56'$  and  $79^{\circ} 56'$  W. lon., and contains an area of 46,000 square miles. Population 1840, 2,428,921; 1845, 2,584,365.

*Physical features.*—This state is divided into three unequal parts, by two great valleys, viz.: *First*, the valley of the Hudson, including the depression in which Lake Champlain is situated—or more properly the valleys of the Hudson and of Champlain united: *Second*, the valleys of the Mohawk and Oneida lake and Oswego river united. The eastern division is a long narrow belt extending from New York Island to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern limits are the borders of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, with a slope westward to the Hudson, traversed longitudinally by several narrow valleys. This division comprehends the western slope of the Taghkanic Mountains, which form the *water-shed* that separates the waters flowing into the Hudson from those which flow into Long Island Sound. The north division of the state is traversed by the Clinton range. There are several subordinate ranges connected with this group. It begins at Little Falls, in the valley of the Mohawk, and pursues a northeast course across the country to Trembleau Point, on the west shore of Lake Champlain. There are numerous lofty peaks, which form a remarkable group, and have been styled the Adirondack Mountains. Mount Marcy, the highest of the range, attains to an elevation 5,467 feet above the sea. This ridge presents the *water-shed* of the region, dividing the waters of the Hudson, or those which flow south into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The south division is situated between Lake Ontario and the Mohawk and the Hudson valleys, and Pennsylvania. It rises with a gradual ascent until it reaches its maximum height near the southern boundary of the state. The southeastern part of this division is comprised in three ranges, viz.: the Highlands, broken through by the Hudson; the Shawangunk; and the Catskill.

The principal rivers are the Hudson, 324 miles long, navigable 156 miles to Troy; the Mohawk, 135 miles long, which enters the Hudson a little above Troy; the Genesee, 125 miles long, which enters Lake Ontario, having at Rochester, 5 miles from its mouth, two falls of 96 and 75 feet; Black river, which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows 120 miles into Lake Ontario; the Saranac, 65 miles long, entering Lake Champlain at Plattsburg; the Oswegatchie, 100 miles, flowing into the St. Lawrence; the Oswego, proceeding 40 miles from Oneida Lake into Lake Ontario; the Au Sable, rising in the Adirondack Mountains, and having a course of 75 miles to Lake Champlain. The majestic St.

Lawrence forms a part of the northern boundary of the state. The head branches of the Susquehanna, the Alleghany, and the Delaware, rise in this state.

Besides lakes Ontario and Erie on the N., and Champlain on the E., which are but partly within it, there are wholly within the state many picturesque sheets of water—viz., Lakes George, Oneida, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked lake, Canandaigua, and Chautauque.

The islands belonging to New York are—Long Island, 120 miles long from W. to E., with an average width of about 15 miles, within whose waters on the east are Fisher's, Shelter, Robin's, and some other islands; Staten Island, southwest of the harbor of New York, 18 miles long and 8 wide; Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York stands, 13½ miles long and about 1½ wide at an average breadth; Grand Island, in Niagara river, 12 miles long and from 2 to 7 wide, and extending to within a short distance of the falls.

The harbor of New York is one of the finest in the United States. On the bar at Sandy Hook, it has a depth of from 21 to 27 feet. Sag Harbor, on the E., and Brooklyn on the W. end of Long Island, have good harbors. Sackett's Harbor has a good natural, and Oswego a good artificial harbor, on Lake Ontario. Buffalo and Dunkirk are harbors on Lake Erie.

This state has a number of highly respectable literary institutions:—Columbia College, (formerly King's,) founded in New York in 1754; Union College, at Schenectady, founded in 1795; Hamilton College, in Clinton, founded in 1812; Geneva College, in Geneva, founded in 1823; the University of the City of New York, founded in 1831; St. John's College, at Fordham, founded in 1841; the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, founded in 1819; the Theological Institute of the Episcopal Church, founded in 1819, in the city of New York; the Union Theological Seminary, connected with the University, founded in 1826; the Theological Seminary, at Auburn, founded in 1821; the Hartwick Seminary, founded at Hartwick, in Otsego county, in 1816; the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded at Newburg, in 1836; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, founded in 1807; the Albany Medical College, founded in 1839. There are in the state 550 academies, and 12,000 common and primary schools.

The governor is elected biennially. He must be 30 years of age, be a native-born citizen of the United States, and have resided five years in the state. The lieutenant-governor is elected in like manner, and must possess similar qualifications. He is president of the senate; and in case of the disqualification, absence, or death of the governor, discharges the duties of that office. The senate consists of 32 members, who are chosen for 2 years, one-half of whom are elected annually. The assembly consists of 128 members, elected annually. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, and attorney-general, are elected biennially; as are the engineer and surveyor. The judges hold their offices during a term of eight years, and are elected by the people. Every male white citizen 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and for four months preceding the election in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage. Persons of color, who have resided three years in the state, and who possess a freehold of \$250, and have held it one year previous to the election, and paid a tax upon it, are allowed the right of suffrage.

In 1609, Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, serving the Dutch East India Company, discovered Hudson river, and in 1614 some Dutch

merchants built a fort where the city of New York now stands. The state passed into the possession of the English in 1664, who governed it down to the revolution, with the exception of a single year. On the 26th of July, 1788, this state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States ;—yeas 30, nays 25.



NEW YORK, the metropolis of North America, and the second commercial city on the globe, is situated on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson with the East river or strait of Long Island Sound, in lat.  $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 00' 41''$  W. from Greenwich. Its harbor is safe, spacious, easy of access, and capable of accommodating the united navies of the world. The harbor occupies a wide circuit of twenty-five miles, everywhere bounded with variegated scenery, villages, and country seats, and embosoms several beautiful islands. New York has communication, by steam and sailing packets, to all the principal seaports of America, Europe, Africa, Asia, East and West Indies, and the Islands of the Pacific. Its progress in population, commerce, and wealth, has no parallel. Population in 1790 was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710; in 1845, 371,223.

The streets were originally laid out according to the surface of the ground, and some of them were crooked; but in later times they have been widened and improved. No city can exhibit a more beautiful plan than the northern portion of New York. *Principal business streets* :—Broadway extends from the Battery nearly three miles to Union Square. It is 80 feet wide, and occupies the height between the two rivers. It is well built, with many fine houses and stores. Being the great promenade of the city, it is much resorted to in pleasant weather by the gay and fashionable. Pearl-street, between Broadway and the East river, is in a crescent form, over a mile long, and is the principal seat of the wholesale drygoods and hardware business, which has also extended into Cedar, Pine, and other adjacent streets. Water and Front streets, between Pearl-street and the East river, are occupied chiefly by wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South-street, extending along the margin of East river, contains the warehouses and offices of the principal shipping merchants. In front of it is, at all times, a dense forest of masts. Wall-street extends from Broadway to the East river, and is occupied by banks, insurance offices, newspaper and brokers' offices, the Custom-house, Merchants' Exchange, and many fine granite buildings, and is the centre of the heaviest money transactions in America. The Bowery is a wide and extensive street east of Broadway, running north and south, connected with the third avenue, which is macadamized to Harlem, and forms the principal entrance to the city from the northeast.

*PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.—The Battery*, at the southeastern end of the

island, is situated at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers. It is in the form of a crescent, and contains about 11 acres of ground, tastefully laid out, and from it is obtained a fine view of the bay, with its islands, and the adjacent shores. *Castle Garden* is built on a mole, and connected with the Battery by a bridge. It was originally erected as a fortification, and having become unnecessary for that purpose, was ceded by the United States to the corporation of the city, in 1823. It has been covered by a roof converting it into an immense room, which is used for exhibitions, &c. *The Bowling Green*, at the southern termination of Broadway, is an elliptical area, 220 feet long and 140 broad, containing a fountain supplied by the Croton water-works, and is enclosed by an iron railing. It was established before the revolution, and formerly contained a leaden statue of George III., which was converted into bullets at that period. *The Park*, called in early times the *Commons*, is a triangular area of  $10\frac{1}{4}$  acres, lying between Broadway, Chat-ham, and Chambers streets. It contains the City Hall, the city buildings, or old Almshouse, the Hall of Records, and Rotunda for



the exhibition of paintings. It has also, towards its south part, a public fountain, within a basin 100 feet in diameter, the water of which ascends in a single stream to the height of 70 feet. *St. John's Park* in Hudson-street, containing about four acres of ground, is beautifully laid out with walks, shaded with trees, and embellished with a fountain. *Washington Square*, a mile and a half north of the City Hall, between Fourth-street and Waverley Place, contains about ten acres of ground. Two-thirds of this area was the Potter's Field until 1827. It is tastefully laid out with walks and shaded with trees. *Union Square*, at the northern termination of Broadway, is in an elliptical form, enclosed with a fine iron fence, having a public fountain in the centre, with ornamental jets. *Tompkins Square*, in the northeast part of the city, is a large and ornamented ground. *Grammercy Park*, between the Third and Fourth avenues, is small, but very tastefully laid out, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c. *Madison*, *Bloomingdale*, and *Hamilton squares* are very extensive grounds, but not yet regulated.

The city of New York has many superb public buildings. The most splendid of these is the *Merchants' Exchange*, which covers the whole space between Wall, William, Exchange, and Hanover streets. It is built in the most substantial form, of Quincy granite, and is 200 feet long by 171 to 144 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 to the top of the dome. The front on Wall-street has a recessed portico of eighteen massive Grecian-Ionic columns, 38 feet high and 4 feet four inches in diameter. Besides numerous other rooms for various purposes, the Exchange in the centre is in a circular form, 80 feet in diameter, with four recesses, making the length and breadth each 100 feet, the whole 80 feet high, surmounted with a dome resting in part on eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high, and lighted by a skylight 25 feet in diameter. *The Custom-house* is a fine building,

constructed in the Doric order of Græcian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner, of white marble, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and occupies the site of the *old Federal Hall*, in the open gallery of which, WASHINGTON was inaugurated. The building is 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 80 feet high. At the south end on Wall-street is a portico of eight columns, 5 feet eight inches in diameter and 32 feet high; and on the north end on Pine-street is a corresponding portico. The great business hall is a circular room, 60 feet in diameter, with recesses and galleries, making it 80 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, supported by 16 Corinthian columns 30 feet high. *The City Hall* is beautifully situated in the Park; it is 216 feet long and 105 wide. The front is ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, rising above each other in regular gradations. There are 28 offices and other public rooms, the most conspicuous of which are the Governor's-room, and the Chambers of the Common Council and Assistant Aldermen. The *Governor's-room* is appropriated to the governor of the state when he visits the city, and has been used as a reception-room for other distinguished persons. It is 52 by 20 feet. The walls are hung with a fine collection of portraits, including the governors of the state, the mayors of the city, since the revolution, some of the Dutch governors, and the principal military and naval heroes. The *Common Council Room* is 42 by 30 feet, and the president occupies the same chair in which General Washington sat when he presided over the first American Congress, which assembled in New York. The room contains several fine full-length portraits painted by Trumbull, of which that of Washington is thought the best in existence. The *Superior Court Room* is very neat and conveniently fitted up for its purpose. To the east of the City-hall is the Hall of Records; it has a lofty portico of four Ionic pillars on each front; and in the rear of it, are the City Buildings, containing the United States Court rooms and several public offices. *The Hall of Justice* occupies the whole space between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin streets, and is an elegant building of the Egyptian order of architecture.

There are 215 churches in the city; many of them have been recently built, and are expensive, elegant, and commodious buildings.

New York contains several literary institutions. The oldest is Columbia College, chartered by George II. in 1754, by the name of King's College, and confirmed, with alterations, by the legislature of New York, in 1784. It has a president, and 10 professors, 1,170 alumni, 124 students, and 14,000 volumes in its libraries. The building is situated on a beautiful square at the head of Park Place, and contains a chapel, lecture-room, halls, museum, and an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The funds amount to about \$200,000. The commencement is on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in September. There is a flourishing grammar school attached to the institution. The University of the city of New York, in University Place, has a fine edifice of white marble, in the Gothic style of architecture. This institution, founded in 1831, has a chancellor and 12 professors, (besides 6 professors in its medical department,) and in all its departments 737 students—viz., undergraduates, 145; medical, 343; grammar school, 249. It has a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. The General Theological Seminary of the Prot. Epis. Church in the U. S., corner of Ninth avenue and 21st-street, founded in 1819, contains two handsome buildings, and has 6 professors, 74 students, and 9,350 volumes in its library. The Union Theological Seminary,

(Presbyterian,) organized in 1836, has 6 professors, 104 students, and 16,000 volumes in its library. The Rutger's Female Institute, in Madison-street, has a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. The Mechanics' Society School, in Crosby-street, has a number of teachers and 500 pupils. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded in 1807, has a handsome edifice in Crosby-street; it has 6 professors, about 220 students, a library of 2,000 volumes, and a superior museum of anatomical preparations. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. The New York Hospital, handsomely situated in Broadway, has extensive buildings. The Eye Infirmary has four surgeons attached to it. The New York Lunatic Asylum, connected with the New York Hospital, located at Bloomingdale, has a large and fine building, attached to which are 40 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in gardens, pleasure-grounds, and gravelled walks; it occupies one of the most elevated sites on the island. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on 50th-street, near the Fourth avenue, and has a principal and 8 instructors. The Institution for the Blind, on the 8th avenue, has about 70 pupils.

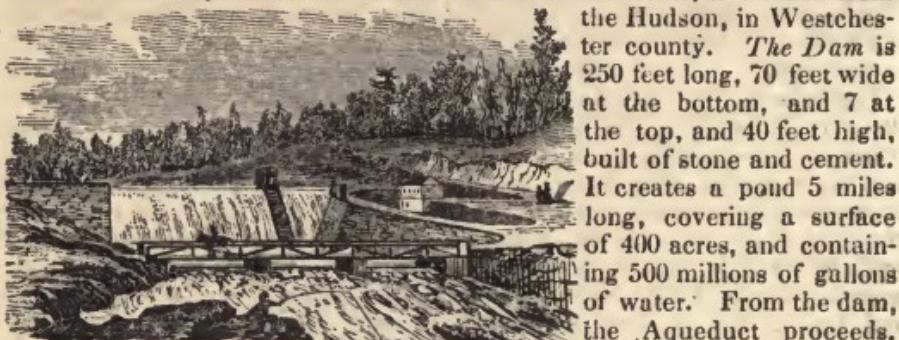
The New York Society Library, an old institution, founded in 1754, has an elegant edifice on Broadway at the corner of Leonard-street, and besides spacious accommodations for the library, has a handsome and commodious lecture-room, and the rooms of the Academy of Design. The library, which contains about 40,000 volumes, is open on every week day. The Historical Society, at the University, has a valuable library of 12,000 volumes, besides a collection of coins, medals, and manuscripts; it has published several volumes of historical collections. The National Academy of Design, instituted in 1826, has purchased the statuary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and exhibits annually a large collection of paintings by living artists. Its exhibitions open on the 15th of April and close on the 4th of July annually; the same painting is not allowed to be exhibited twice. Clinton-hall Association was founded in 1830 for the promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and is the proprietor of Clinton-hall, in which the Mercantile Library is located. The Mercantile Library Association was formed in 1820 for the special benefit of merchants' clerks. It has a library of 21,000 volumes, and a reading-room much frequented. It sustains, in the winter season, an interesting course of literary and scientific lectures. The Apprentices' Library, in Crosby-street, contains 12,000 volumes. The American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, has a valuable library, reading-room, and a collection of models of machinery. It holds an annual fair. The New York Lyceum, founded in 1838, sustains, in the winter season, an able course of lectures. *The Mechanics' Institute* contains a library of about 2,000 volumes, a reading-room, supplied with the reviews, literary and scientific journals, and newspapers; a museum of models of machinery, and a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus. It has established an annual course of lectures; and also two schools, one for each of the sexes. There are many religious charitable institutions which have their centre in New York.

There are 25 Banks in the city of New York, with an aggregate capital of 28 millions of dollars; several marine insurance companies, with a total capital of about 3 millions; 26 fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of about 8 millions; besides several mutual insurance companies. There are four savings banks, 15 markets, five theatres, an

opera-house, a museum, and a circus. During the summer there are theatrical performances at Castle Garden.

There are in New York many splendid hotels, of which the Astor House, is the most remarkable.

*The Croton Aqueduct* commences at the Croton river, five miles from



the Hudson, in Westchester county. The Dam is 250 feet long, 70 feet wide at the bottom, and 7 at the top, and 40 feet high, built of stone and cement. It creates a pond 5 miles long, covering a surface of 400 acres, and containing 500 millions of gallons of water. From the dam,

the Aqueduct proceeds, sometimes tunnelling through solid rocks, crossing valleys by embankments, and brooks by culverts, until it reaches Harlem river, a distance of 33 miles. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 6 feet three inches wide at bottom, 7 feet eight inches at top of the side walls, and 8 feet five inches high; has a descent of 13½ inches per mile, and will discharge 60 millions of gallons every twenty-four hours. It crosses the Harlem river on a magnificent bridge of stone, 1,450 feet long, with 14 piers, 8 of them bearing arches of 80 feet span, and seven others of 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide-water, at the top. The receiving reservoir, at 86th-street, 38 miles from the Croton dam, covers 35 acres, and holds 150 millions of gallons. The distributing reservoir, on Murray's Hill in 40th-street, covers 4 acres, and is constructed of stone and cement, 45 feet high above the street, and holds twenty millions of gallons. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, laid so deep under ground as to be secure from frost. The whole cost of the work has been about 13 millions of dollars. The water is of the purest kind of river water. There are laid below the distributing reservoir in 40th-street, more than 170 miles of pipe from 6 to 36 inches in diameter.

There are not more than four cities in Europe larger than New York, viz., London, Paris, Constantinople, and St. Petersburg.

Steamboats leave daily for Boston on four routes, viz.: via Providence, via Stonington; via New London and Allyn's Point; and via New Haven, (see routes 122, 123, 124, 125;) and daily for Bridgeport, Norwalk, New Rochelle, Flushing, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Port Jefferson, &c. On the Hudson, several lines run daily for Albany, (fare 50 cts. to \$2,) and also to the intermediate places, (see route 128;) a line runs daily for Piermont, (where it connects with the New York and Erie railroad, see route 131,) and also for Philadelphia, connecting with the Camden and Amboy railroad, (fare \$3.) Cars leave daily on the Long Island railroad for Boston, fare \$3; White Plains, &c., by the Harlem railroad; for Paterson, N. J., for Philadelphia, fare \$4, twice daily via Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, &c. FARE to Baltimore, \$7; to Washington, \$8.60; to Richmond, Va., \$13.60; to Wilmington, N. C., \$23.50; to Charleston, S. C., \$28; to Mobile, \$64.50; to New Orleans, \$69.50;—to Pittsburg, Pa., \$16; to Wheeling, \$17; to Cincinnati, \$21;—to Buffalo, \$14; to Cleveland, Ohio, \$19; to Detroit, \$20; to Mackinac, \$24; to Milwaukee and Chicago, \$26.



Jersey City.

New York.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN is situated on Long Island, opposite the southeastern part of the city of New York, with which it is connected by four ferries, upon which steamboats ply, every few minutes, day and night. Its beautiful, and for the most part elevated situation, has made it a favorite residence of many persons doing business in New York. It contains a City Hall, 30 churches, 3 banks, a savings institution, 3 insurance companies, and in 1845, 60,000 inhabitants. *The Lyceum* is a fine granite building with a spacious lecture-room. *The City Library* contains over 3,000 volumes, and has a fine building and reading-room. *The Hamilton Literary Association* supports annually an able course of lectures. *The United States Navy Yard* is situated on Wallabout bay, and covers 40 acres of ground, containing several extensive ship-houses, and houses for storage of materials, workshops, &c. An extensive drydock is in the course of construction. Connected with the Navy Yard is the *United States Naval Lyceum*, a literary institution formed in 1832, possessing a valuable library, an extensive collection of charts, and a museum. About half a mile east from the Navy Yard is the United States Naval Hospital, a fine building, beautifully situated, and surrounded by 33 acres of land, planted with trees and shrubbery. In Jackson-street, near the Navy Yard, is a vault, over the entrance of which is the following inscription:

"PORTAL TO THE TOMB OF 11,500 PATRIOT PRISONERS,  
WHO DIED IN DUNGEONS AND PRISON-SHIPS,  
*In and about the city of New York, during the Revolution.*"

In the year 1808, the bones of these martyrs were collected from the hill-sides in the neighborhood, where they had been slightly interred, and placed in this vault.

*Greenwood Cemetery*, in the south part of Brooklyn, is admirably situated, and presents an agreeable variety of surface and scenery; from the elevated parts, the views are extremely beautiful, overlooking the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the bay of New York, the Narrows, and the Atlantic ocean. The ground has been laid out in the most tasteful manner, preserving its natural surface, ponds, trees, shrubbery, &c.; and many appropriate tombs and monuments have been erected.

There are on Long Island several places much frequented in the summer season—viz., Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, Rockaway, Patchogue, &c., on the south side; and Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Greenport, and Sag Harbor, on the north. Sea bathing may be enjoyed at all these places; and most of them afford abundance of sport in fishing and fowling. *Most of these places may be approached daily by stages running in connection with the rail cars, or by lines of steam-boats, or sailing vessels.*



## TOUR ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

[The figures on the *left* of the page denote the distance *from Albany*—on the *right*, the distance *from New York*.]

In ascending the Hudson, immediately on leaving the wharf, the traveller's attention is drawn to the view seaward—the bay of New York, with its moving panorama of vessels, its picturesque islands and shores—all of which constitute a scene of surpassing beauty.

JERSEY CITY, formerly known as Powle's Hook, is on the [145] Jersey shore, opposite to the place of starting, and contains five churches and 4,000 inhabitants. At this place the New Jersey and the Paterson railroads commence, and also the Morris canal. One mile north is HOBOKEN, a favorite resort of the citizens of New York. The grounds for nearly 2 miles along the Hudson are laid out in walks, embowered in [143] trees. WEEHAWKEN, 2 miles north, is a bold rocky bluff, rising [2] abruptly from the water's edge. A villa occupies its summit. A short distance above, on the river-shore, overhung by beetling cliffs and almost inaccessible from the land-side, is the famous duelling-ground. Here it was that Gen. Hamilton fell, July 11th, 1804. *The Palisades*, which commence at Weehawken, are a massy range of columnar rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the shore to the height of four or five hundred feet, and are regarded as one of the most picturesque and interesting objects on the Hudson. They extend for a distance of 20 miles—[139] their summits being slightly undulating table-land. BULL'S

FERRY.—From this place to New York, a ferry has existed for [6] more than half a century. Opposite is BLOOMINGDALE, a suburb of New York, extending north 3 or 4 miles. The Orphan Asylum, with numerous seats embowered in shrubbery, attracts the attention; and the Lunatic Asylum, situated on elevated ground, is also an object of interest. Immediately above, is seen *Manhattanville* valley and its pretty [135] village, containing a church and about 500 inhabitants. FORT

LEE, on the Jersey side, (from which a steamboat plies several [10] times daily to New York,) derives its name from a fort built on the summit of the rocks, 300 feet above the river. Traces of the ruins of the fortress still remain, overgrown with shrubbery. Just above, on the New York side, is FORT WASHINGTON, situated on the most elevated point of the island. It was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, November 16th, 1776, and the garrison put to the sword. The ruins still exist, in the centre of which there has been erected a pretty mansion.

SPUYTEN DUYVEL CREEK enters the Hudson two miles above [13] Fort Washington, and connecting with Harlem river, separates New York from the main land. *Kingsbridge* crosses this creek one mile east. On the north of this stream, on the heights, was *Fort Independence*. YONKERS is on the east bank, at the entrance of [17] Sawkill cr. It contains two churches, a seminary, and about 50 dwellings. *Closter Landing* is on the opposite side of the river. HAS-

TINGS, three miles north of Yonkers, has several pretty country residences. DOBBS FERRY was a noted place in the war of the Revolution. [22] Here is a village containing two churches and 50 dwellings. On the opposite shore, and just below the old ferry landing, is the commencement of the line dividing the states of New York and New Jersey.

PIERMONT, on the west bank, was formerly known as the [24] "Sloat." At this place a pier has been erected about one mile long, on which is the depot of the *New York and Erie railroad*, which

commences here. A steamboat plies daily to and from New York. The village contains two churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. Three miles west lies the village of Tappan; and about a quarter of a mile from this, on an eminence overlooking, to the east, a romantic and fertile valley, is the spot where Major Andre was executed, October 2d, 1780. *Cars leave Piermont every day on the route west—see route 131.* Here commences an expansion of the river, locally known as "Tappan Sea," and extending for a distance of ten miles, with an average width of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. *The Van Tassell House* is on the east shore, just above, and nearly opposite to Piermont. It is the residence of Washington Irving. [118] **TARRYTOWN**, on the east bank, is prettily situated, and contains 4 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. About one-[27] fourth of a mile north of the village, is the spot where Major Andre was taken prisoner, and at the distance of a mile further north, is an ancient Dutch church, (supposed to be the oldest in the state,) erected in 1699. It was in this church that the never-to-be-forgotten Ichabod Crane, in rivalry of the Dominie, led off the choir. It was also in the ravine near by, that Ichabod had his fearful encounter with the headless horseman, when he disappeared forever from the vale of Sleepy Hollow. **NYACK**, on the west bank, is a considerable village, containing 3 churches and 800 inhabitants. Near the northern extremity of Tappan bay, on the east side, is the thriving village of

[112] **SING SING**, containing four churches, two seminaries, and [33] about 2,000 inhabitants. *Mount Pleasant State Prison* is a short distance south of the village, where are extensive quarries of marble, wrought by the convicts. The prison grounds cover an area of 130 acres.—Almost opposite to Sing Sing is *Verdraitjes Hook*, a rocky promontory. Half a mile above is **ROCKLAND LAKE LANDING**; and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile from the Hudson is the lake, a picturesque sheet of water, from which immense quantities of ice of the purest kind are obtained. This lake is the principal source of Hackensack river.—**Above Verdraitjes Hook** the river expands again to an average width of two miles for a distance of six miles, and is called **Haverstraw bay**. **HAVERSTRAW** is a neat village on the west shore, and contains two [36] churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants.—*Grassy Point* is two [106] miles above, at which is a steamboat-landing. **STONY POINT**, a small rough promontory, is on the west side of the river, with a lighthouse on its summit. It was fortified in the war of the Revolution, and was distinguished by the celebrated and successful assault made upon it by the Americans under Gen. Wayne, on the night of the 16th July, 1779. On the east side, and opposite to Stony Point, is *Verplanck's Point*, near which place was the famous continental village, containing the United States Barracks, destroyed by the enemy in Oct., 1777. [101] **CALDWELL WELLS**, at the entrance to the highlands, is the first landing-place [44] in ascending the river, and from which steamboats ply across the river to [99] **PEEKSKILL**, a village mostly situated on an elevation 200 feet [46] above the river. It contains a bank, 8 churches, an academy, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week (in the summer season daily) for Mohapack lake and Carmel, and 3 times for Danbury, Conn.* On the bluff north of Peekskill creek is the site of *Fort Independence*.

*The Highlands*, or Matteawan Mountains, extend in a northeastern direction across Orange and Rockland counties, till they are broken by the Hudson; rising again on the eastern side of the river, they pass off in the same general direction, occupying a breadth of from 15 to 20 miles.

Several of their summits attain to an elevation of 1,000 to 1,685 feet. "They are composed principally of granite and gneiss, embedding loose nodules and fixed veins of magnetic iron ores, with other minerals of the same class. It is unequivocally a primitive chain, and in the early ages must have opposed a barrier to the passage of the waters, and caused a vast lake, covering the present valley of the Hudson." The course of the traveller is now for a mile in a direction almost due west, through what is locally called the *Horse Race*, from the rapidity of its current; this is caused by an abrupt angle in the bed of the river, which is contracted to a narrow space by its passage through the mountain mass. The Thunder Mountain on the west, and the noted eminence on the east, called *Anthony's Nose*, stand as guardians of the Pass. The Nose is 1,228 feet high. During the Revolution a large boom and chain extended across from the foot of this peak to *Fort Montgomery* on the west side. Forts *Clinch* and *Montgomery* were erected to defend the passage of the river at this place. On the 6th Oct., 1777, Sir H. Clinton, with a force of about 3,000 men, took these forts by storm. The works were bravely defended for a length of time by a garrison consisting of only 600 men, who were finally overpowered by superior numbers.—Two miles above Anthony's Nose is the *Sugar Loaf* Mountain, near the base of which is the *Beverly House*, where Arnold resided when he was meditating that act of treachery which has stamped his memory with everlasting infamy. *Buttermilk Falls* (on the west side, and nearly opposite to the Sugar Loaf) descends in a succession of cascades for more than 100 feet, spreading out in sheets of milk-white foam, and making a beautiful appearance, especially when the stream is swollen by rains.

[93] **WEST POINT**, on the right bank of the Hudson, where the [52] river makes an angle forming the point from which it derives its

name, is situated among the most picturesque river and mountain scenery conceivable. It was strongly fortified during the war of the Revolution, and the ruins of *Fort Putnam*, on Mount Independence, (elevated 495 feet above the river,) are

mounds of *Fort Clinton*,



objects of great interest; as are also the earthen on the plain below. *The United States Military Academy* was established here in 1802. It is situated on a plain 157 feet above tide-water. The buildings are—two stone barracks; a building for exercises in winter, 275 feet long; a building of Gothic architecture, 150 feet long, with three towers, for astronomical apparatus and an observatory; a chapel, hospital, mess-hall, 17 separate dwellings for the officers of the institution, several workshops and storerooms, cavalry stables, a magazine, laboratory, soldiers' barracks, a store, and about 25 dwellings for families connected with the establishment. There is also an extensive hotel situated on the bank of the river. About the grounds are several monuments that erected in memory of Kosciusko by the cadets, at an expense of \$5,000, is the most beautiful. The number of cadets is limited to 260. Opposite to West Point, on the E. shore, is *Constitution Island*, on which are the ruins of the fort erected during the Revolution. A massy chain was extended from this island to West Point. In the cove just above is the West

Point Foundry, the largest establishment of the kind in America, and which employs 400 persons. COLD SPRING, on the E. shore,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above West Point, is very prettily situated, and contains 5 churches and 1,250 inhabitants. Near the base of the mountain, north of the village, is Under Cliff, the elegant villa of Gen. Morris.—Crow Nest Mountain on the west side, the summit of which is elevated 1,394 feet above the river, affords a beautiful and extended prospect.—Butter Hill, just above, is 1,530 feet above the river. On the E. side are the three elevations known as Bull Hill, 1,486 feet high, Breakneck Hill, 1,187, and Beacon Hill or Grand Sachem, 1,685 feet high. Polopels Island lies near the east shore,

[88] opposite the ravine between Bull and Breakneck Hills. CORNWALL, [57] on the west side, at the termination of the Highlands, contains about 150 inhabitants. The river expands here to the width of a mile for the distance of about five miles, and is called Newburg bay. Two miles above is NEW WINDSOR, which has two churches and about 250 inhabitants. It is the birthplace of De Witt Clinton.

[84] NEWBURGH is situated on a steep acclivity, rising to about [61] 300 feet. From the terrace there is a magnificent view of the river and the Highlands. There are in the village a theological seminary, several academies, 3 banks, 11 churches, and about 6,000 inhabitants. The stone house occupied by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters, is still standing near the village. On the 23d of June, 1783, the American army was disbanded here. *Stages leave daily for Goshen and also for Dunkirk via Binghamton.* (See routes 160 and 161.) On the opposite side of the river, and to which a steamboat plies, is Fishkill Landing, which has [78] 3 churches and about 800 inhabitants. Fishkill, about 5 miles [67] east of the landing, contains 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. It is noted as being the Head Quarters of the American Army for a time during the war of the Revolution. Three miles above the landing is Low Point, a scattered settlement extending along the river. NEW HAMBURG is on the east side of the river, just above the entrance to Wappinger's Creek. Hampton, a landing on the opposite side, is connected with New Hamburg by a ferry. Three miles above, on the west side, is Milton Landing. The village is about half a mile distant.

[71] POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutchess county, is on the left bank of the Hudson. Population 10,000. This village, one of [74] the handsomest in the state, is built on an elevated plain 200 feet above the river, and contains a court-house, jail, a collegiate school, the Dutchess Academy, four seminaries for young ladies, 3 banks, a savings bank, a market, a lyceum, and 14 churches. The College edifice, modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, stands on Prospect Hill, having a wide range of prospect. The village has a rich back country. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Danbury, Con.; for New Milford; and for West Cornwall via Sharon.* On the west side, opposite to Poughkeepsie, is New Paltz Landing. The village of New Paltz lies some distance from the river. Six miles above, on the east side, is HYDE PARK, which contains 3 churches and about 50 dwellings.

[61] RONDOUR, situated at the mouth of a stream of the same [84] name, contains two churches, a seminary, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the port of the Delaware and Hudson canal. One mile further north is Kingston Landing. The village of KINGSTON is situated 3 miles west of the landing. It was incorporated in 1805, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, two banks, an academy, and about 2,300 inhabitants. This place was burned by the British army Oct., 1777. *Stages*

*leave 3 times a week for Delhi, and Ellenville.* Six miles above, on the [55] east side, is *Rhinebeck Landing*. The village of **KHINEBECK**, [90] two miles from the landing, contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Nine miles north is *Lower Red Hook*, and 3 miles above is *Upper Red Hook Landing*. The villages lie some 3 or 4 miles from the river. A ferryboat plies from the Upper Landing to the [44] west side, at **SAUGERTIES**, a large manufacturing village, on [101] Esopus creek, where is an extensive water-power. The village contains five churches and about 2,000 inhabitants.—*Bristol* is 2 miles above.

**CATSKILL** is prettily situated on the right bank, and contains [34] a court-house, two banks, 5 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. [111] Vehicles are ready on the arrival of the boats to convey passengers to the celebrated summer resort, (12 miles distant,) at *Pine Orchard*, Catskill Mountain. There is here an excellent hotel, on an elevation 2,212 feet above the level of the Hudson, which gives to the atmosphere a refreshing coolness amid the most sultry heat of summer. A little to the west of the Mountain House are two ponds, the outlets of



which unite, and proceed by falls and rapids, in a deep ravine, to the plain below. The first fall is 180 feet perpendicular; and within a short distance is a second fall of about 80 feet. By a circuitous path the traveller can pass down and go under the rock, and behind the water of the first fall, where is presented a singular and interesting view. From the Mountain House, is a most extensive and varied prospect, for the distance of sixty miles, (in a clear atmosphere:) the landscape is distinctly visible, adorned with the picturesque Hudson, its green isles and moving panorama of vessel's, its cities, villages, and villas. The range of vision extends from the Hudson Highlands to the Green Mountains. *Stages leave Catskill daily for Ithaca.*

**HUDSON**, on the left bank of the river, is built on an elevated [29] site, from which is obtained a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has an elegant court-house, 8 churches, two banks, [116] two markets, the Franklin Literary Association, with a respectable library and philosophical apparatus, two academies, a lunatic asylum, and 5,700 inhabitants. The city is supplied with pure water from a mountain spring two miles distant, conveyed in iron pipes. Several whale-ships belong to Hudson. The village of *New Lebanon Springs* is 24 miles NE. from Hudson. The *Shaker Settlement* contains a large church, several extensive workshops, and 600 inhabitants. The *Springs* are warm, emit nitrogen gas, and have a temperature of 73° Fahrenheit; they are efficacious for rheumatism, salt rheum, and cutaneous affections. The country around is beautiful and picturesque, and the springs are much frequented. *Cars leave Hudson daily for West Stockbridge, Lebanon Springs, &c.*; and stages 3 times a week for Great Barrington, Mass. A ferryboat plies to the west shore at Athens, which contains 4 churches and about 1,200 inhabitants.—*Four Mile Point*, on which is a light-house, is at the [21] head of ship navigation. *Coxsackie Landing* is on the right bank; the village extends along the river for the distance of [124] a mile, and contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

**STUYVESANT**, on the east side, contains a church and about [18] 300 inhabitants. A short distance above is **KINDERHOOK** [127] **LANDING**. The village of Kinderhook lies 5 miles east from the river,

and contains two churches, a bank, an academy, and about 1,400 inhabitants. NEW BALTIMORE, on the west shore, has a church and [12] about 300 inhabitants. Two miles above is COEYMAN'S, containing two churches and about 700 inhabitants. Four miles [113] farther, on the east side, is CASTLETON, with a church and about 350 inhabitants. *The Overslaugh* has heretofore been an obstruction [142] to navigation for some distance below Albany, but the channel has been straightened and deepened, at a great expense, by the United States government, thus rendering it more navigable.



ORR.

ALBANY, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the river, 145 miles from New York, 200 west by north from Boston, and 370 from Washington. Population 42,000. On the margin of the river is a flat alluvial tract, from 15 to 100 yards wide, back of which the ground rises abruptly, and in the course of a mile attains to the height of 220 feet, after which it becomes level. Originally the streets were not very regularly laid out, and some of them are narrow. State-street has a steep ascent, at the head of which is the Capitol, a fine edifice 115 feet long and 90 wide, with richly furnished apartments for the accommodation of the state legislature. In front of it is a handsome square, ornamented with walks, trees, and shrubbery. To the north of this, separated only by a street, is a corresponding square, on the east side of which is the City Hall, a splendid marble edifice; and facing the same square is the State Hall for the public offices. The Albany Academy is a fine edifice. The other public buildings are, a Medical College, a Female Academy, the Exchange, thirty-two churches, three markets, a state arsenal, and eight banks. The old State Hall, on the south side of State-street, is fitted up for the geological cabinet, collected in the geological survey of the state. *The New York State Library* occupies a large room in the Capitol, and contains 10,000 volumes. The Albany Medical College, founded in 1839, has 8 professors and 104 students. It has a museum and library. The lectures commence on the first Tuesday in October. The Albany Academy has able instructors, and 400 students. The Female Academy has about 350 pupils, and sustains a high reputation. The Young Men's Association has a library of 3,200 volumes.—Albany was founded by the Dutch in 1623, then called Fort Orange, and was chartered as a city in 1686.

*Twenty or more steamboats, and 50 towboats, ply between this city and N. York, and other places on the river. Cars arrive and depart twice daily for Boston and the intermediate places; twice daily for Saratoga Springs, (fare \$1.62;) and 3 times daily for Buffalo, (fare \$12,) Niagara Falls, and the intermediate places: (see pages 74 and 75.) Stages leave daily for Pittsfield, Mass.; for Bennington, Vt.; for Burlington, for Montreal, Can., via Whitehall, Plattsburg, &c.; and also Syracuse, via Cherry Valley. Twice a week for Binghamton; and also for Williamstown, Mass.*

TROY, the capital of Rensselaer county, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Hudson, at the head of tide-water, 6 miles north of Albany; and 151 north of New York. Population 21,709. It extends about 3 miles along the river, with a breadth of 1½ miles. It is bordered

on the E. by hills of considerable elevation, from which descend two considerable streams, which have romantic cascades and afford extensive water-power. The city is handsomely laid out, and its streets are wide and well paved. The Court-house is a fine building, constructed of marble, with a Grecian front of the Doric order. Here are the Troy Female Institute and the Rensselaer Institute, with several other schools of a high order; the Lyceum of Natural History, a Young Men's Association, 18 churches, 6 banks, and 11 academies. *Cars leave daily for Saratoga Springs, for Schenectady, and also for Boston. Stages leave daily for Bennington, Vt.; and for Whitehall, and also for Burlington, Vt.*

BALLSTON SPA, 31 miles from Albany, is situated on a small branch of Kayaderosseras creek, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The oldest and still most esteemed fountain is known as the "*Public Well,*" on the flat west of the centre of the village. There are several other springs of less note, possessing medicinal properties of a similar character. *Cars pass twice daily from Albany and from Saratoga Springs.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, 38 miles north of Albany, is the most celebrated

watering-place in the United States. It contains some of the largest and most splendid hotels and boarding-houses in the country, which in the watering season are abund-



dantly filled by the gay and fashionable from all parts of the Union, West Indies, &c. The village contains six churches, an academy, a female seminary, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

The mineral waters are drawn from some 9 or more fountains or springs, and vary considerably in their characteristics. The principal springs are called the Congress, Iodine, Empire, Putnam's, Hamilton, High Rock, Columbian, Flat Rock, and Washington. The most prominent effects of these waters, when taken into the stomach, are cathartic, diuretic, and tonic. In all pulmonary affections arising from primary diseases of the lungs, the waters are thought to be injurious, but they have proven highly efficacious in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, jaundice, bilious affections, chronic rheumatism, &c., &c. The objects of amusement here are always sufficiently numerous for the gratification of the transient visitor. The reading-rooms afford mental recreation; while, if other amusement be sought, it is afforded by the railroad carriages—cars leaving several times a day on trips of pleasure—or by a short excursion into the neighborhood, where sufficient beauty and novelty of scenery are always presented to render it interesting. The amusements of the day



are usually crowned by a ball or promenade. Saratoga Lake, 4 miles southeast of the village, is much resorted to, by parties of pleasure. It affords ample sport to the angler, and its shores abound with game. The Sulphur Spring at the head of the lake is exciting much attention; its waters, which are remarkably clear, are moderately impregnated with sulphur

The plain of Saratoga was the scene of the surrender of the British army under Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. Bemus' Heights, Freeman's Farm, and other places in the vicinity, connected with the battles which preceded that event, are objects of interest. *Cars arrive and depart twice daily for Albany, and also for Troy. Stages leave daily for Whitehall via Glenn's Falls, and three times a week for Ticonderoga.*

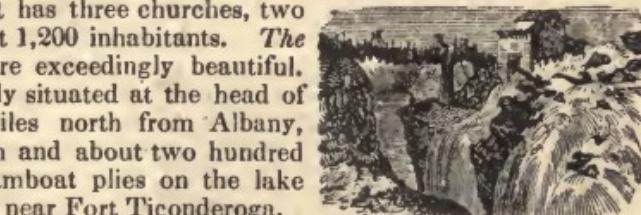
The village of GLENN'S FALLS, on the Hudson, is 18 miles north from Saratoga Springs. It has three churches, two seminaries, and about 1,200 inhabitants. *The falls in the river are exceedingly beautiful. Caldwell* is delightfully situated at the head of Lake George, 62 miles north from Albany, and contains a church and about two hundred inhabitants. A steamboat plies on the lake 36 miles to its outlet, near Fort Ticonderoga.

WHITEHALL, seventy-two miles N. of Albany, is situated at the head of Lake Champlain; and contains 3 churches, 1 bank, and about 2,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats leave daily (in the summer season) for Montreal via St. John's.* (See page 74.) Fort Ticonderoga, the ruins of which fortress still exist, was situated near Lake Champlain, at the outlet of Lake George. The scenery in this region is varied and picturesque.

Lake George is justly celebrated for its wild, picturesque, and varied scenery; its waters are remarkably transparent and pure. Its shores contain the remains of Fort William Henry and Fort George, and others memorable in the French and Revolutionary wars.

PLATTSBURGH, Clinton co., is 166 miles N. of Albany, and 538 from Washington. Population 6,000. The village is on both sides of Saranac river, at its entrance into Cumberland bay, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, and contains a court-house, a bank, a lyceum, an academy, and 4 churches. It is celebrated for the battle in the last war between the Americans and British, September 11th, 1814, in which the Americans under Gen. Macomb, on land, and Commodore Macdonough, on the lake, were victorious, after a hard-fought battle. *Steamboats (in the summer) arrive and depart daily for Whitehall via Burlington, Ticonderoga, &c.; and also for Montreal via St. John's. Stages (in the winter season) pass through daily from Montreal and from Albany. Stages leave three times a week for Ogdensburg via Fort Covington.*

SCHENECTADY, 16 miles NW. from Albany, on the south bank of Mohawk river, contains a court-house, a market, a female academy, a lyceum, two banks, 9 churches, and 6,555 inhabitants. It is the seat of Union College, founded in 1795, which has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, 2,125 alumni, 242 students, and 13,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. Its buildings are commodious, and attached to them are 250 acres of land, handsomely laid out. The reputation of this college is deservedly high. *Cars pass through daily for Buffalo and the intermediate places, and also for Albany, and twice daily for Saratoga Springs.*



*Sharon Sulphur Springs* are 12 miles from the depot at Palatine Bridge, (see route 150,) from which stages leave daily in the summer season. These waters are highly efficacious in rheumatic, cutaneous, and dyspeptic complaints. There are in the vicinity several caves, and *Otsego Lake* furnishes abundant sport for the angler.

**LITTLE FALLS**, situated on both sides of Mohawk river, 73 miles from Albany, contains five churches, a bank, and about 2,500 inhabitants. There is a fall of 42 feet in the river, affording an immense hydraulic power. *A line of stages leaves daily for Trenton Falls.*



of the rushing waters, upon a ledge or shelf so narrow and perilous, that the visitor will find difficulty in sustaining himself.

**HERKIMER**, pleasantly situated on Mohawk river, contains a court-house, an academy, a bank, two churches, and about 800 inhabitants.

**UTICA** is 94 miles from Albany, 202 from Buffalo, and 237 from New York. The city is beautifully situated on the south side of Mohawk river, on an inclined plain rising from the river, so as to command from its elevated parts some fine prospects. It contains a court-house, 18 churches, an exchange building, two academies, the Utica Library, a Mechanics' Association, an Apprentices' Library, two Orphan Asylums, 4 banks, and 12,200 inhabitants. The State Lunatic Asylum, a mile west of the city, is a fine building, with a farm of 160 acres attached to it. The city occupies the site of old Fort Schuyler, and is now one of the finest in Western New York, though in 1794 there were only 3 or 4 dwellings on the spot. It dates its great prosperity from the completion of the Erie canal. *Cars pass through 3 times daily from Buffalo, and from Albany. Stages arrive and depart daily for Sacketts Harbor, via Trenton, Watertown, &c.; and for Binghamton; three times a week for Ithaca and for Cooperstown.*

**ROME**, situated on the Mohawk river, 108 miles from Albany, occupies the site of Fort Stanwix, built in 1758, and which was rebuilt during the war of the Revolution and called Fort Schuyler. The village contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, a female academy, a United States arsenal, and about 2,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Oswego; and for Sacketts Harbor.*

**SYRACUSE**, situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south from Onondaga lake, and 147 miles from Albany, contains a court-house, an academy, two banks, 8 churches, and 7,500 inhabitants. Great quantities of salt are manufactured in the village and vicinity. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave daily for Ogdensburg, for Oswego, and for Ithaca.*

**AUBURN**, 173 miles W. from Albany, is a flourishing village, situated on the outlet of Owasco lake. It contains a court-house, two banks, 3 academies, a female seminary, 7 churches, and 5,600 inhabitants. The Auburn Theological Seminary, founded in 1821, is under the direction of the Presbyterians, and has 4 professors, 71 students, and 5,000 volumes in its

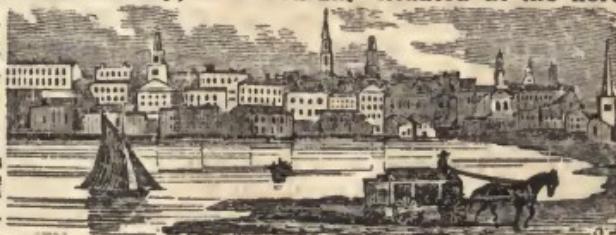
**TRENTON FALLS** are 18 miles NE. from Utica, on West Canada creek. The waters fall 312 feet, by a succession of cascades, in the course of two miles, and the scenery is the most wild and picturesque imaginable. The chasm, for the whole distance, is broken through limestone rock, and the pathway is mostly along the margin

libraries. The State Prison is regarded as a model for such institutions. The building forms three sides of a square, the front of which is 276 feet and the wings 242. The prisoners labor together in silence, and when not laboring are confined in solitary cells. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave for Ithaca daily, and for Oswego three times a week.*

SENECA FALLS, 15 miles from Auburn, is situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake, which has here a fall of 47 feet. The village contains 5 churches, several manufactories, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, on Seneca outlet, has a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, an academy, and about 2,500 inhabitants.

GENEVA, 199 miles from Albany, is beautifully situated at the north end of Seneca lake. The principal street runs parallel with the lake shore, at an elevation of 120 feet. Most of the houses on the south side of this street have terraced gardens extending down to the shore. It contains nine churches, two banks, a seminary, and about 3,600 inhabitants. Geneva College, founded in 1823, is under the direction of the Episcopalians. It has a president, 5 professors, 70 students, 10,000 volumes in its libraries, a cabinet of minerals, and ample philosophical and chemical apparatus. Geneva Medical College was founded in 1834, and has since been liberally endowed by the state for the erection of buildings, &c. It has a dean, register, 6 professors, and 175 students. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave daily for Ithaca, for Oswego, and for Williamsport via Corning, Blossburg, &c.*



Clifton Springs, 12 miles from Geneva, are becoming somewhat celebrated for their medicinal properties. They are sulphur springs.

CANANDAIGUA, 222 miles from Albany, is one of the most beautiful villages in Western New York, situated on a plain at the north end of Canandaigua lake, at its outlet. The ground descends gently towards the lake, presenting a fine view of it from the village. It contains a court-house, jail, and county offices, a town-hall, 5 churches, two banks, an academy of a high order, a female seminary, and about 2,500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. *Stages leave daily for Erie, via Geneseo, Ellicottsville, and Jamestown.*

Avon Springs, situated near the Genesee river, 20 miles south from Rochester, have become a place of much resort. The village contains 3 churches, an academy, several extensive hotels, and about 600 inhabitants. The two most noted springs are about 80 rods apart, and are a short distance southwest of the village. The waters have been found efficacious in disordered digestion, rheumatism, gout, and cutaneous affections. *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Rochester.*

ROCHESTER, situated on both sides of the Genesee river, 25 miles from Albany, was incorporated as a village in 1817 and a city in 1834. Population 25,500. It is handsomely built, and to many of the dwellings are attached gardens ornamented with shrubbery. The city contains a court-house, two markets, 7 banks, twenty-two churches, a museum, a Collegiate Institute, two seminaries, two orphan asylums, an arcade, a Mechanics' Literary Association, an atheneum, and many extensive

flouring mills and manufactoryes. The *Genesee Falls* have an entire descent of 268 feet, composed of 3 perpendicular falls, of 105, 96, and 20 feet, besides rapids; the best views of these falls are obtained from the east side of the river. The Erie canal crosses the river here by a massive stone aqueduct.

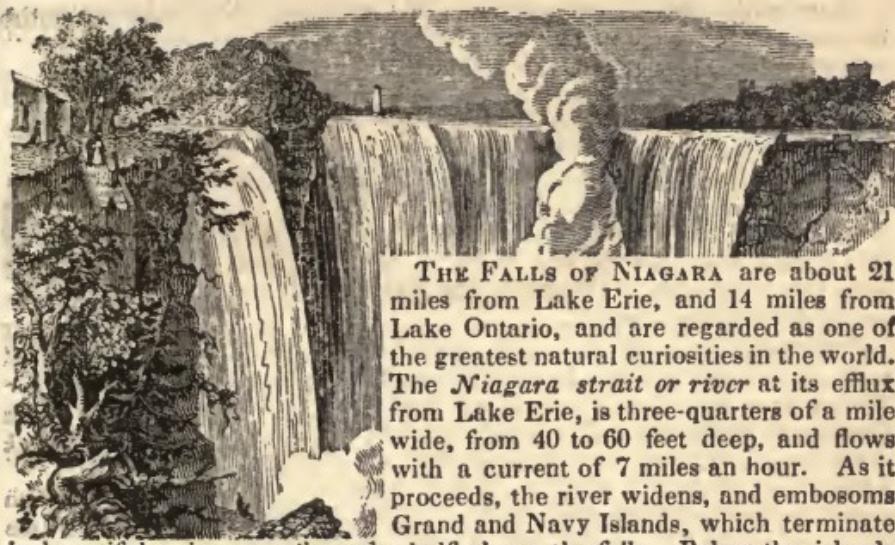


The Mount Hope Cemetery, near the city, has been laid out in walks, and embellished with sculptured tombs, trees, shrubbery, &c. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave daily for Niagara Falls via Lockport; and to Corning, via Geneseo, and Dansville; 3 times a week for Oswego; also to Olean, via Mt. Morris, and Angelica.

BATAVIA, 32 miles from Rochester, is prettily situated on a plain through which flows the Tonawanda creek; it has a court-house, 4 churches, two banks, a land office, a seminary, and 2,000 inhabitants.

BUFFALO is situated at the NE. end of Lake Erie, 325 miles west from Albany, 195 from Cleveland, and 327 from Detroit. Population 30,000. Its situation as a place of business is very commanding, being at the western extremity of the Erie canal, and at the eastern termination of the navigation of the great lakes—Erie, Huron, and Michigan. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually to a considerable elevation, from which is a commanding view of the lake, Niagara river, the Canadian shore, &c. The streets are regularly laid out, and are wide and well-regulated. The public buildings and institutions are, a court-house, two markets, 17 churches, 4 banks, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and several large hotels. The Young Men's Association has a reading-room and a library of 3,000 volumes. A mole or pier of stone, 1,500 feet long, has been constructed at the mouth of Buffalo creek, which, by confining the channel, has so far removed the bar that vessels requiring 8 feet of water freely enter. At the end of the pier is a stone light-house twenty feet in diameter, and 46 feet high. The harbor is well protected, and so spacious that several hundred vessels can be accommodated in it. Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Land Company, in 1801. In December, 1813, it was burnt by the British and Indians. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. Cars leave Buffalo twice daily for Albany (fare \$12) and the intermediate places: for Niagara Falls twice daily, (fare 75 cts.) Steamboats leave Buffalo almost daily for Erie, Pa., (fare \$3;) Cleveland, Ohio, (fare \$5;) Sandusky, (fare \$5.50;) Detroit, Mich., (fare \$6;) Mackinac, (fare 10;) Milwaukee and Chicago, (fare \$12;) for Port Stanley, Can.; also for Queenston, Can., via Chippewa. Stages leave Buffalo daily for Erie, Pa.; three times a week for Olean, for Geneseo, and for Batavia.

LOCKPORT is on the Erie canal, 58 miles from Rochester; the waters of the canal here descend 60 feet by 5 locks of 12 feet each. The surplus water of the canal creates an immense hydraulic power, and is extensively used. Lockport contains a court-house, twelve churches, a lyceum, two academies, and about 6,500 inhabitants. Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Niagara Falls, and for Lewistown. Stages leave daily for Rochester.



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA are about 21 miles from Lake Erie, and 14 miles from Lake Ontario, and are regarded as one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The *Niagara strait or river* at its efflux from Lake Erie, is three-quarters of a mile wide, from 40 to 60 feet deep, and flows with a current of 7 miles an hour. As it proceeds, the river widens, and embosoms Grand and Navy Islands, which terminate in beautiful points a mile and a half above the falls. Below the islands are rapids, which extend a mile to the precipice, in which space the river descends 57 feet. At the precipice it is three-quarters of a mile wide. Here Goat Island divides the waters into two channels; and the channel between Goat Island and the eastern shore is also divided by a small island. Over the precipice the river falls perpendicularly about 160 feet. The greater part of the water passes in the channel between Goat Island and the Canada shore, and this fall is called from its shape the Horse-shoe fall. Between Goat Island and Bath Island in the eastern channel, the stream is only about ten yards wide, forming a beautiful cascade. Between Bath Island and the shore, the sheet of water is broad, and the descent several feet greater than at the Horse-shoe fall, but the stream is comparatively shallow. The best single view of the falls is from Table Rock, on the Canada shore, and the best view of the rapids is from Goat Island, which is ingeniously connected by a bridge with the shore. While curiosity constitutes an attribute of the human character, these falls will be frequented by admiring and delighted visitors, as one of the grandest exhibitions in nature. Well has an American poetess said of this magnificent cataract—

"Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe  
Of terror and of beauty. God hath set  
His rainbow on thy forehead; and the cloud  
Mantled around thy feet. And he doth give  
Thy voice of thunder, power to speak of Him  
Eternally—bidding the lip of man  
Keep silence—and upon thine altar pour  
Incense of awe-struck praise."

About two miles below the falls on the American side, is the Bellvue fountain; its waters contain sulphuric and muriatic acids, lime, and magnesia, and are useful in scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous complaints. One mile further is the WHIRLPOOL, almost as famous as the Maelstrom of Norway. Apart from the falls, the region of the Niagara strait is one of deep interest, from historical reminiscences, its many objects of curiosity, its picturesque scenery, &c

Oswego is situated on both sides of the Oswego river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 185 miles from Albany. It has a good harbor protected by two stone piers, and contains a custom-house, a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, an academy, a seminary, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Syracuse, and 3 times a week for Sackets Harbor, Watertown, and Ogdensburg; for Utica via Rome; for Auburn; and also for Rochester. Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Sackets Harbor, and Ogdensburg, and for Lewiston via Rochester.*

SACKEETS HARBOR, 50 miles from Oswego, on the south side of Black Water bay, is one of the best ports on Lake Ontario. The village contains three churches, a United States Navy Yard, the Madison barracks, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

OGDENSBURG, situated on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, 210 miles from Albany, contains 5 churches, two banks, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Utica, and for Plattsburg; steamboats for Oswego, Rochester, and Lewiston, and for Montreal, Can.*

CLINTON, 9 miles from Utica, situated on Oriskany creek, contains the building of Hamilton College, 4 churches, two academies, two seminaries, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Hamilton College, founded in 1812, has a president, 8 professors, 487 alumni, 126 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in August.

COOPERSTOWN is situated on a plain at the outlet of Otsego lake. The village is handsomely laid out, and contains a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The lake, 9 miles long, is a beautiful sheet of water, and affords first-rate sport for the angler. *Stages leave daily for Albany, and for Syracuse, and 3 times a week for Utica, and also for Binghamton.*

ITHACA is prettily situated 1½ miles from the head of Cayuga lake. It is surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills, which rise by a gentle ascent to the height of 500 feet; and a part of the village lies on a hill, commanding an extensive view of Cayuga lake and the surrounding country. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 3 banks, a lyceum, an academy, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Owego, connecting with stages on the line of the Erie railroad. Steamboats leave daily (in summer) for Auburn. Stages leave daily for Catskill, and for Geneva; three times a week for Albany, for Utica, for Syracuse, for Auburn, for Rochester via Bath, and for Jamesport.*

BINGHAMTON is situated at the junction of Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, 133 miles from Albany. It contains a court-house, an academy, 9 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily (connecting with the New York and Erie railroad) for New York, and also for Ithaca; 3 times a week for Albany; for Utica; and for Philadelphia via Wilkesbarre, Easton, &c.*

PENN YAN is situated at the outlet of Crooked lake, 192 miles from Albany, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, several manufacturing establishments, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

ELMIRA, situated on the left bank of Chemung river, 195 miles from Albany, contains a court-house, 4 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Stages pass through it daily on the line of the New York and Erie railroad, and also leave three times a week for Williamsport, Pa. It has a communication with the Blossburg coal-mines by canal and railroad.

# RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(1) FROM BOSTON TO  
EASTPORT, ME.

*Via Newburyport,  
Portsmouth, Portland,  
Brunswick, Ellsworth,  
and Machias.*

*Eastern Railroad.*

To Lynn.....	9
Salem* .....	5 14
Beverly .....	2 16
Wenham .....	4 20
Ipswich.....	5 25
Rowley .....	4 29
NEWBURYPORT .....	5 34
Salisbury, N. H. ....	2 36
Seabrook .....	4 40
Hampton Falls ..	2 42
Hampton .....	2 44
Greenland .....	5 49
PORTRSMOUTH .....	5 54
<i>Portland, Saco, and Portland Railroad.</i>	
S. Berwick, Me. ....	12 66
North Berwick....	6 72
Wells .....	5 77
Kennebunk .....	5 82
Saco .....	10 92
Scarboro' .....	8 100
PORTLAND .....	5 105

*Stage.*

Falmouth .....	5 110
Cumberland.....	3 113
North Yarmouth. ....	2 115
Freeport .....	6 121
BRUNSWICK .....	9 130
Bath .....	7 137
Woolwich .....	3 140
WISCASSET .....	8 148
Sheepscot Bridge. ....	5 153
Damariscotta Mills .....	5 158
Noblesboro' .....	2 160
Waldoboro' .....	6 166
Warren .....	7 173
THOMASTON .....	6 179
E. Thomaston .....	4 183
Camden .....	9 192
Lincolnville.....	7 199
Northport .....	5 204
E. Northport.....	4 208
BELFAST.....	3 211

West Prospect .....	6 217	Atkinson .....	4 36
Prospect.....	6 223	Plaistow .....	1 37
Bucksport .....	5 228	Newtown .....	3 40
Orland .....	3 231	East Kingston.....	4 44
ELLSWORTH .....	14 245	EXETER .....	5 49
N. Hancock .....	6 251	S. Newmarket .....	4 53
Franklin .....	6 257	Newmarket .....	3 56
Narraguagus .....	23 280	Durham .....	5 61
Harrington .....	4 284	Madbury .....	2 63
E. Harrington.....	4 288	DOVER .....	3 66
Columbia .....	4 292	Somersworth* .....	3 69
Jonesboro' .....	7 299	South Berwick....	2 71
MACHIAS .....	8 307	To PORTLAND, (as in No. 1, by the Portsmouth, Sa- co, and Portland Railroad) .....	39 110
E. Machias .....	6 313		
Dennysville .....	17 330		
Pembroke .....	6 336		
EASTPORT .....	12 348		

\* A Branch Railroad ex-  
tends from Salem to Mar-  
blehead, a distance of 4  
miles.

(2) FROM BOSTON TO  
CALAIS, ME.

To Pembroke— (see No. 1) .....	336
Robbinstown.....	13 349
Calais .....	7 356

(3) FROM BOSTON TO  
PORTLAND,  
*Via Andover, Haver-  
hill, Exeter, N. H.,  
and Dover.*

*Boston & Maine Rail-  
road.*

To Charlestown.....	1
Somerville .....	1 2
Malden .....	3 5
North Malden....	2 7
South Reading .....	3 10
Reading .....	2 12
Wilmington .....	3 15
Ballardsville .....	6 21
ANDOVER .....	2 23
North Andover .....	3 26
Bradford .....	5 31
HAVERHILL .....	1 32

(4) FROM PORTLAND TO  
HOULTON,

*Via Brunswick, Au-  
gusta, and Bangor.*

To BRUNSWICK, (see No. 1) .....	25
Topsham .....	1 26
Bowdoinham .....	8 34
Richm'd Corners .....	6 40
Gardiner .....	9 49
Hallowell .....	4 53
AUGUSTA .....	2 55
Brown's Corners .....	6 61
Vassalboro' .....	5 66
East Vassalboro' .....	4 70
China .....	6 76
Albion .....	5 81
Unity .....	8 89
Troy .....	5 94
Dixmont .....	4 98
Newbury .....	8 106
Hampden .....	11 117
BANGOR .....	6 123
North Bangor .....	3 126
Orono .....	4 130
W. Great Works .....	2 132
Old Town .....	3 135
Milford .....	2 137

Sunkhaze.....	3	140	Guilford.....	2	47	Strong .....	11	48
Greenbush.....	6	146	Abbot.....	4	51	Avon .....	3	51
Olamon .....	7	153	Monson .....	7	58	PHILLIPS.....	6	57
Passadumkeag .....	2	155	Shirley .....	7	65	(15) FROM AUGUSTA TO FRYEBURG, <i>Via Paris and Water-</i>		
West Enfield.....	4	159	Greenville, at the LAKE .....	7	72	<i>ford.</i>		
South Lincoln.....	7	166	(10) FROM BANGOR TO BROWNSVILLE.					
Lincoln .....	6	172	East Corinth .....	20		To Winthrop .....	10	
Lincoln Centre.....	2	174	Charleston .....	6	25	Wayne.....	5	15
North Lincoln .....	3	177	Atkinson.....	8	34	North Turner .....	10	25
Mattawamkeag .....	8	185	Sebec .....	7	41	Bucksfield.....	7	32
Moluncas .....	10	195	Williamsburg .....	6	47	PARIS .....	7	39
Haynesville .....	19	214	BROWNSVILLE.....	2	49	Norway.....	5	44
Linneus .....	20	234	(11) FROM AUGUSTA TO THOMASTON.			Waterford .....	9	53
HOUTON .....	6	240	Windsor .....	10		Sweden .....	6	59
(5) FROM BELFAST TO BANGOR.			South Windsor.....	4	14	Lovel .....	4	63
To Swanville— (see No. 1).....		7	W. Jefferson.....	4	18	FRYEBURG.....	9	72
Frankfort Mills.....	12	19	Jefferson .....	4	22	(16) FROM PORTLAND TO AUGUSTA, <i>Via Gray &amp; Winthrop.</i>		
Frankfort .....	2	21	Waldoboro .....	9	31	To Stevens' Plains.....	3	
Hampden .....	7	28	Warren .....	7	38	GRAY .....	13	16
BANGOR .....	6	34	THOMASTON.....	6	44	New Gloucester.....	6	22
(6) FROM BANGOR TO CASTINE.			(12) FROM AUGUSTA TO BELFAST.			Auburn .....	7	29
To Brewer .....		1	To S. Vassalboro' .....	9		Lewiston .....	3	32
Brewer Village.....	2	3	South China .....	5	14	Greene .....	6	38
Orrington .....	4	7	Palermo .....	5	19	Monmouth .....	9	47
South Orrington .....	3	10	North Palermo .....	4	23	Winthrop .....	7	54
North Bucksport .....	4	14	Montville .....	5	28	Hallowell & Roads .....	6	60
Bucksport.....	5	19	North Searsmont .....	3	31	AUGUSTA.....	4	64
Orland .....	3	22	Belmont .....	9	40	(17) FROM PORTLAND TO PARIS.		
North Castine.....	11	33	BELFAST.....	6	46	To Gray.....	16	
CASTINE .....	3	36	(13) FROM AUGUSTA TO QUEBEC.			W. Gloucester .....	7	23
(7) FROM BANGOR TO ELLSWORTH.			To Sidney .....	9		Poland .....	6	29
To Brewer .....		1	Waterville .....	9	18	Oxford .....	8	37
East Brewer .....	6	7	Fairfield .....	4	22	Norway .....	6	43
North Ellsworth .....	9	16	Bloomfield .....	10	32	PARIS .....	5	48
Ellsworth .....	11	27	Skowhegan .....	2	34	(18) FROM PORTLAND TO LANCASTER, N.H.		
From Ellsworth to Eastp't, see No. 1. ....		103	NORRIDGEWOCK.....	5	39	To Norway .....	43	
		130	Madison .....	8	47	Greenwood .....	10	53
(8) FROM BANGOR TO SKOWHEGAN.			Anson .....	4	51	Bethel .....	9	62
To Hermon .....		9	Emden .....	5	56	Gilead .....	8	70
Carmel .....	5	14	Solon .....	3	59	Shelburn, N. H. ....	8	78
Etna .....	4	18	Bingham .....	3	62	Randolph .....	12	90
Newport .....	7	25	Moscow .....	14	76	Kilkenny .....	7	97
Palmyra.....	5	30	Currituck .....	6	82	Jefferson .....	6	103
Pittsfield .....	6	36	The Forks .....	9	91	LANCASTER.....	7	110
Canaan .....	7	43	Jackman's .....	19	110	(19) FROM PORTLAND TO WATERFORD.		
SKOWHEGAN.....	9	52	Moose River .....	10	120	South Windham .....	10	
(9) FROM BANGOR TO MOOSE HEAD LAKE, <i>Via Dover.</i>			Monument .....	20	140	Windham .....	4	14
To Levant .....		12	QUEBEC .....	94	234	North Windham .....	3	17
East Corinth .....	8	20	(14) FROM AUGUSTA TO PHILLIPS.			Raymond .....	5	22
W. Charleston .....	5	25	To Readfield .....	12		Naples .....	8	30
Dover .....	11	36	Mt. Vernon .....	5	17	Bridgeton .....	8	38
Sangerville.....	9	45	Vienna .....	11	28	WATERFORD .....	10	48

(20) FROM PORTLAND  
TO CONWAY, N. H.

To Sacarappa— (see No. 1) .....	6
Gorham .....	4 10
Standish .....	7 17
Baldwin .....	8 25
Hiram .....	9 34
Brownfield .....	6 40
Fryeburg .....	8 48
CONWAY .....	8 56

(21) FROM PORTLAND  
TO BOSTON,*Via Portsmouth, New-  
buryport, and Salem.**Portsmouth, Saco, and  
Portland Railroad.*

To Scarboro' .....	5
Saco .....	8 13
Kennebunk .....	10 23
Wells .....	5 28
North Berwick .....	5 33
South Berwick .....	6 39
PORTSMOUTH .....	12 51

*Eastern Railroad.*

Greenland .....	5 56
Hampton .....	5 61
Hampton Falls .....	2 63
Seabrook .....	2 65
Salisbury .....	4 69
NEWBURYPORT .....	2 71
Rowley .....	5 76
Ipswich .....	4 80
Wenham .....	5 85
Beverly .....	4 89
Salem .....	2 91
Lynn .....	5 96
BOSTON .....	9 105

(22) FROM BOSTON TO  
LITTLETON, N. H.*Via Dover, Conway,  
and the White Moun-  
tains.*

To DOVER— (see No. 3) .....	66
Rochester .....	10 76
Milton .....	10 86
Union .....	6 92
Wakefield .....	5 97
Ossipee .....	10 107
Centre Ossipee .....	5 112
West Ossipee .....	6 118
Eaton .....	9 127
CONWAY .....	6 133
North Conway .....	3 136
Lower Bartlett .....	3 139
Bartlett .....	6 145
The Notch .....	21 166
Bethlehem .....	13 179
LITTLETON .....	5 184

(23) F'M PORTSMOUTH,  
N. H., TO CONCORD.

To Durham .....	17
Nottingham Turn- pike .....	9 26
East Northwood .....	3 29
West Northwood .....	3 33
Epsom .....	6 39
Chichester .....	4 43
CONCORD .....	8 51

(24) FROM EXETER TO  
PORTSMOUTH.

To Stratham .....	4
Greenland .....	4 8
PORTSMOUTH .....	5 13

(25) FROM EXETER TO  
NEWBURYPORT.

To Kensington .....	4
Amesbury .....	3 7
Salisbury .....	2 9
Bellevilleport .....	2 11
NEWBURYPORT .....	2 13

(26) FROM EXETER TO  
CONCORD.

To Epping .....	7
North Raymond .....	8 15
South Deerfield .....	6 21
West Deerfield .....	4 25
Allenstown .....	4 29
Pembroke .....	5 34
CONCORD .....	5 39

(27) FROM BOSTON TO  
CONCORD, N. H.*Via Lowell & Nashua.  
Boston & Lowell Rail-  
road.*

To Medford .....	5
South Woburn .....	2 7 1/2
Woburn .....	2 10
Wilmington .....	5 15
Billerica .....	4 19
Billerica Mills .....	2 21 1/2
LOWELL .....	4 26

*Nashua Railroad.*

To Middlesex .....	2 28
Chelmsford .....	2 30
Tyngsboro' .....	4 34
Little's .....	3 37
NASHUA .....	4 41

*Concord Railroad.*

Thornton's Ferry .....	5 46
Reed's Ferry .....	5 51
Goff's Falls .....	4 55
Manchester .....	4 59
Martin's Ferry .....	4 63
Hooksett .....	4 67
Robertson's Ferry .....	4 71
CONCORD .....	5 76

(28) FROM CONCORD  
TO CONWAY.

To Shaker Village .....	14
Upper Gilmanton .....	8 22
Guilford .....	6 28
Meredith Village .....	9 37
CENTRE HARBOR .....	4 41
Moultonboro' .....	5 46
Sandwich .....	3 49
S. Tamworth .....	7 56
Tamworth .....	2 58
Eaton .....	7 65
CONWAY .....	6 71

(29) FROM CONCORD  
TO HAVERHILL.

Canterbury .....	8
Northfield .....	7 15
Sanbornt'n Bridge .....	2 17
Sanbornton .....	4 21
New Hampton .....	8 29
Holderness .....	9 38
Plymouth .....	5 43
Rumney .....	7 50
West Rumney .....	4 54
Wentworth .....	4 58
Warren .....	4 63
HAVERHILL .....	11 74

(30) FROM BOSTON TO  
BURLINGTON,*Via Concord, Hanover,  
and Montpelier.*

To CONCORD— (see No. 27) .....	76
Boscawen .....	9 85
Salisbury .....	7 92
Andover .....	6 98
Wilmot .....	5 103
Springfield .....	8 111
Enfield .....	7 118
Lebanon .....	8 126
HANOVER .....	4 130
Norwich .....	1 131
Stafford .....	12 143
Chelsea .....	11 154
Washington .....	9 163
Barre .....	8 171
MONTPELIER .....	7 178
Middlesex .....	6 184
Waterbury .....	6 190
Bolton .....	7 197
Richmond .....	8 205
Willston .....	5 210
BURLINGTON .....	8 218

(31) FROM CONCORD  
TO GUILDFHALL,*Via Plymouth and Lit-  
tleton.*

To PLYMOUTH— (see No. 29) .....	43
West Thornton .....	12 55
Woodstock .....	4 59
Franconia .....	18 77

LITTLETON.....	8	85	Chesterfield Fac. ....	8	57	Vergennes.....	7	206
Pingreeville.....	6	91	Chesterfield .....	3	60	Ferrisburg.....	3	209
Dalton.....	7	98	BRATTLEBORO'....	8	68	Charlotte.....	7	216
Lancaster.....	7	105	(36) FROM LOWELL, Mass., TO BRATTLE- BORO', Vt.			Shelburn.....	6	222
GUILDHALL.....	6	111				BURLINGTON.....	8	230
(32) FROM CONCORD TO KEENE.						Steamboat.		
To Hopkinton .....		7	North Chelmsford		4	PLATTSBURG, N. Y. ....	25	255
Henniker.....	8	15	Tyngsboro'.....	3	7	Rouse's Point .....	25	280
Hillsboro' Bridge.	6	21	Dunstable.....	3	10	Isle aux Noix .....	14	294
Hillsboro'	3	24	Pepperell.....	6	16	St. Johns, Canada	11	305
South Stoddard .....	12	36	Townsend Harbor	4	20	Champlain & St. Law- rence Railroad.		
Nelson .....	8	44	Townsend.....	2	22	La Prairie.....	15	320
KEENE.....		10	Ashley .....	6	28	Steamboat.		
		54	Ridge, N. H. ....	11	39	MONTRÉAL.....	1	9
(33) FROM NASHUA TO MONTPELIER, Vt.			Fitzwilliam .....	7	46	MONTRÉAL.....	1	329
Via Windsor and Roy- alton.			Richmond.....	7	53	(38) FROM BRATTLE- BORO', Vt., TO AL- BANY, N. Y.,		
To Amherst.....		12	Winchester .....	6	59	Via Bennington and Troy.		
Mt. Vernon .....	3	15	Hinsdale .....	6	65	To West Brattle- boro'.....		
Francesstown .....	9	24	BRATTLEBORO'....	7	72	Marlboro'.....	7	9
West Deering.....	7	31	(37) FROM BOSTON TO MONTRÉAL,			Wilmington.....	9	18
Hillsboro'	3	34	Via Fitchburg, Keene, N.H., Bellows'Falls, Vt., Rutland, Mid- dlebury, and Brattle- boro'.			Scarsburg.....	5	23
Washington.....	9	43	Fitchburg Railroad.			Woodford.....	14	37
Lempster.....	7	50	To W. Cambridge		6	BENNINGTON .....	4	41
Unity .....	5	55	Waltham .....	4	10	Hoosick.....	7	48
Claremont.....	8	63	Weston .....	3	13½	Pittstown .....	7	55
West Claremont..	4	67	Lincoln .....	2½	16	Lansingburg .....	12	67
Cornish .....	5	72	Concord.....	4	20	TROY .....	4	71
WINDSOR, Vt. ....	1	73	South Acton .....	5	25	ALBANY.....	6	77
Woodstock .....	14	87	West Acton .....	2	27	(39) FR'M BURLINGTON TO ALBANY,		
Barnard.....	9	96	Littleton .....	4	31	Via Middlebury & Cas- tleton.		
ROYALTON .....	6	102	Groton .....	4	35	To Shelburn .....		
Randolph.....	5	107	Shirley Village.....	5	40	Charlotte.....	6	14
Brookfield.....	6	113	Leominster .....	5	45	Ferrisburg.....	7	21
Williamstown.....	6	119	FITCHBURG.....	5	50	Vergennes.....	3	24
Berlin .....	7	126	Stage.			New Haven .....	7	31
MONTPELIER .....	3	129	Ashburnham .....	7	57	MIDDLEBURY .....	8	39
(34) FROM NASHUA TO CHARLESTOWN.			Winchenden .....	7	64	Cornwall .....	4	43
To Milford .....		11	Fitzwilliam, N.H. ....	9	73	Whiting .....	6	49
South Lyndboro' .....	8	19	Troy .....	4	77	Sudbury .....	6	55
Greenfield.....	7	26	KEENE.....	9	86	Hubbardton .....	6	61
Hancock .....	6	32	Walpole .....	12	98	CASTLETON.....	9	70
Stoddard .....	10	42	BELLOWS' FALLS .....	4	102	Poultney .....	7	77
South Marlboro' .....	5	47	Rockingham .....	5	107	Granville, N.Y. ....	10	87
Alstead .....	8	55	La Grange .....	5	112	Hebron .....	9	96
Langdon .....	6	61	Chester .....	5	117	Salem .....	8	104
CHARLESTOWN .....	7	68	Cavendish .....	9	126	Jackson .....	6	110
(35) FROM NASHUA TO BRATTLEBORO', Vt.			Ludlow .....	5	131	Cambridge .....	6	116
Via Keene.			Mt. Holly .....	8	139	Lansingburg .....	24	140
To Milford .....		11	Finlayville .....	7	146	TROY .....	4	144
East Wilton .....	5	16	East Clarendon .....	6	152	ALBANY.....	6	150
Wilton.....	2	18	RUTLAND .....	4	156	(40) FR'M BURLINGTON TO WHITEHALL, N.Y.		
Temple.....	4	22	Pittsford .....	8	164	To Vergennes— (see No. 39)		
Peterboro'	8	30	Brandon .....	8	172	To Addison .....	6	30
Dublin .....	6	36	Leicester .....	5	177			
Marlboro'	8	44	Salisbury .....	4	181			
KEENE.....	5	49	MIDDLEBURY .....	10	191			
			Weybridge .....	5	196			
			New Haven .....	3	199			

Bridport.....	8	38	Bakersfield .....	6	49	(51) FR'M BRATTLEBORO' TO DERBY LINE,
Shoreham.....	6	44	Fairfield.....	7	56	Via Bellows' Falls,
Orwell .....	6	50	ST. ALBANS .....	7	63	Windsor, Hanover,
Benson.....	6	56			and Haverhill.	
West Haven .....	6	62				
WHITEHALL.....	8	70	(45) F'M MONTPELIER TO DERBY.			
			To Calais .....	10		To Chesterfield,
(41) FR'M BURLINGTON TO PHILLIPSBURG, Canada.			Woodbury.....	6	16	N. H. ....
To Colchester .....	6		La Moilleville .....	6	22	8
West Milton .....	6	12	Hardwick .....	5	27	Westmoreland .....
Georgia .....	6	18	Glover .....	12	39	6
ST. ALBANS.....	6	24	Barton .....	3	42	14
High Gate .....	8	32	Brownington.....	7	49	Walpole .....
Phillipsburg.....	9	41	Derby .....	9	58	8
			(46) F'M MONTPELIER TO HAVERHILL, N.H.			BELLOWS' FALLS
(42) FR'M BURLINGTON TO DERBY.			To Barre .....	6		Vt. ....
To Essex.....		8	Orange .....	7	13	4
Jericho.....	4	12	West Topsham .....	5	18	Charlestown, NH. ....
Underhill.....	4	16	East Corinth .....	4	22	8
Cambridge.....	10	26	Bradford .....	9	31	Wethersfield .....
Jeffersonville.....	8	29	HAVERHILL .....	4	35	9
Johnson.....	9	38			WINDSOR....	
Eden .....	10	48	(47) F'M MIDDLEBURY TO ROYALTON.			Plainfield.....
Lowell .....	9	57	To Ripton.....	8		7
Westfield .....	6	63	Hancock .....	12	20	Orford .....
Troy .....	3	66	Rochester .....	4	24	Piermont .....
Newport .....	8	74	Stockbridge .....	7	31	HAVERHILL.....
Derby .....	6	80	Bethel.....	8	39	5
			Royalton .....	5	44	Newbury, Vt. ....
(43) FROM BURLING- TON TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, <i>Via Montpelier &amp; Lit- tleton.</i>					Wells' River .....	
To Williston .....		8	(48) FR'M RUTLAND TO HANOVER, N. H.			McIndoe's Falls..
Richmond.....	5	13	To Sherburn .....	12		Barnet .....
Bolton.....	8	21	Bridgewater.....	8	20	Passumpsic.....
Waterbury.....	7	28	Woodstock.....	7	27	7
Middlesex .....	6	34	QueecheeVillage.....	6	33	St. Johnsbury .....
MONTPELIER .....	6	40	Hartford .....	6	39	4
Plainfield.....	9	49	Norwich .....	5	44	129
Marshfield.....	6	55	HANOVER .....	2	46	Lyndon .....
Cabot .....	5	60			Sutton .....	
Danville.....	10	70	(49) FR'M RUTLAND TO WHITEHALL, N.Y.			Barton .....
St. Johnsbury .....	7	77	To Castleton .....	12		7
Waterford .....	12	89	Fair Haven .....	5	17	Stockbridge .....
Littleton, N. H. ....	6	95	Low Hampton .....	3	20	Westboro' .....
Bethlehem.....	5	100	WHITEHALL .....	4	24	Grafton .....
Notch House.....	13	113			WORCESTER .....	6
Bartlett.....	21	134	(50) F'M BENNINGTON TO RUTLAND.			44
CONWAY .....	12	146			Western Railroad.	
			To Shaftsbury .....	7		Clappville .....
(44) F'M MONTPELIER TO ST. ALBANS, <i>Via Johnson.</i>			Arlington .....	7	14	Charlton .....
To Worcester .....		8	Sunderland .....	5	19	Spencer .....
Elmore.....	12	20	Manchester .....	3	22	East Brookfield .....
Morrisville .....	6	26	Factory Point .....	2	24	South Brookfield .....
Hyde Park .....	5	31	East Dorset .....	5	29	West Brookfield .....
Johnson .....	5	36	Danby .....	8	37	Warren .....
Waterville .....	7	43	Wallingford .....	9	46	Palmer .....
			Clarendon .....	3	49	North Wilbraham .....
			RUTLAND .....	6	55	Wilbraham .....
					SPRINGFIELD .....	6
					98	

W. Springfield	2	100
Westfield	8	108
Russell	8	116
Chester Village	3	119
Chester Factory	6	125
North Becket	10	135
Washington	3	138
Hinsdale	5	143
Dalton	3	146
PITTSFIELD	5	151
Shaker Village	5	156
Richmond	3	159
State Line	3	162

*Albany and W. Stockbridge Railroad.*

Canaan, N. Y.	5	167
East Chatham	5	172
Chatham	5	177
Kinderhook	7	184
Schodack	8	192
Greenbush	7	199
ALBANY	1	200

*(53) FROM FITCHBURG TO WILLIAMSTOWN.*

To Westminster— (see No. 37)		8
South Gardiner	4	12
Templeton	5	17
Phillipstown	2	19
Athol	4	23
South Orange	5	28
Irvingville	2	30
GREENFIELD	15	45
Shelburn	4	49
Shelburn Falls	5	55
Charlemont	8	62
Florida	12	74
North Adams	5	79
WILLIAMSTOWN	5	84

*(54) FR'M WORCESTER TO LOWELL.*

To West Boylston		7
Sterling	6	13
Lancaster	5	18
Shirley Village	5	23
Shirley	2	25
Groton	6	31
Forge Village	5	36
Westford	3	39
Chelmsford	5	44
LOWELL	4	48

*(55) FR'M WORCESTER TO NASHUA, N. H.  
Via Fitchburg.*

To West Boylston		7
Sterling	6	13
Leominster	7	20
FITCHBURG	6	26
Lunenburg	5	31
Groton	6	37
Pepperell	4	41
NASHUA	12	53

*(56) FR'M WORCESTER TO KEENE, N. H.*

To Holden		8
Hubbardton	9	17
Templeton	6	23
Baldwinspace	3	26
Royalton	7	33
Richmond, N. H.	10	43
Swansea	8	51
KEENE	5	56

*(57) FR'M WORCESTER TO BRATTLEBORO', Vt.*

To Paxton		7
Coldbrook	10	17
Barre	4	21
Petersham	7	28
N. New Salem	8	36
Irvingville	6	42
Northfield	11	53
Vernon, Vt.	5	58
BRATTLEBORO'	7	65

*(58) FR'M WORCESTER TO GREENFIELD.*

To Barre		21
Dana	7	28
Millington	3	31
Lock's Village	9	40
Montague	6	46
GREENFIELD	7	53

*(59) FROM W. BROOKFIELD TO NORTHAMPTON.*

To Ware, (see No. 52)		6
Enfield	7	13
Amherst	12	25
Hadley	5	30
NORTHAMPTON	3	33

*(60) FR'M PALMER DE-  
POT TO AMHERST.*

To Belchertown— (see No. 52)		10
Amherst	10	20

*(61) FR'M SPRINGFIELD  
TO BOSTON.*

To Wilbraham		6
North Wilbraham	3	9
Palmer	6	15
Warren	10	25
W. Brookfield	4	29
N. Brookfield	2	31
E. Brookfield	3	34
Spencer	2	36
Charlton	5	41
Clappville	4	45
WORCESTER	9	54

*Boston and Worcester  
Railroad.*

Grafton		6
Westboro'		6
Southboro'		4
Hopkinton		4
Framingham		3
Natick		4
Needham		4
Newton		4
Angier's Corner		2
Brighton		2
BOSTON		5

*(62) F'M SPRINGF'D TO  
BRATTLEBORO', Vt.*

Connecticut River R.R.		
To Cabotville*		3
Willimansell		3
Smith's Ferry		6
NORTHAMPTON		4
Hathfield		4
Whately		4
South Deerfield		2
Deerfield		4
GREENFIELD		3

*Stage.*

Bernardston		7
Guilford, Vt.		10
BRATTLEBORO'		3

*\* A branch extends to Chicopee Falls, 2 miles.**(63) F'M SPRINGFIELD  
TO GREENFIELD,*

Via Amherst.		
To Cabotville		4
Willimansett		4
S. Hadley Falls		2
South Hadley		4
Holyoke Place		3
Hadley		3
AMHERST		5
North Amherst		3
Sunderland		5
Montague		5
GREENFIELD		7

*(64) F'M NORTHAMPT'N  
TO ALBANY, N.Y.*

To W. Hampton		6
Norwich		5
Chester Village		5
ALBANY, (see No. 52)		81
		97

*(65) FROM BOSTON TO  
NEW YORK,*

Via Worcester, Spring- field, Hartford, and New Haven.		
To SPRINGFIELD, (see No. 52)		98

<b>Hartford &amp; Springfield Railroad.</b>	<b>Providence &amp; Stonington Railroad.</b>	<b>(70) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK.</b>
Thompsonville ... 8 106	Apponog. .... 8 50	<i>Old Colony Railroad.</i>
Windsor Locks ... 5 111	Greenwich. .... 3 53	Dorchester ..... 3
Windsor ..... 6 117	Wickford. .... 6 59	Neponset ..... 1½ 4½
HARTFORD..... 7 124	Kingston. .... 7 66	Quincy ..... 3½ 8
<b>Hartford &amp; New Haven Railroad.</b>	Richmond. .... 6 72	South Braintree. 3 11
New Britain ..... 8 132	Charleston. .... 7 79	<i>Fall River Railroad.</i>
Berlin ..... 3 135	Westerly. .... 4 83½	N. Bridgewater. 8 19
Meriden. .... 7 142	STONINGTON .... 5 89	Bridgewater ..... 7½ 26½
Wallingford. .... 6 148	<i>Steamboat.</i>	Middleboro' ..... 7 33½
North Haven. .... 5 153	To NEW YORK .. 125 214	Myricks. .... 7½ 41
NEW HAVEN.... 7 160	<b>(68) FROM BOSTON TO NEW BEDFORD,</b>	<b>FALL RIVER.... 12 53</b>
<i>Steamboat.</i>		<i>Steamboat.</i>
To NEW YORK .. 80 240	<i>Via Taunton and Fall River Branch.</i>	Newport. .... 18 71
<b>(66) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK,</b>	To Mansfield—	NEW YORK .... 165 236
<i>Via Worcester, Norwich, &amp; Greenport.</i>	(see No. 67) ....   24	<b>(72) F'M PLYMOUTH TO FALMOUTH.</b>
<b>To WORCESTER,</b>	Taunton Br. Railroad.	To W. Sandwich.   17
(see No. 52) .... 44	Norton. .... 5 29	Monument. .... 4 21
<b>Norwich &amp; Worcester Railroad.</b>	TAUNTON ..... 7 36	Pocasset. .... 3 24
Oxford ..... 11 55	<b>New Bedford Railroad.</b>	N. Falmouth. .... 4 28
Webster. .... 5 60	Freetown*. .... 6 42	W. Falmouth ..... 4 32
Fishersville. .... 4 64	NEW BEDFORD .. 14 56	Falmouth. .... 4 36
Pomfret ..... 6 70	* The Fall River Railroad extends f'm Freetown	Wood's Hole. .... 4 40
Daysville. .... 5 75	To Fall River—...   11  53	<b>(73) F'M PLYMOUTH TO NEW BEDFORD.</b>
Danielsville. .... 3 78	(see No. 83) ....   11  53	To Carver. ....   8½
Central Village .. 6 84	<b>(69) FROM BOSTON TO ORLEANS,</b>	W. Wareham. .... 6½ 15
Plainfield. .... 3 87	<i>Via Plymouth, Sandwich, &amp; Barnstable.</i>	Rochester. .... 6 21
Jewett City ..... 6 93	<i>Old Colony Railroad.</i>	Mattipoisett. .... 6 27
NORWICH.... 10 103	To Savin Hill .... 2½	Fair Haven. .... 5 32
Allyn's Point*. .... 7 110	Dorchester ..... 3 3	NEW BEDFORD .. 1 33
<i>Steamboat.</i>	Neponset. .... 1½ 4½	<b>(74) F'M PLYMOUTH TO TAUNTON.</b>
To Greenport, NY 30 140	Quincy. .... 3½ 8	To Plympton. ....   9
<i>L. Island R. R.</i>	N. Braintree. .... 2 10	Middleboro'. .... 8 17
To NEW YORK .. 96 236	W. Braintree. .... 1½ 11½	N. Middleboro'. .... 5 22
* Steamboat.	S. Weymouth. .... 3 14½	TAUNTON ..... 8 30
To New London. .... 8 118	Abington. .... 4½ 18½	<b>(75) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO SANDWICH.</b>
NEW YORK.... 120 238	S. Abington. .... 1½ 20	To Fair Haven...   1
<b>(67) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK,</b>	Hanson. .... 4½ 24½	Mattipoisett. .... 5 6
<i>Via Providence and Stonington.</i>	Halifax. .... 3½ 28	Sippican. .... 5 11
<b>Boston and Providence Railroad.</b>	Plympton. .... 1½ 29½	Wareham. .... 6 17
To Roxbury. .... 2	Kingston. .... 3½ 32½	E. Wareham. .... 3 20
Jamaica Plains... 1½ 3	PLYMOUTH .... 4½ 37	Sandwich. .... 10 30
Toll Gate. .... 1 4½	<i>Stage.</i>	<b>(76) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO NANTUCKET,</b>
Dedham Low Pl'n 4 8½	Eel River. .... 3 40	<i>Via Holmes's Hole.</i>
Canton. .... 5½ 14	W. Sandwich. .... 14 54	<i>Steamboat.</i>
Sharon. .... 3½ 17½	SANDWICH .... 2 56	Holmes's Hole ...   39
Foxboro'. .... 3½ 21	E. Sandwich. .... 6 62	Nantucket ..... 26 65
Mansfield. .... 3 24	W. Barnstable. .... 4 66	<b>(77) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO PROVIDENCE.</b>
Toby's Corner. .... 2½ 26½	BARNSTABLE .... 6 72	To N. Dartmouth   3½
Attleborough. .... 4½ 31	Yarmouthport. .... 3 75	Westport. .... 4½ 8
Dodgeville ..... 1½ 32½	Yarmouth. .... 1 76	Fall River. .... 8 16
Perrin's Crossing. 2½ 35	Dennis. .... 3 79	
Seekonk. .... 4 39	Brewster. .... 8 87	
PROVIDENCE.... 2½ 41½	Orleans. .... 5 92	

Swansea .....	4	20	(85) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO BOSTON.	W. Greenwich...	5	18
S. Seekonk.....	8	28		Pine Hill .....	4	22
PROVIDENCE.....	5	33		Brand's Iron W'ks	6	28
(78) FR'M TAUNTON TO SANDWICH.			Boston and Providence Railroad.	Hopkinton .....	6	34
To Middleboro' ..	12		To Seekonk.....	N. Stonington, Ct.	6	40
S. Middleboro' ...	6	18	Perrin's Crossing..	Mystick .....	6	46
Wareham.....	7	25	Dodgeville .....	Groton Centre....	3	49
Sandwich .....	13	38	Attleboro' .....	Groton .....	4	53
(79) FROM BOSTON TO WOONSOCKET FALLS, R. I.			Toby's Corner.....	NEW LONDON....	1	54
To Dedham .....	10		To Mansfield.....	(91) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO STONINGTON, Ct.		
W. Dedham.....	3	13	Foxboro' .....	Providence & Stonington Railroad.		
Medfield.....	5	18	Sharon .....	To Apponag .....	9	
Rockville .....	5	23	Canton .....	Greenwich .....	3	
Franklin City .....	2	25	Dedham Low Pl'n .....	Wickford .....	6	
Franklin .....	3	28	Toll Gate .....	Kingston .....	7	
WOONSOCKET FALLS .....	10	38	Jamaica Pluin .....	Richmond .....	6	
(80) FROM LOWELL TO NEWBURYPORT, Via Haverhill.			Roxbury .....	Charleston .....	7	
To Dracut.....		2	BOSTON .....	Westerly .....	4	
Methuen .....	8	10	(86) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO WORCESTER, Via Woonsocket Falls.	STONINGTON ....	5	
Haverhill.....	8	18	To Pawtucket.....	4		
E. Haverhill.....	6	24	Lime Rock.....	6	10	
W. Amesbury.....	3	27	WOONSOCKET FALLS .....	5	15	
Amesbury.....	4	31	Waterford .....	1	16	
Salisbury.....	2	33	Blackstone .....	3	19	
Bellevilleport.....	1	34	Millville.....	3	22	
NEWBURYPORT .....	2	36	Uxbridge.....	5	27	
(81) FROM SALEM TO ROCKPORT.			Whitingville.....	3	30	
To Manchester... .....		9	Northbridge.....	2	32	
Gloucester.....	7	16	Farmersville .....	2	34	
Rockport.....	5	21	Wilkinsonsville .....	3	37	
(82) FROM FALL RIVER TO NEWPORT, R. I.			Milbury .....	4	41	
To Tiverton.....		6	WORCESTER .....	6	47	
Portsmouth .....	3	9	(87) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO THOMPSON, Ct.			
NEWPORT .....	9	18	To Fruit Hill.....	4		
(83) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO NEW BEDFORD, Mass.			Greenville.....	5	9	
To S. Seekonk .....		6	Chepacket .....	7	16	
N. Swansea.....	3	9	Thompson .....	10	26	
Swansea .....	5	14	(88) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO KILLINGLY, Ct.			
Fall River.....	4	18	To N. Scituate.....	10		
Westport.....	8	26	Foster.....	9	19	
N. Dartmouth....	4	30	E. Killingly.....	6	23	
NEW BEDFORD .....	3	33	Killingly .....	2	27	
(84) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO NEWPORT.			(89) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO PLAINFIELD, Ct.			
To Barrington....		8	To S. Scituate .....	11		
Warren .....	6	14	Mt. Vernon .....	6	17	
Bristol.....	4	18	Rice City .....	2	19	
Portsmouth.....	6	24	Sterling, Ct. ....	5	24	
NEWPORT .....	9	33	Plainfield.....	4	28	
(90) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO N. LONDON, Ct.			(91) FR'M PROVIDENCE TO STONINGTON, Ct.			
To Natick.....		9	To Wethersfield.....	4		
Centreville .....	2	11	Rocky Hill.....	3		
Coventry.....	2	13	Up'r Middletown .....	5		
			Middletown .....	2		
			Durham .....	7		
			Northford .....	7		
			Fair Haven .....	10		
			NEW HAVEN....	2	40	

## (96) FROM HARTFORD TO SAYBROOK.

To Middletown .....	14
Higganum.....	7 21
Haddam .....	2 23
E. Haddam .....	4 27
Chester .....	4 31
Deep River.....	2 33
Essex.....	4 37
SAYBROOK .....	5 42

## (97) FROM HARTFORD TO NEW LONDON.

To E. Hartford....	1
Glastonbury.....	5 6
Marlboro' .....	10 16
Colchester.....	8 24
Salem .....	6 30
Chesterfield .....	6 36
NEW LONDON.....	8 44

(98) FROM HARTFORD TO NORWICH,  
*Via Colchester.*

To Colchester .....	24
Bozrah.....	9 33
Norwich .....	6 39

## (99) FROM HARTFORD TO NORWICH.

To E. Hartford....	1
Manchester.....	9 10
Bolton .....	4 14
Andover.....	5 19
Columbia .....	5 24
Liberty Hill .....	4 28
Lebanon .....	3 31
Franklin.....	6 37
Norwichtown .....	3 40
NORWICH.....	2 42

## (100) FROM HARTFORD TO W. KILLINGLY.

To Manchester— (see No. 99) .....	10
Coventry .....	7 17
S. Coventry .....	5 22
Willimantic.....	6 28
Windham .....	3 31
Howard Valley .....	7 38
Brooklin .....	6 44
W. Killingly .....	3 47

## (101) FROM HARTFORD TO KILLINGLY.

To Coventry .....	17
Mansfield .....	7 24
Ashford .....	8 32
Abington.....	7 39
Pomfret Landing .....	4 43
Killingly .....	2 45

## (102) FROM HARTFORD TO WILBRAHAM, Ms.

To E. Windsor.....	7
Scantic Village .....	6 13
Broad Brook .....	3 16

Somers .....	8 24
N. Somers.....	2 26
Wilbraham .....	7 33

(103) FROM HARTFORD TO WESTFIELD, Ms.	
To Bloomfield.....	7
Tariffville.....	5 12

Granby .....	4 16
Southwick, Mass.....	7 23
Westfield.....	5 28

(104) FROM HARTFORD TO CANAAN.	
To W. Hartford.....	3
Avon .....	7 10

Canton .....	3 13
Collinsville .....	2 15
New Hartford .....	6 21
Winchester .....	6 27
Millbrook .....	5 32
Norfolk .....	5 37
CANAAN .....	6 43

(105) FROM HARTFORD TO LITCHFIELD.	
To W. Hartford .....	3
Farmington .....	6 9
Bristol .....	8 17

Terrysville .....	4 21
Plymouth .....	2 23
Northfield .....	4 27
LITCHFIELD .....	6 33
(106) F'M NORWICH TO WORCESTER, Mass.	

Norwich & Worcester Railroad.	
To Jewett's City .....	10
Plainfield .....	6 16
Central Village .....	3 19
Danielsville .....	6 25
Daysville .....	3 28
Pomfret .....	5 33
Fishersville .....	6 39
Webster, Mass. ....	4 43
Oxford .....	5 48
WORCESTER .....	11 59

(107) F'M NORWICH TO NEW YORK.	
To Allyn's Point .....	7
Steamboat.	
NEW YORK.....	142 149
(108) F'M NORWICH TO SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	

To Norwichtown .....	2
Franklin .....	3 5
Windham .....	9 14
Mansfield .....	10 24
Tolland .....	6 30
Ellington .....	6 36
Somers .....	6 42
E. Long Meadow .....	7 49
SPRINGFIELD .....	5 54

(109) F'M N. LONDON TO STONINGTON.	
To Groton .....	1
Pequot .....	3 4
Mystick .....	4 8
Portersville .....	3 11
Mystick Bridge .....	2 13
STONINGTON .....	4 17

(110) F'M NEW HAVEN TO NEW LONDON.	
To E. Haven .....	3
Branford .....	4 7
Guilford .....	9 16
Madison .....	5 21
Clinton .....	5 26
Westbrook .....	4 30
SAYBROOK .....	5 35
Lyme .....	4 39
E. Lyme .....	8 47
Riverhead .....	2 49
Waterford .....	3 52
NEW LONDON .....	2 54

(111) F'M NEW HAVEN TO SPRINGFIELD.	
Hartford & New Haven Railroad.	
To North Haven .....	7
Wallingford .....	5 12
Meriden .....	6 18
Berlin .....	7 25
New Britain .....	3 28
HARTFORD .....	8 36
Hartford & Springfield Railroad.	
Windsor .....	7 43
Windsor Locks .....	6 49
Thompsonville .....	5 54
SPRINGFIELD .....	8 62

(112) F'M NEW HAVEN TO BOSTON, <i>Via Springfield,</i>	
(See No. 125) .....	1 160
FROM NEW HAVEN TO ALBANY, N. Y., <i>Via Springfield.</i>	
To Springfield— (see No. 111) .....	62

ALBANY .....	102 164
(113) F'M NEW HAVEN TO LITCHFIELD.	
To Westville .....	2
Straitsville .....	13 15
Naugatuck .....	3 18
Waterbury .....	5 23
Watertown .....	6 29
LITCHFIELD .....	10 39

(114) F'M NEW HAVEN  
TO LITCHFIELD,*Via Derby.*

To Derby.....	8
Humphreysville ..	5 13
Oxford .....	4 17
Southbury .....	6 23
Woodbury .....	4 27
Bethlehem .....	7 34
South Farms .....	3 37
LITCHFIELD .....	8 45

(115) F'M NEW HAVEN  
TO FARMINGTON.

To Hamden.....	6
Cheshire.....	8 14
Southington.....	7 21
Plainville.....	5 26
FARMINGTON .....	4 30

(116) F'M NEW HAVEN  
TO NEW YORK,*Via Bridgeport and Norwalk.*

(See No. 126) 1 178

(117) F'M NEW HAVEN  
TO NEW YORK.  
*Steamboat.*

To Bridgeport.....	20
NEW YORK.....	60 80

(118) F'M BRIDGEPORT  
TO ALBANY, N. Y.,  
*Via West Stockbridge.**Housatonic R. R.*

To Stepney.....	10
Bottsford .....	5 15
Newtown .....	4 19
Hawleyville.....	4 23
Brookfield.....	6 29
NEW MILFORD .....	6 35
Gaylord's Bridge..	6 41
Kent .....	6 47
Cornwall Bridge ..	8 55
Cornwall.....	4 59
Canaan .....	7 66
Mass. State Line. ....	7 73

*Berkshire and West Stockbridge R. R.*

Sheffield.....	7 80
Great Barrington. ....	6 86
Van Deusenville .....	2 88
W. STOCKBRIDGE .....	8 96
N. Y. State Line. ....	2 98

*Albany and W. Stockbridge Railroad.*

Canaan .....	5 103
Chatham 4 Corn's 10	113
Kinderhook .....	7 120
Schodack .....	8 128
ALBANY.....	8 136

(119) F'M LITCHFIELD  
TO W. CORNWALL.

To Goshen— (see No. 118) ...	6
Cornwall.....	6 12
W. CORNWALL .....	3 15

(120) F'M LITCHFIELD  
TO NEW MILFORD.

To Woodville.....	7
New Preston .....	4 11
Northville.....	4 15
NEW MILFORD.....	4 19

(121) FR'M NEW YORK  
TO BOSTON,*Via Greenport, Norwich, & Worcester.*

To BROOKLYN .....	1
L. Island R. R. ....	

Bedford .....	2½ 3½
East New York .....	2½ 6
Union Course .....	2½ 8½
Jamaica .....	3½ 12
Brushville .....	3 15

Hempstead Br....	4 19
Carl Place .....	2 21
Hicksville .....	6 27
Farmingdale .....	5 32
Deerpark .....	6 38

Suffolk Station .....	7 45
Medford .....	11 56
St. George's Man. ....	12 68
Riverhead .....	7 75
Mattetuck .....	10 85

Southold .....	7 92
Greenport .....	4 96
Steamboat.	
To New London .....	24 120
Allyn's Point .....	8 128

Norwich & Worcester  
Railroad.

NORWICH .....	7 135
Jewett's City .....	10 145
Plainfield .....	6 151
Central Village ..	3 154
Danielsville .....	6 160

Daysville .....	3 163
Pomfret .....	5 168
Fishersville .....	6 174
Webster, Mass. ....	4 178
Oxford .....	5 183

WORCESTER.....	11 194
Boston and Worcester Railroad.	
Grafton .....	6 200
Westboro' .....	6 206
Southboro' .....	4 210

Hopkinton .....	4 214
Framingham .....	3 217
Natick .....	4 221
Needham .....	4 225
Newton .....	4 229

Angier's Corner .....	2 231
Brighton .....	2 233
BOSTON .....	5 238
Steamboat.	
Blackwell's Isl. ....	4

## Hell Gate .....

Brothers' Island .....	3 10
Throg's Neck .....	5 15
New Rochelle .....	8 23
Captain's Island .....	8 31
Greenwich Point .....	3 34

Shippian Point .....	3 37
Norwalk Islands .....	8 45
Black Rock .....	12 57
Bridgeport .....	3 60
Stratford .....	3 63

Neck Point .....	12 75
NEW HAVEN.....	3 78
Hartford & New Haven Railroad.	
To North Haven .....	7 85
Wallingford .....	5 90

Meriden .....	6 96
Berlin .....	7 103
New Britain .....	3 106
HARTFORD.....	8 114
Hartford & Springfield Railroad.	

Windsor .....	7 121
Windsor Locks .....	6 127
Steamboat.	
Blackwell's Isl. ....	4
Hell Gate .....	3 7

Thompsonville ...	5 132	Stamford .....	5 39	PIERMONT .....	2 24
Springfield .....	8 140	Darien.....	3 42	Tarrytown .....	3 27
Western Railroad.		Norwalk.....	6 48	Sing Sing .....	6 33
Wilbraham .....	6 146	Westport.....	4 52	Verplanck's Point	7 40
Palmer .....	9 155	Southport.....	4 56	Caldwell's Land'g	4 44
Warren .....	10 165	Fairfield.....	2 58	WEST POINT .....	8 52
West Brookfield ..	4 169	BRIDGEPORT .....	4 62	Cold Spring .....	2 54
East Brookfield ..	5 174	Stratford.....	3 65	Cornwall.....	3 57
Spencer .....	2 176	Milford.....	4 69	Newburgh .....	4 61
Charlton .....	5 181	NEW HAVEN.....	9 78	New Hamburg .....	6 67
Clappville.....	4 185	(126) F'M NEW YORK TO ALBANY.		Milton.....	3 70
WORCESTER .....	9 194	Harlem Railroad.		POUGHKEEPSIE .....	4 74
Boston and Worcester Railroad.		To Harlem .....	7	Hyde Park .....	6 80
To BOSTON— (see No. 121) ...	44 238	Fordham.....	5 12 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub>	Pelham.....	4 84
(124) F'M N. YORK TO ALBANY & TROY,		Williams' Bridge.	1 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub>  14	Rhinebeck .....	6 90
Via Bridgeport.		Hunt's Bridge.....	4 18	Red Hook, Lower	7 97
Steamboat.		Tucknhoe.....	2 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub>  20 <sub>1</sub>	Red Hook, Upper	3 100
To Bridgeport, Ct	60	Hart's Corners....	3 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub>  24	Saugerties .....	1 101
Housatonic R. R.		WHITE PLAINS .....	2 26	CATSKILL .....	10 111
Stepney .....	10 70	Unionville .....	6 32	HUDSON .....	5 116
Bottsford.....	5 75	Pleasantville....	2 34	Coxsackie .....	8 124
Newtown .....	4 79	New Castle .....	6 40	Kinderhook L'd'g	3 127
Hawleysville .....	4 83	Mechanicsville..	5 45	N. Baltimore .....	4 131
Brookfield.....	6 89	Golden's Bridge.	2 47	Coeymans .....	2 133
New Milford.....	6 95	Croton Falls ....	5 52	Castleton .....	4 137
Gaylor's Bridge.	6 101	This road is to be extended to Albany.		Overslaugh .....	5 142
Kent .....	6 107	(127) F'M NEW YORK TO ALBANY.		ALBANY .....	3 145
Cornwall Bridge ..	8 115	To King's Bridge.	13	(129) F'M NEW YORK TO MONTREAL,	
Cornwall .....	4 119	Yonkers.....	4 17	Via Albany, Troy, & Whitehall.	
Canaan .....	7 126	Dobb's Ferry.....	5 22	Steamboat.	
Mass. State Line.	7 133	Tarrytown .....	6 28	To ALBANY .....	1 145
Berkshire & W. Stock- bridge Railroad.		SING SING .....	6 34	TROY .....	6 151
Sheffield, Mass. ...	7 140	Cortlandtown .....	4 38	Stage.	
Great Barrington ..	6 146	Peekskill .....	7 45	Lansingburgh .....	3 154
Van Deusenville ..	2 148	Philippsburg .....	9 54	Schagticoke .....	7 161
W. Stockbridge..	8 156	Fishkill.....	10 64	Easton .....	10 171
N. Y. State Line.	2 158	Wappinger's Cr'k	7 71	Greenwich .....	9 180
Albany & West Stock- bridge Railroad.		POUGHKEEPSIE .....	7 78	Argyle .....	11 191
Canaan .....	5 163	Hyde Park .....	6 84	Hartford .....	10 201
Chatham 4 Cor's ..	10 173	Staatsburg .....	4 88	Granville .....	7 208
Kinderhook .....	7 180	Rhinebeck .....	6 94	WHITEHALL .....	9 217
Schodack .....	8 188	Red Hook.....	6 100	Steamboat.	
ALBANY .....	8 196	Upper Red Hook.	3 103	Ticonderoga .....	24 241
Troy and Greenbush Railroad.		Clermont .....	5 108	Crown Point .....	10 251
TROY .....	1 6 202	Livingston .....	4 112	Port Henry .....	9 260
(125) F'M NEW YORK TO NEW HAVEN.		HUNSON.....	8 120	Westport .....	11 271
To Harlem .....	7	Stockport .....	6 126	Essex .....	14 285
West Chester.....	6 13	Stuyvesant Falls ..	4 130	Burlington, Vt. ....	14 299
New Rochelle .....	7 20	Kinderhook .....	3 133	Plattsburgh .....	25 324
Mamaroneck.....	4 24	Schodack Centre.	9 142	Rouse's Point .....	25 349
Rye .....	3 27	Greenbush.....	7 149	Isle aux Noix, Ca. ....	14 363
Port Chester.....	4 31	ALBANY .....	1 150	St. John's .....	11 374
Greenwich, Conn	3 34	(128) F'M NEW YORK TO ALBANY.		Champlain & St. Law- rence Railroad.	
		Steamboat.		La Prairie .....	15 389
		Manhattanville...	8	Montreal .....	9 398
		Fort Lee, N. J. ....	2 10	(130) F'M NEW YORK TO ALBANY.	
		Yonkers.....	7 17	West side of the Hud- son River.	
		Hastings .....	3 20	Steamboat.	
		Dubb's Ferry.....	2 22	To PIERMONT ...   1 24	

<i>Erie Railroad.</i>								
Ramapo.....	20	44	Chemung .....	5 237	(134) F'M NEW YORK TO ITHACA,			
Monroe Works.....	8	52	Baldwin.....	4 241	Via Paterson, N. J.,			
Turner's Depot.....	5	57	ELMIRA .....	9 230	Milford, Penn., and			
<i>Stage.</i>			Big Flats.....	9 259	Honesdale.			
NEWBURGH.....	17	74	E. Painted Post ..	4 263	To Jersey City ..  1 1			
Marlboro'.....	8	82	CORNING.....	3 206	<i>Paterson and Hudson</i>			
Milton.....	4	86	Painted Post .....	2 268	<i>Railroad.</i>			
New Paltz.....	4	90	Campbelltown .....	7 215	Bergen .....	2   3		
Esopus.....	9	99	Mud Creek .....	5 280	Aquackanonck .....	9   12		
Rondout .....	8	107	BATH .....	6 286	PATERSON .....	5   17		
KINGSTON .....	2	109	Kennedyville .....	4 290	<i>Stage.</i>			
Glasco .....	9	118	Goff's Mills.....	5 295	Pompton .....	9   26		
Saugerties.....	3	121	Howard .....	3 298	Newfoundland .....	9   35		
Malden.....	3	124	Hornellsville .....	10 308	Stockholm .....	4   39		
CATTSKILL .....	9	133	Almond .....	5 313	Hamburg .....	9   48		
Athens.....	6	139	Centre Almond .....	4 317	Deckertown .....	5   53		
Coxsackie.....	8	147	W. Almond .....	5 322	Libertyville .....	3   56		
New Baltimore ..	6	153	ANGELICA .....	7 329	MILFORD, Pa. ....	14   70		
Coeymans.....	2	155	Belfast .....	6 335	Darlingsville .....	12   82		
ALBANY.....	12	167	Caneadea .....	6 341	Tafton .....	10   92		
(131) F'M NEW YORK TO DUNKIRK.			Rushford .....	6 347	Cherry Ridge .....	8   100		
<i>Steamboat.</i>			Farmersville .....	7 354	HONESDALE .....	5   105		
To PIERMONT.....		24	Franklinville .....	5 359	Waymart .....	9   114		
N. Y. & Erie RR.			Ellicottsville .....	13 372	Carbondale .....	6   120		
Blaauveltville .....	4	28	Little Valley .....	7 379	Dundaff .....	8   128		
Clarkstown .....	5	33	Napoli .....	8 387	Lenox .....	8   136		
Morsey's .....	4	37	Randolph .....	5 392	Brooklyn .....	9   145		
Saffern's .....	5	42	Waterboro' .....	6 398	Montrose .....	7   152		
Ramapo.....	2	44	Levant .....	5 403	Forest Lake .....	6   158		
Monroe Works.....	8	52	Jamestown .....	5 408	Friendsville .....	6   164		
Turner's.....	5	57	Vermont .....	7 415	Warrenham .....	8   172		
Monroe Village ..	3	60	Gerry .....	5 420	Owego, N.Y. ....	9   181		
Chester.....	5	65	Holdenville .....	7 427	<i>Ithaca &amp; Owego Railroad.</i>			
GOSHEN.....	5	70	Fredonia .....	8 435	ITHACA .....	29   210		
Newhampton .....	4	74	DUNKIRK .....	3 438	(132) F'M NEW YORK TO BARCELONA.			
Middletown.....	3	77	(133) F'M NEW YORK TO ROCHESTER,		To Jamestown—			
<i>Stage.</i>			(see No. 131) .....	408				
Bloomingburg.....	11	88	Harmony .....	8 416				
Wurtsboro' .....	3	91	Magnolia .....	7 423				
Bridgeville .....	7	98	Maysville .....	6 429				
Monticello .....	5	103	Westfield .....	6 435				
White Lake.....	8	111	BARCELONA .....	2 437				
Bethel.....	3	114	(134) F'M N. YORK TO Fosterdale.....		To E. Middletown			
Coshocton.....	5	119	(see No. 131) .....	408	(see No. 131) ...	77		
Damascus, Pa. ....	1	124	HARMONY .....	8 416	Mt. Hope .....	6   83		
Rileyville .....	9	125	MAGNOLIA .....	7 423	Cuddybackville .....	5   88		
Pleasant Mount ..	12	146	MAYSVILLE .....	6 429	Forestburg .....	14   102		
Dimocksville .....	6	152	WESTFIELD .....	6 435	Beaver Brook .....	10   112		
Gibson .....	7	159	BARCELONA .....	2 437	Narrowsburg .....	8   120		
New Milford .....	8	167	(135) F'M N. YORK TO Great Bend.....		HONESDALE .....	29   132		
Concklin, N. Y. ....	6	173	CONHOCTON .....	8 302	(135) F'M N. YORK TO WASHINGTON, D.C.			
BINGHAMTON .....	8	182	PATCHIN'S MILLS .....	8 310	Via Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, &			
Union.....	8	190	DANSVILLE .....	6 316	Baltimore.			
Campville.....	6	198	SPARTA .....	3 319	<i>Steamboat.</i>			
OWEGO—			GROVELAND .....	5 324	To Jersey City .....	1		
(see No. 136) .....	7	211	GROVELAND CENTRE .....	6 330	N. Jersey R. R. ....			
Tioga Centre.....	6	217	GENESEO .....	6 336	NEWARK .....	8   9		
Smithsboro' .....	4	221	SOUTH AVON .....	6 342	Elizabethtown .....	5   14		
Barton .....	4	225	AVON .....	2 344	Rahway .....	5   19		
Factoryville.....	4	229	RUSH .....	8 352	Metuchin .....	8   27		
Athens, Pa. ....	3	232	HENRIETTA .....	5 357	NEWBRUNSWICK	4   31		
			ROCHESTER .....	7 364				

*Trenton & New Brunswick Railroad.*

Kingston.....	14	45
Princeton.....	4	49
TRENTON.....	10	59
Morrisville, Pa. ....	1	60
<i>Philadelphia &amp; Trenton Railroad.</i>		
Bristol.....	9	69
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
PHILADELPHIA....	19	88

*Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore R.R.*

Gray's Ferry....	3	91
Lazaretto.....	7	98
Chester.....	4	102
Marcus' Hook....	3	105
Naaman's Creek .....	2	107

*WILMINGTON....*

Newport .....

Stanton .....

Newark.....

Elkton.....

Northeast.....

Charlestown....

Cecil.....

Havre de Grace .....

Hall's Roads.....

Perryman's....

Gunpowder.....

Harewood.....

Chase's.....

Stemmer's Run....

Canton.....

BALTIMORE....

*Baltimore & Ohio R.R.*

Relay House .....

8193

*Washington Br. R.R.*

Elkridge Land'g .....

Annapolis Junc... 10 205

Beltsville..... 8 213

Bladensburg..... 6 219

WASHINGTON ... 6 225

(136) F'M NEW YORK TO GENEVA,  
Via Piermont, Owego,  
and Ithaca.To Owego—  
(see No. 131) ... | 211*Ithaca & Owego Railroad.*

Candor ..... 10 221

Wilseyville..... 5 226

ITHACA\* ..... 14 240  
*Steamboat.*

Ludlowville..... 7 247

Frog Point..... 5 252

Sheldrake Point.. 10 262

Aurora ..... 8 270

Levanna ..... 2 272

Springport ..... 4 276

Cayuga Bridge .. 6 282

*Auburn and Rochester Railroad.*

Seneca Falls .....	5	287
Waterloo.....	4	291
GENEVA.....	7	298
* To Ithaca (as above) .....	240	
<i>Stage.</i>		

Jacksonville.....	8	248
Trumansburg .....	3	251
Covert.....	3	254
Farmer.....	4	258
Lodi.....	5	263
Ovid .....	5	268
Romulus .....	6	274
Varick .....	3	277
West Fayette .....	4	281
GENEVA.....	9	290

## (137) F'R'M PEEKSKILL TO DANBURY, Ct.

To Yorktown .....	6	
Somers .....	7	13
Salem .....	5	18
N. Salem.....	2	20
Ridgebury, Ct. ....	6	26
DANBURY .....	5	31

## (138) F'M SING SING TO PAWLING'S.

To Pine's Bridge.....	7	
Somers .....	9	16
Owensville .....	2	18
Southeast .....	8	26
Patterson.....	7	33
Pawling's .....	3	36

## (139) F'M PO'KEEPSIE TO N. MILFORD, Ct.

To Manchester Bridge.....	5	
Arthursburg.....	6	11
Beekmantown.....	4	15
Poughquag.....	2	17
Pawling's .....	7	24
Quaker Hill.....	3	27
Sherman .....	3	30
NEW MILFORD .....	6	36

## (140) F'M POUGHKEEP-SIE TO WEST CORNWALL, Ct.

To Pleasant Valley .....	7	
Washington Hol-low.....	5	12
Hartsville .....	3	15
Mabbetsville .....	2	17
Lithgow .....	3	20
Amenia .....	5	25
Leedsville .....	3	28
Amenia Union .....	2	30
Sharon, Ct. ....	4	34
W. CORNWALL .....	5	39

## (141) FR'M HUDSON TO GR'T BARRINGTON.

To Claverack .....	4	
Smoky Hollow.....	4	8
Hillsdale .....	8	16
S. Egremont, Ms. ....	7	23
GR. BARRINGTON 5	28	

## (142) FROM HUDSON TO NEW LEBANON SPRINGS.

*Hudson & Berkshire Railroad.*

To Mellenville .....	8	
Ghent .....	5	13
Chatham 4 Cor's. ....	4	17
<i>Stage.</i>		
New Lebanon....	6	23

## (143) FR'M ALBANY TO PITTSFIELD, Mass.

To Schodack Cen-tre.....	6	
Nassau .....	6	12
Brainard's Bridge .....	4	16
Moffit's Store .....	3	19
NEW LEBANON SPRINGS .....	4	23
PITTSFIELD.....	9	33

## (144) FR'M ALBANY TO BOSTON.

*To Greenbush....| 1 1 Albany & West Stock-bridge Railroad.*

Schodack .....	7	
Kinderhook .....	8	16
Chatham .....	7	23
E. Chatham.....	5	28
Canaan .....	5	33
State Line.....	5	38

*Western Railroad.*

Richmond.....	3	41
Shaker Village .....	3	44
PITTSFIELD .....	5	49
Dalton .....	5	54
Hinsdale .....	3	57
Washington .....	5	62
North Becket .....	3	65
Chester Factory .....	10	75
Chester Village .....	6	81
Russell .....	3	84
Westfield .....	8	92
W. Springfield .....	8	100
SPRINGFIELD .....	2	102
Wilbraham .....	6	108
N. Wilbraham .....	3	111
Palmer .....	6	117
Warren .....	10	127
W. Brookfield .....	4	131

		<i>Stage.</i>		<i>Utica and Schenectady Railroad.</i>	
S. Brookfield.....	2 133	Fortsburg.....	12 49	Hoffman's.....	9 25
E. Brookfield.....	3 136	Sandy Hill.....	7 56	Cranesville.....	3 28
Spencer.....	2 138	Kingsbury.....	5 61	Amsterdam.....	4 32
Charlton.....	5 143	Fort Ann.....	5 66	Tribe's Hill.....	5 37
Clappville.....	4 147	WHITEHALL.....	11 77	Fonda.....	6 43
WORCESTER.....	9 156			Spraker's.....	8 51
<i>Boston and Worcester Railroad.</i>					
Grafton.....	6 162	(148) FR'M N. YORK TO WHITEHALL, <i>Via Albany &amp; Troy.</i>		Palatine Bridge .....	3 54
Westboro'.....	6 168			Fort Plain.....	3 57
Southboro'.....	4 172			Palatine Church..	3 60
Hopkinton.....	4 176	To ALBANY—		St. Johnsville .....	3 63
Framingham.....	3 179	(see No. 128) ....	145	Little Falls.....	10 73
Natick.....	4 183			Herkimer.....	6 79
Needham.....	4 187	<i>Steamboat.</i>		Schuyler.....	7 86
Newton.....	4 191	To TROY .....	5 150	UTICA.....	8 94
Angier's Corner..	2 193	LANSINGBURG .....	1 151	Syracuse & Utica Rail-	
Brighton.....	2 195	Waterford.....	4 155	road.	
BOSTON.....	5 200	Mechanicsville .....	2 157	Whitesboro'.....	3 97
		Stillwater .....	9 166	Oriskany.....	4 101
		Bemus' Heights .....	3 169	Rome .....	7 108
		Schuylerville .....	4 173	Verona Centre .....	9 117
		Northumberland .....	9 182	Oneida Depot .....	4 121
		Fort Miller .....	4 186	Wampsville.....	3 124
		Fort Edward.....	3 189	Canastota.....	3 127
		SANDY HILL .....	8 197	Chittenango.....	6 133
		Kingsbury.....	4 201	Manlius.....	4 137
		Fort Ann.....	5 206	SYRACUSE .....	10 147
		Comstock's Land-	4 210		
		ing .....	5 215	<i>Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.</i>	
		WHITEHALL.....	7 222	Geddes .....	2 149
				Camillus .....	6 155
				Elbridge.....	8 163
		(149) FR'M ALBANY TO MONTREAL,		Skaneateles Junc.	1 164
		(Winter Route.)		Sennet.....	4 168
		Via Glenn's Falls & Plattsburgh.		AUBURN .....	5 173
		To Glenn's Falls			
		(see No. 146) .....	56	<i>Auburn and Rochester Railroad.</i>	
		Caldwell .....	9 65	Cayuga Bridge .....	10 183
		Warrensburg.....	6 71	Seneca Falls .....	5 188
		Chestertown.....	12 83	Waterloo.....	4 192
		Schroon Lake.....	15 98	GENEVA .....	7 199
		Schroon River .....	12 110	Oak's Corners .....	5 204
		Elizabethtown .....	19 129	E. Vienna .....	3 207
		Lewis .....	5 134	W. Vienna .....	1 208
		Keeseeville .....	16 150	Clifton Springs .....	3 211
		Peru.....	6 156	Short's Mills .....	5 216
		PLATTSBURGH .....	10 166	Chapinsville .....	2 219
		Rouse's Point .....	26 192	Canandaigua .....	3 222
		La Colle, Can.....	9 201	Victor .....	9 231
		Napierville .....	7 208	Pittsford .....	12 243
		Douglassville .....	4 212	Brighton .....	4 247
		St. Philip.....	6 218	ROCHESTER .....	4 241
		La Prairie .....	6 224		
		Across St. Lawrence to		<i>Tonawanda Railroad.</i>	
		MONTRÉAL .....	9 233	Churchville .....	14 265
		(150) F'M ALBANY TO BUFFALO.		Bergen .....	4 269
				Byron .....	7 276
		Mohawk and Hudson Railroad.		Batavia .....	7 283
		To Schenectady .....	1 16	Alexander .....	8 291
				ATTICA .....	3 294
				Attica & Buffalo Rail-	
				road.	
				Darien .....	6 300
				Alden .....	5 305
				Lancaster .....	10 315
				BUFFALO .....	10 325

(151) FROM TROY TO SCHENECTADY.		Winfield .....	4	68	Hastings .....	2	125
Schenectady and Troy Railroad.		Bridgewater.....	5	73	Yonkers.....	3	128
To SCHENECTADY	120	Sangerfield.....	7	80	Fort Lee, N. J. ....	7	135
(152) FROM TROY TO WHITEHALL.		Madison.....	9	89	Manhattanville.....	2	137
To Lansingburgh.....	4	MORRISVILLE.....	7	96	NEW YORK.....	8	145
Junction.....	6	Nelson.....	7	103	(158) FR'M CATTSKILL TO CANAJOHARIE.		
Schagticoke.....	4	Cazenovia.....	4	107	To Leeds.....	4	4
Easton.....	7	Oran.....	6	113	Cairo.....	6	10
Greenwich.....	8	Manlius.....	2	115	Winansville.....	7	17
N. Greenwich.....	5	Fayetteville.....	2	117	Durham.....	6	23
Argyle.....	6	De Witt.....	3	120	Oakhill.....	2	25
Hartford.....	11	SYRACUSE .....	5	125	Preston Hollow.....	4	29
N. Granville.....	9	(156) FR'M ALBANY TO BINGHAMTON.			Livingstonville.....	4	33
WHITEHALL.....	8	To Guilderland .....		9	Middlebury.....	9	42
(153) FROM TROY TO HANCOCK, Mass.		Knowlersville.....	6	15	Schoharie.....	5	47
To Wynant's Kill.....	4	Knox.....	6	21	Sloansville.....	8	55
Sand Lake.....	7	Gallupsville.....	6	27	Root.....	10	65
Alps.....	3	SCHOHARIE .....	5	32	Spraker's Basin .....	4	69
Stephentown.....	8	Punchkill.....	5	37	CANAJOHARIE .....	7	76
HANCOCK .....	3	Cobleskill .....	5	42	(159) FR'M CATTSKILL TO ITHACA, <i>Via Delhi.</i>		
(154) FROM TROY TO BURLINGTON, Vt.		Richmondville .....	5	47	To Leeds.....	4	4
<i>Via Castleton.</i>		East Worcester .....	6	53	Cairo .....	6	10
To Troy.....	6	Worcester.....	5	58	Acra .....	3	13
Lansingburgh.....	4	Maryland .....	4	62	S. Durham .....	3	16
Junction.....	6	Colliersville .....	7	69	Union Society .....	6	22
Tomhannock.....	4	Oneonta.....	6	75	Windham.....	5	27
Prospect Hill.....	4	Otego .....	9	84	Scienceville .....	2	29
Buskirk's Bridge.....	5	Unadilla .....	10	94	Prattsburg.....	6	35
Cambridge.....	6	Bainbridge .....	12	106	Mooresville .....	4	39
Jackson.....	6	S. Bainbridge .....	6	112	Stamford.....	8	47
Salem .....	6	Nineveh.....	6	118	Hobart.....	4	51
Hebron.....	8	Harpersville .....	2	120	S. Kortwright .....	4	55
Granville.....	9	Colesville .....	3	123	Bloomville .....	5	60
W. Poultney, Vt. ....	8	BINGHAMTON .....	10	133	DELHI .....	7	67
Castleton.....	7	(157) FR'M ALBANY TO NEW YORK.			W. Meredith .....	7	74
BURLINGTON— (see No. 39) .....	70	Overslaugh .....	3	3	Franklin .....	7	81
(155) F'M ALBANY TO SYRACUSE,		Castleton .....	5	8	Sidney .....	9	90
<i>Via Cherry Valley and Morrisville.</i>		Coeymans .....	4	12	Unadilla .....	1	91
To Guilderland .....	9	New Baltimore .....	2	14	Sidney Plains .....	5	96
Dunnsville.....	6	Kinderhook .....	4	18	Bainbridge .....	7	103
Duanesburg.....	4	Coxsackie .....	3	21	Coventryville .....	7	110
Esperance.....	6	HUDSON .....	8	29	Coventry .....	3	113
Sloansville .....	4	Cattskill .....	5	34	Greene .....	6	119
Carlisle.....	6	Saugerties .....	10	44	Geneganslet .....	3	122
Sharon .....	4	Upper Red Hook .....	1	45	Triangle .....	4	126
Sharon Springs .....	3	Lower Red Hook .....	3	48	Whitney's Point .....	4	130
Leesville .....	3	Rhinebeck .....	7	55	Lisle .....	3	133
CHERRY VALLEY .....	6	Pelham .....	6	61	Richford .....	11	144
E. Springfield .....	4	Hyde Park .....	4	65	Caroline .....	6	150
Springfield .....	2	POUGHKEEPSIE .....	6	71	Slatersville .....	3	153
Warren .....	3	Milton .....	4	75	ITHACA .....	9	152
Richfield Springs .....	4	New Hamburg .....	3	78	(160) F'M NEWBURGH TO GOSHEN.		
		Newburgh .....	6	84	To New Windsor .....	2	2
		Cornwall .....	4	88	Salisbury Mills .....	7	9
		Cold Spring .....	3	91	Blooming Grove .....	2	11
		West Point .....	2	93	Hamptonburg .....	5	16
		Caldwell's L'd'g .....	8	101	GOSHEN .....	4	20
		Verplanck's Pt. ....	4	105			
		SING SING .....	7	112			
		Tarrytown .....	6	118			
		Piermont .....	3	121			
		Dobb's Ferry .....	2	123			

(161) F'M NEWBURGH TO BARCELONA, (Lake Erie.)		Heuvelton.....  8 119 OGDENSBURG....  7 126	(170) F'M WATERTOWN TO CAPE VINCENT.
To Coldenham ...   6		(166) FROM ROME TO TURIN.	To Brownsburg ..   4
Montgomery ....   6 12		To W. Branch ...   10	Limerick.....  4 8
Bullville.....   8 20		W. Leyden.....   9 19	Chaumont.....   6 14
Bloomingburg ...   3 23		Constablesville...   6 25	Three-mile Bay ..   4 18
Barcelona— (see No. 131)... 349 372		Turin— (see No. 164) ...   5 30	Cape Vincent ....   8 26
(162) F'M AMSTERDAM TO NORTHLIVILLE.		(167) FROM ROME TO OSWEGO.	(171) F'M SACKETT'S HARBOR TO PIER- PONT'S MANOR.
To Perth .....   3		To McConnellsville ..   14	To Smithville ....   6
Broadalbin.....   4 7		Camden.....   7 21	Belleview.....   6 12
Union Mills .....   4 11		W. Camden.....   5 26	Ellisburg.....   4 16
Northampton....   5 16		Williamstown ...   6 32	Pierpont's Manor.   3 19
Osborne's Bridge.   6 22		Union Square ...   13 45	(172) F'M SYRACUSE TO OSWEGO.
Northville.....   3 25		Mexico.....   4 49	To Salina .....   2
FROM FONDA TO JOHNSTOWN ...   4		New Haven.....   5 54	Liverpool .....   3 5
(163) FROM LITTLE FALLS TO TRENTON.		Scriba.....   6 60	Clay.....   6 11
To Eatenville....   4		Oswego .....   4 64	Phoenix .....   6 17
Fairfield.....   4 8		(168) F'M SYRACUSE TO OGDENSBURG, <i>Via Watertown.</i>	Fulton .....   9 26
Middleville ...   3 11		To Salina .....   2	Oswego .....   11 37
Newport .....   4 15		Cicero.....   8 10	(173) FR'M OSWEGO TO ROCHESTER.
Poland .....   3 18		Brewerton.....   4 14	To N. Sterling ...   6
Russia .....   3 21		Central Square...   4 18	Little Sodus.....   7 13
Trenton Falls ...   5 26		Hastings .....   6 24	Red Creek.....   6 19
Trenton .....   3 29		Colosse .....   3 27	Wolcott.....   6 25
(164) FROM UTICA TO SACKETT'S HARBOR.		Union Square ...   3 30	Huron.....   5 30
To S. Trenton ...   9		Richland .....   8 38	Port Glasgow ...   3 33
Trenton .....   4 13		Sandy Creek ...   6 44	Alton.....   2 35
Remsen .....   4 17		Mannsville .....   5 49	Sodus .....   4 39
Booneville...   14 31		Adams .....   7 56	Williamson .....   5 44
Leyden.....   6 37		Appling.....   7 63	Ontario.....   5 49
Turin .....   5 42		WATERTOWN ...   7 70	Webster.....   9 58
Houseville...   4 46		Evans's Mills...   9 79	ROCHESTER .....   12 70
Martinsburg...   4 50		Philadelphia .....   7 86	(174) F'M OSWEGO TO OGDENSBURG, <i>Via Kingston, Canada.</i>
Lowville .....   3 53		Antwerp .....   6 92	Steamboat.
Stow's Square ...   3 56		Oxbow .....   7 99	To Sackett's Har- bor .....   45
DENMARK.....   6 62		Rossie.....   7 106	Kingston, Canada   40 85
Champion.....   7 69		Hammond.....   6 112	French Creek ....   20 105
Rutland .....   6 75		Morristown .....   10 122	Alexandria.....   12 117
Watertown .....   6 81		OGDENSBURG....   11 133	Brockville, Can.   20 137
Brownville ...   4 85		(169) F'M OGDENSBURG TO PLATTSBURG.	Morristown.....   2 139
SACKETT'S HAR- BOR .....   8 93		To Lisbon .....   8	OGDENSBURG....   10 149
(165) FROM UTICA TO OGDENSBURG, <i>Via Denmark.</i>		Waddington .....   10 18	(175) FR'M OSWEGO TO LEWISTON.
To Denmark— (see No. 164) ...   62		Madrid .....   9 27	Steamboat.
Carthage.....   6 68		Norfolk .....   8 35	To Sodus Bay....   18
Wilna.....   5 73		Massena.....   11 46	Pultneyville.....   12 30
Antwerp .....   12 85		Racket River....   6 52	Genesee River...   30 60
Somerville ...   7 92		Hogansburg.....   8 60	Oak Orchard C'k.   40 100
Gouverneur ...   5 97		Fort Covington ...   8 68	Olcott .....   20 20
Richville.....   6 103		W. Constable ...   5 73	Fort Niagara....   18 138
De Kalb.....   8 111		E. Constable ...   7 80	Youngstown ....   1 139
		Chateaugay.....   12 92	LEWISTON.....   6 145
		Ellenburg .....   13 105	
		PLATTSBURGH...   27 132	

(176) FROM PALATINE  
BRIDGE TO BINGHAM-  
TON,*Via Cooperstown.*

To Canajoharie .....	1
Buel.....	8 9
Cherry Valley.....	8 17
Cooperstown.....	14 31
Hartwick Semin'y.....	4 35
Milford.....	4 39
Colliersville .....	10 49
<b>BINGHAMTON—</b> (see No. 156) .....	64 113

(177) FROM UTICA TO  
BINGHAMTON.

To W. Hartford..	4
Paris .....	6 10
Waterville .....	6 16
Madison .....	9 25
Bouckville .....	2 27
Hamilton .....	5 32
Earleville .....	6 38
Sherburne .....	5 43
N. Norwich .....	5 48
Norwich .....	6 54
Oxf. r. t. ....	8 62
S. Oxford.....	6 68
Greene .....	6 74
Chenango Forks..	7 81
<b>BINGHAMTON</b> .....	11 92

(178) FROM UTICA TO  
ITHACA,*Via Cortland Village.*

To New Hartford .....	4
Clinton .....	5 9
Deansville .....	5 14
Oriskany Falls .....	7 21
Madison .....	3 24
Bouckville .....	2 26
Eaton .....	5 31
Erieville .....	7 38
New Woodstock .....	5 43
De Ruyter .....	7 50
Cuyler .....	3 53
Truxton .....	5 58
Homer .....	10 68
<b>CORTLAND VIL- LAGE</b> .....	3 71
McLean .....	6 77
Dryden .....	4 81
<b>ITHACA</b> .....	12 93

(179) FROM ITHACA TO  
BAINBRIDGE.

To Sauquoit .....	9
Paris Furnace .....	2 11
Bridgewater .....	8 19
W. Edmeston .....	9 28
New Berlin .....	9 37
Mt. Upton .....	16 53
<b>BAINBRIDGE</b> .....	13 66

(180) FROM UTICA TO  
COOPERSTOWN.

To Frankfort Hill .....	6
Litchfield .....	4 10
Columbia .....	8 18
Richfield Springs .....	7 25
Oakville .....	10 35
<b>COOPERSTOWN</b> .....	5 40

(181) FROM COOPERS-  
TOWN TO ITHACA.

To Burlington .....	11
Edmeston .....	6 17
Sherburne .....	15 32
Otselic .....	15 47
De Ruyter .....	9 56

*ITHACA—**(see No. 178) .....*(182) FROM RAILROAD  
DEPOT TO N. WOOD-  
STOCK.

To Chittenango .....	2
Cazenovia .....	8 10
New Woodstock .....	6 16
<i>(see No. 178)</i> .....	6 16

(183) F'M SYRACUSE TO  
ITHACA,*Via Cortland Village.*

To Onondaga Hol- low .....	4
Cardiff .....	8 12
Tully .....	7 19
Homer .....	11 30
Cortland .....	3 33

*ITHACA—**(see No. 178) .....*(184) F'M SYRACUSE TO  
SKANEATELES.

To Geddes .....	2
Camillus .....	6 8
Elbridge .....	8 16
Skaneateles Junc. ....	1 17
<b>SKANEATELES</b> .....	5 22

(185) FR'M AUBURN TO  
ITHACA.

To Fleming .....	4
The Square .....	3 7
Scipioville .....	3 10
Poplar Ridge .....	3 13
Ledyard .....	3 16
King's Ferry .....	2 18
Lansingville .....	8 26
Ludlowville .....	3 29
<b>ITHACA</b> .....	10 39

(186) FR'M AUBURN TO  
OSWEGO.

To Sennet .....	5
Weedsport .....	3 8
Cato .....	8 16
Ira .....	6 22

Hannibal .....	8 30
Kinney's Corners .....	3 33
<b>OSWEGO</b> .....	8 41

(187) FROM GENEVA TO  
ITHACA.

To W. Fayette .....	9
Ovid .....	13 22
Farmersville .....	10 32
Trumansburg .....	7 39
<b>ITHACA</b> .....	11 50

(188) FROM GENEVA TO  
ELMIRA & CORNING.  
*Steamboats on Seneca  
Lake.*

To Salubria* ....	39
<i>Stage.</i>	
Havanna .....	3 42
Millport .....	7 49
Fairport .....	7 56
<b>ELMIRA</b> .....	6 62

* To Salubria .....	39
W. Catlin .....	9 48
Hornby .....	5 53
<b>CORNING</b> .....	8 61

(189) FROM GENEVA TO  
BATH.

To Benton .....	8
Penn Yan .....	8 16
Barrington .....	9 25
Wayne .....	6 31
Urbanna .....	9 40
Cold Spring Mills	4 44
<b>BATH</b> .....	4 48

(190) FROM GENEVA TO  
CONHOCTON.

To Gorham .....	10
Rushville .....	5 15
Middlesex .....	5 20
Naples .....	10 30
N. Conhocton .....	5 35
<b>CONHOCTON</b> .....	5 40

(191) FROM GENEVA TO  
OSWEGO.

To Junius .....	11
Marengo .....	3 14
Clyde .....	5 19
Rose .....	5 24
Wolcott .....	7 31
<b>OSWEGO</b> —	
<i>(see No. 173)</i> .....	25 56

(192) F'M CANANDAIGUA  
TO ERIE, Pa.

<i>Via Genesee, Franklin- ville, &amp; Jamestown.</i>	
To Bristol .....	8
Allen's Hill .....	5 13
W. Richmond .....	3 16

Livonia .....	4	20	Middleport .....	3	46	Sheldon .....	7	31
Lakeville .....	4	24	Reynold's Basin..	3	49	Johnsonburg .....	4	35
GENESEO .....	6	30	LOCKPORT .....	9	58	Orangeville .....	4	39
MOSCOW .....	6	36	<i>Lockport and Niagara Falls R.R.</i>			Warsaw .....	6	45
Perry .....	7	43	<i>Falls R.R.</i>			Perry .....	8	53
Castile .....	6	49	Pekin .....	12	70	MOSCOW .....	7	60
E. Pike .....	4	53	Junction Lewis- ton RR.* .....	6	76	GENESEO .....	6	66
Pike .....	4	57	NIAGARA FALLS .....	6	82	(201) F'M BUFFALO TO OLEAN.		
Centreville .....	8	65	* 3 miles from Junction to Lewiston.			To Hamburg .....		12
Fairview .....	5	70	Rochester to Lew- iston .....	1	79	Boston .....	9	21
Farmersville .....	5	75	FROM ROCHESTER TO LOCKPORT,			Springfield .....	9	30
Franklinville .....	5	80	On the north road. I	1	64	Ashford .....	8	38
ELLICOTTSVILLE	13	93	(196) F'M ROCHESTER TO CHARLOTTE.			Ellicottsville .....	11	49
Little Valley .....	7	100	To Hanford's Landing .....	1	3	Great Valley .....	7	56
Napoli .....	8	108	Charlotte .....	4	7	Chapelsburg .....	7	63
Randolph .....	5	113	(197) F'M BATAVIA TO LOCKPORT.			Burton .....	8	71
Waterboro' .....	6	119	To Oakfield .....	1	8	OLEAN .....	4	75
Levant .....	5	124	Alabama .....	6	14	(202) F'M BUFFALO TO ERIE, Pa.		
JAMESTOWN .....	5	129	Royalton .....	9	23	To Hamburg (on the Lake) .....		12
Harmony .....	8	137	LOCKPORT .....	9	32	E. Evans .....	7	19
Panama .....	6	143	(198) F'M BATAVIA TO BUFFALO.			Evans .....	4	23
Clymer .....	10	153	To E. Penibroke .....	1	7	Irving .....	8	31
Wattsburg, Pa. ....	10	163	Pembroke .....	6	13	Silver Creek .....	3	34
ERIE .....	18	181	Newstead .....	4	17	Sheriden .....	4	38
(193) F'M ROCHESTER TO OLEAN.			Clarence .....	4	21	FREDONIA .....	8	46
To Henrietta .....		7	Williamsville .....	8	29	Salem Roads .....	7	53
Rush .....	5	12	Elysville .....	4	33	Portland .....	2	55
Avon .....	8	20	BUFFALO .....	5	38	Westfield .....	8	63
S. Avon .....	2	22	(199) F'M BUFFALO TO YOUNGSTOWN, Via Niagara Falls.			Ripley .....	8	71
Geneseo .....	6	28	Buffalo and Niagara Falls RR. ....			Northville, Pa. ....	3	74
Mt. Morris .....	6	34	To Black Rock .....	1	3	Northeast .....	4	78
Brook's Grove .....	7	41	Tonawanda .....	8	11	Harbor Creek .....	5	83
Nunda Valley .....	4	45	NIAGARA FALLS .....	11	22	Westleyville .....	4	87
Grove .....	8	53	Lockport and Niagara Falls RR.			ERIE .....	4	91
Allen .....	6	59	To Junction Lew- iston RR. ....	6	28	(203) F'M BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, Via Cleveland, Detroit, and Mackinac.		
Angelica .....	6	65	Lewiston .....	3	31	Steamboat.		
Hobbieville .....	5	70	Stage. ....			To Dunkirk .....		45
Friendship .....	5	75	YOUNGSTOWN .....	6	37	Portland .....	16	61
Cuba .....	8	83	(200) F'M BUFFALO TO GENESEO.			ERIE, Pa. ....	30	91
Hinsdale .....	7	90	To E. Hamburg .....	1	12	Conneaut, Ohio .....	30	121
OLEAN .....	6	96	Willink .....	6	18	Ashtabula .....	14	135
(194) F'M ROCHESTER TO MOSCOW.			Wales .....	6	24	Grand River .....	30	165
To O'Connellsville .....		5	To CLEVELAND, Black River .....			CLEVELAND .....	30	195
Scotsville .....	7	12	To Junct. Lew- iston Stage. ....	1	3	Black River .....	27	222
Wheatland .....	4	16	YOUNGSTOWN .....	6	37	Huron .....	20	242
Caledonia .....	5	21	To Huron, Sandusky, Detroit, Mich., Fort Gratiot, Point au Barques, Thunder Bay Isl., Presque Isle, Mackinac, Manitou Island, Milwaukee, Wis., Racine, Southport, Chicago, Ill.			Sandusky .....	10	222
York .....	9	30	(200) F'M BUFFALO TO GENESEO.			DETROIT, Mich .....	75	327
Greigsville .....	3	33	To E. Hamburg .....	1	12	Fort Gratiot .....	72	309
MOSCOW .....	4	37	Willink .....	6	18	Point au Barques .....	75	474
(195) F'M ROCHESTER TO NIAGARA FALLS, Via Lockport.			Wales .....	6	24	Thunder Bay Isl. ....	75	549
To Adam's Basin .....		10	(200) F'M BUFFALO TO GENESEO.			Presque Isle ....	80	629
Brockport .....	5	15	To E. Hamburg .....	1	12	MACKINAC ....	65	694
Holley .....	5	20	Willink .....	6	18	Manitou Island .....	103	797
Halburton .....	4	24	(200) F'M BUFFALO TO GENESEO.			MILWAUKIE, Wis. ....	150	947
Albion .....	6	30	To E. Hamburg .....	1	12	Racine .....	25	972
Knowlesville .....	6	36	Willink .....	6	18	Southport .....	13	985
Medina .....	4	40	(200) F'M BUFFALO TO GENESEO.			CHICAGO, Ill. ....	57	1042
Shelby Basin .....	3	43	Wales .....	6	24			

# ROUTES IN NEW YORK.

79

**(204) F'M PLATTSBURG  
TO OGDENSBURG.**

To Ellenburg.....	27
Chateaugay.....	13 40
Malone.....	12 52
Bangor.....	5 57
Dickinson.....	7 64
Nicholville.....	9 73
Hopkinville.....	2 75
Parishville.....	7 82
Potsdam.....	9 91
Canton.....	11 102
OGDENSBURG.....	18 120

**(205) FROM BUFFALO  
TO ALBANY.**

*Attica & Buffalo Railroad.*

To Lancaster.....	10
Alden.....	10 20
Darien.....	5 25
ATTICA.....	6 31
<i>Tonawanda Railroad.</i>	
Alexander.....	3 34
Batavia.....	8 42
Byron.....	7 49
Bergen.....	7 56
Churchville.....	4 60
ROCHESTER.....	14 74

*Auburn and Rochester Railroad.*

Brighton.....	4
Pittsford.....	4
Victor.....	12
Canandaigua.....	9
Chapinsville.....	3
Short's Mills.....	3
Clifton Springs.....	5
W. Vienna.....	3
E. Vienna.....	1
Oak's Corners.....	3
GENEVA.....	5
Waterloo.....	7
Seneca Falls.....	4
Cayuga Bridge.....	5
AUBURN.....	10

*Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.*

Sennet.....	5
Skaneateles Junc. ....	161
Elbridge.....	1
Camillus.....	162
Geddes.....	176
SYRACUSE.....	2

*Syracuse & Utica Railroad.*

Manlius.....	110
188	188

Chittenango.....	4
Canastota.....	192
Wampsville.....	3
Oneida Depot.....	201
Verona Centre.....	3
Rome.....	208
Oriskany.....	9
Whitesboro'.....	217
UTICA.....	224

*Utica and Schenectady Railroad.*

Schuyler.....	239
Herkimer.....	7
Little Falls.....	246
St. Johnsville.....	6
Palatine Church.....	262
Fort Plain.....	3
Palatine Bridge.....	265
Spraker's.....	271
Fonda.....	274
Tribe's Hill.....	282
Amsterdam.....	288
Cranesville.....	293
Hoffman's.....	297
Schenectady.....	300

*Mohawk and Hudson Railroad.*

ALBANY.....	325
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## ROUTES IN CANADA.

**(205 i.) FROM BUFFALO  
TO QUEENSTON.**

*Steamboat.*

To Chippewa.....	1
20	20

*Chippewa & Queenston Railroad.*

Niagara Falls.....	3
23	23
Drummondville.....	1
24	24
Queenston.....	6
30	30

**(205 ii.) NIAGARA  
FALLS TO MONTREAL.**

*Railroad.*

To Lewiston.....	1
9	9

*Steamboat.*

Fort George, Ca.....	7
16	16

TORONTO.....	36
52	52

Port Hope.....	65
117	117

Coburg.....	7
124	124

KINGSTON.....	110
234	234

Brockville.....	63
297	297

Ogdensb'g, N.Y.....	12
309	309

Cornwall, Can.....	50
359	359

Coteau du Lac.....	41
400	400

Cascades.....	14
414	414

Lachine.....	24
438	438

*Stage.*

MONTRÉAL.....	9
447	447

**(205 iii.) FROM MONTRÉAL TO NEW YORK.**

*Steamboat*

To La Prairie....	1
9	9

*Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad.*

St. Johns.....	15
24	24

*Steamboat.*

Isle au Noix.....	11
35	35

Rouses Pt. N.Y.....	14
49	49

Plattsburgh.....	25
74	74

BURLINGT'N, Vt.....	25
99	99

West Port, N.Y.....	28
127	127

Crown Point.....	20
147	147

Ticonderoga*.....	10
157	157

Alexandria.....	3
160	160

*Steamboat Lake George.*

*To Ticonderoga (as above).....	157
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Caldwell.....	36
196	196

SARATOGA Sp's.....	27
223	223

*FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK.*

To Saratoga Springs (as above)....	1
220	220

*Railroad.*

Schenectady.....	22
242	242

Albany.....	16
258	258

*Steamboat.*

NEW YORK.....	145
403	403

*Steamboat.*

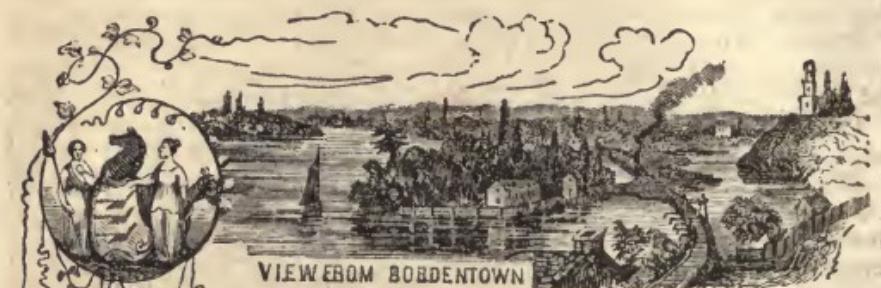
NEW YORK.....	145
403	403

*Stage.*

Truro.....	40
750	750

HALIFAX.....	60
810	810

# DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRAL STATES, AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING- PLACES, &c.



VIEW FROM BORDENTOWN

 NEW JERSEY lies between  $39^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ} 24'$  N. lat., and between  $74^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ} 29'$  W. lon. It is 163 miles long and 52 broad, containing 8,320 square miles. Population in 1840, 373,306.

The northern part of the state is mountainous, being crossed by a branch of the Alleghany ridge; the middle portion is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, while the southern part is level, sandy, and mostly covered with pines and a scanty growth of shrub oaks. The northern and middle portions of the state have a fertile soil. The Hudson and Delaware rivers flow on the eastern and western sides of this state. The Raritan is navigable for sloops 17 miles to New Brunswick, and it enters Raritan bay; the Passaic, navigable for small vessels for about 15 miles, and enters into Newark bay; the Hackensack, navigable 15 miles, also enters Newark bay; Great Egg Harbor river, navigable 20 miles for small craft, passes through a bay of the same name, and enters into the Atlantic. The principal bays are Newark and Raritan; Delaware bay is on its southeastern border. It has two important capes, viz., Cape May, on Delaware bay, and Sandy Hook, at the entrance of the bay of New York.

There are in this state two colleges, viz., the College of New Jersey, or Nassau Hall, founded in 1738, and Rutger's College, in New Brunswick, founded in 1770, with which is connected a Theological Seminary, established in 1784, by the Dutch Reformed Church. There are in the state about 70 academies and 1,250 common schools.

The government is vested in a governor, senate, and general assembly. The senators are elected for three years, and the assembly are elected annually. The legislature meet annually on the second Tuesday in January. The governor is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the same office for the next three years. He must have attained the age of 30 years, and have resided seven years in the state, and been a citizen of the United States for 20 years. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year, and of the county five months, shall be a legal voter. Judges of the Supreme Court, and the chancellor, are appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 7 years; the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by the senate and assembly for five years.

The first settlement of New Jersey, was by the Dutch about 1614. On the 19th of Dec., 1787, in convention, it adopted the constitution of the United States by a unanimous vote.

TRENTON, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, and at the head of steamboat navigation, and is 59 miles from New York. The city is regularly laid out, and has many handsome public and private buildings. It contains a state-house, 2 banks, the State library, state prison, a city-hall, a lyceum, 11 churches, 4 academies, and 6,000 inhabitants. The town was first settled in 1720, and is memorable for the "Battle of Trenton," fought Dec. 25, 1776, when the enemy were routed by the forces under Washington. *Cars leave twice daily for N. York, (fare \$2,) for Philadelphia, (fare \$1.50.) Stages leave 3 times a week for Mansfield.*

PRINCETON, distant 50 miles from New York, is pleasantly situated and neatly built. Population 2,100. It contains 4 churches, a bank, and the



buildings of the College of New Jersey. This institution was first incorporated in 1746. *Nassau Hall*, the principal edifice, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories

high. It has a president and 12 professors or other instructors, 2,183 alumni, 263 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries; it has also a valuable philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus, a mineralogical cabinet, and a museum of natural history. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. The Princeton Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, located here, has 5 professors, 120 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. Its buildings are commodious. *Cars leave the Princeton depot twice daily for Philadelphia and for New York. Stages leave daily for Long Branch, via Freehold.*

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated on the right bank of the Raritan river, 31 miles from New York. It contains a court-house, jail, eight churches, two banks, and 8,693 inhabitants. It is the seat of Rutgers College, founded in 1770, which has a president, 9 professors or other instructors, 483 alumni, 85 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. Connected with the college is a Theological Department, under the Dutch Reformed Church. *Cars leave twice daily for New York, (fare 50 cts. ;) and for Philadelphia—steamboats daily for New York—stages 3 times a week for Easton, Pa.*

RAHWAY, situated on both sides of Rahway river, 5 miles from its mouth, contains 5 churches, the Rahway Female Institute, an academy, a bank, several manufacturing establishments, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave three times daily for New York, and twice for Philadelphia.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, 5 miles from Newark, has a court-house, a bank, 5 churches, 4 academies, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave several times daily for New York, and for Somerville.*

SOMERVILLE, on the north side of Raritan river, is mostly built on one street, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for New York via Elizabethport. Stages leave daily for Easton, Pa.*

NEWARK is situated on the right bank of Passaic river, 3 miles from



its entrance into Newark bay, and 9 miles from New York. It contains a court-house, 3 banks, 25 churches, two libraries, two literary and scientific associations, 6 academies,

and 17,290 inhabitants. Two large public grounds, bordered with trees, add much to the beauty of the place. The city is abundantly supplied with pure water from a spring two miles distant. *Cars leave 9 times daily for New York, (fare 25 cts.) and twice for Philadelphia, and also for Morristown. A steamboat plies to New York.*

JERSEY CITY, opposite to the city of New York, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Hudson, and contains 5 churches, several manufactures, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The New Jersey railroad commences here, and in connection with other railroads extends to Camden, opposite Philadelphia. The Paterson and Hudson railroad extends to Paterson. The Morris canal also terminates here. In the war of the Revolution, Powles Hook (as the place was then called) was occupied as an outpost of the British army. It was surprised by Major Lee, on the night of the 18th of August, 1779, and 159 prisoners taken. *Steamboats ply to New York every few minutes daily.*

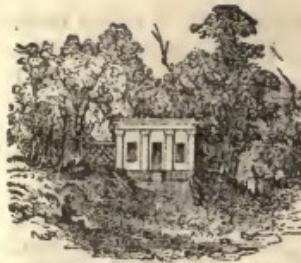
HOBOKEN is one mile north from Jersey City. The village has a church and about 500 inhabitants. The grounds along the bank of the Hudson have been laid out in gravelled walks, and embowered with shrubbery for the distance of two miles, terminating at a beautiful lawn called the Elysian Fields. Hoboken is much frequented in summer. *Steamboats ply every few minutes daily between it and the city of New York, at three different ferries.*

PATERSON is situated on the right bank of the Passaic river, at the falls. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, two banks, a philosophical society with a library, an academy, several extensive cotton and other manufactures, and about 9,000 inhabitants. The river has here a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, which was formerly a very picturesque and interesting cascade; the effect however has been much diminished, by the waters having been drawn off from the river above in race-ways, to propel machinery. *Cars arrive and depart twice daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Milford, Pa.*

HACKENSACK, situated on the right bank of Hackensack river, 14 miles from New York, contains a court-house, four churches, 2 academies, 2 seminaries, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for New York.*

ACQUACKANONCK, 12 miles from N. Y., has 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. *Blachley's Mineral Spring is 1½ miles from the village.*

MORRISTOWN, situated on an elevated plain, 22 miles from Newark, is laid out in streets crossing each other at right angles, with a square in the centre of the village. It contains a court-house, two banks, five churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Morristown was at two different periods the head-quarters of the American army during the Revolution. *Cars leave daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Milford, and also for Easton, Pa., via Schooley's Mountain.*



*Schooley's Mountain* is eighteen miles from Morristown. *The Mineral Spring*, which is on the western declivity of the eminence, in a deep defile, contains muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silex, and carbonated oxyde of iron. The pure air and the picturesque scenery of this region render it a healthful and pleasant place of summer resort.

**SOUTH AMBOY** is situated on the right bank of the Raritan river, at its entrance into Raritan bay. The village has an academy and about twenty-five dwellings. Here commences the Camden and Amboy railroad. (See route 207.) **AMBOY**, on the north side of the river, contains four churches, two academies, several manufacturing establishments, and about one thousand five hundred inhabitants. *Steamboats ply daily to New York.*

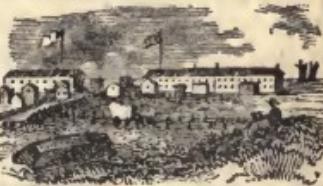
**FREEHOLD**, built upon a plain a little elevated above the surrounding country, has a court-house, 5 churches, two academies, and about 600 inhabitants. This village will ever be memorable in American history as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution, fought June 28, 1778. *Long Branch* on the sea-shore, 18 miles east from Freehold, is a popular watering-place, much frequented. *Steamboats ply daily to New York, and a line of stages run to Philadelphia.*

**BORDENTOWN** is on the left bank of the Delaware river, at the head of steamboat navigation. This village is situated on the brow of a hill, and affords a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. It contains 4 churches, a female seminary, and about 1,800 inhabitants. *Cars pass through daily for New York and Philadelphia.*

**BURLINGTON**, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, contains a city-hall, an arsenal, a lyceum, an hospital, a bank, 7 churches, a public library, two seminaries, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Cars pass daily from New York and from Philadelphia.*

**MOUNT HOLLY** is situated at the foot of an eminence of the same name on the Rancocas creek, 7 miles from Burlington. It contain a court-house, 7 churches, a bank, a seminary, several extensive manufactories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Burlington and for Bordentown.*

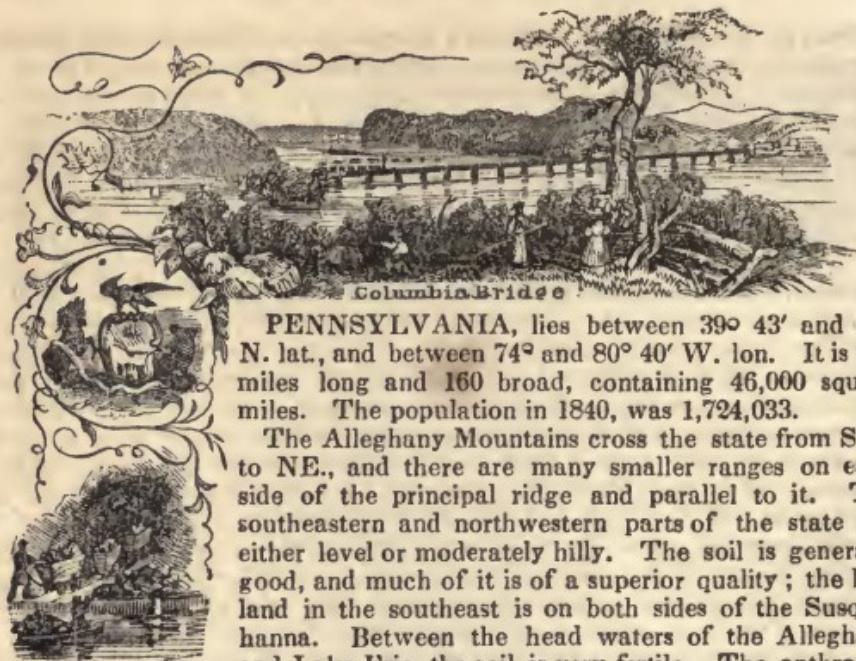
**Cape Island**, near Cape May, 85 miles from Philadelphia, is a favorite watering-place. There are here several hotels and boarding-houses. In the summer months this island is thronged with visitors, for the purpose of enjoying the luxury of sea-bathing. *A steam-boat (in summer) plies daily to Philadelphia.*



**CAMDEN**, on the Delaware, opposite the city of Philadelphia, is the starting point of the cars for New York on the Camden and Amboy railroad, and is connected with Philadelphia by several ferries. It contains a bank, 5 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for New York, (fare \$3.) Stages leave daily for Cape Island via Woodbury, Salem, Bridgeton, &c.*

**WOODBURY**, 9 miles from Philadelphia, is pleasantly situated on Woodbury creek, and has a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, two public libraries, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

**SALEM**, situated on a stream of the same name, is 34 miles from Philadelphia. It has a court-house, 8 churches, a bank, two public libraries, a lyceum, an academy, and about 2,200 inhabitants.



PENNSYLVANIA, lies between  $39^{\circ} 43'$  and  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $74^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ} 40'$  W. lon. It is 307 miles long and 160 broad, containing 46,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 1,724,033.

The Alleghany Mountains cross the state from SW. to NE., and there are many smaller ranges on each side of the principal ridge and parallel to it. The southeastern and northwestern parts of the state are either level or moderately hilly. The soil is generally good, and much of it is of a superior quality; the best land in the southeast is on both sides of the Susquehanna. Between the head waters of the Alleghany and Lake Erie, the soil is very fertile. The anthracite coal region is immense. The Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill, and Lyken's Valley coal-field extends from the Lehigh river, across the head waters of the Schuylkill, and is 65 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 5 miles. The Lackawanna coal-field extends from Carbondale, on the Lackawannack, to ten miles below Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna. The Shamokin field has been less explored.

The Delaware river washes the entire eastern border of the state, and is navigable for ships to Philadelphia. The Lehigh, after a course of 75 miles, enters it at Easton. The Schuylkill, 130 miles long, unites with it 6 miles below Philadelphia. The Susquehanna is a large river, which rises in New York, flows south through this state, and enters the Chesapeake bay, in Maryland. It is much obstructed by falls and rapids. The Juniata rises among the Alleghany Mountains, and after a course of 180 miles, enters the Susquehanna 11 miles above Harrisburg. The Alleghany river, 400 miles long from the north, and the Monongahela, 300 miles long, unite at Pittsburg, and form the Ohio. The Youghiogeny is a small river which flows into the Monongahela.

The governor is chosen by the people for three years, but cannot hold the office more than 6 years in 9. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state for seven years. The senate consists of 33 members, elected by the people for three years, one third being chosen annually. A member must be 25 years of age, and have resided four years in the state, and the last year in the district in which he is chosen. The house of representatives consists of 100 members, elected annually by the people. A member must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year in the district for which he is chosen. All judicial officers are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for 15 years; those of the Court of Common Pleas hold theirs for 10 years; and the associate judges of the

Court of Common Pleas hold theirs for five years. The secretary of state is appointed by the governor, and holds office during his pleasure. The treasurer is elected annually by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every white male citizen of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state for one year next preceding an election, and ten days in the district where he offers his vote, and has paid a state or county tax, enjoys the right of suffrage. The legislature meets annually at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January.

The principal literary institutions are—the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Girard College, do.; Dickenson College, Carlisle; Jefferson College, Cannonsburg; Washington College, Washington; Alleghany College, Meadville; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; Lafayette College, Easton; Marshall College, Mercersburg. Besides these, there are the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Jefferson Medical College, do.; Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, do.; Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg; German Reformed, York; and the Western Theological Seminary, at Pittsburgh. There are about 300 academies and 5,000 common schools.

This state was first settled by the Swedes and Finns. William Penn obtained a grant of it in 1681. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, Dec. 13th, 1787, yeas 46, nays 23.



PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of the state, and the second city in the Union

in population and in manufactures, is in lat.  $39^{\circ} 57' 9''$  N., and lon.  $75^{\circ} 10' 37''$  W., 137 miles from Washington, and 88 from New York. Population in 1840, 228,691. It is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 5 miles above their junction, and extends from one to the other. The rivers bounding it lie about two miles apart, in the narrowest place. The city is 120 miles distant from the ocean by the course of the Delaware. Its principal harbor is on the east, or Delaware river side, where ships come up, and its foreign commerce centres. Philadelphia has an extensive foreign, and a still greater domestic trade; by means of railroads and canals, it possesses facilities for communication with a great extent of country, and shares with New York and Baltimore in the trade of the great West. There is an air of great neatness, and of almost peculiar cleanliness about this city; but the extreme regularity of the streets is tiresome. It was laid out in 1682, by Thomas Holme, the first surveyor-general of the province. The ground selected was claimed by three Swedes by the name of Swenson, who held a title for it, obtained of the Dutch governor of N. Y., in 1664. This claim was purchased by Penn.

The public buildings, which are generally constructed of white marble, are among the most elegant in the United States. The Custom-house, of white marble, built on the model of the Parthenon—the Pennsylvania Bank—the Mint of the United States—the Exchange, with Corinthian columns, and comprising a spacious hall and news-room, the post office, &c.—the Girard Bank—Girard College—Masonic Hall, &c., are the public

buildings most remarkable for beauty; but the most interesting, from its venerable appearance and historical associations, is the *Old State-house*,



or *Independence Hall*. It fronts on Chesnut-street, having Independence square in its rear. It was finished in 1735. The wings, extending from it to Fifth and Sixth streets, are modern. In 1774 most of the wood-work of the old steeple was taken down, being much decayed, leaving only a small belfry to

cover the town clock. The bell for the first steeple was imported from England in 1752, but was broken by accident when first put up. A new one was cast in Philadelphia, under the direction of Isaac Norris, then speaker of the Colonial Assembly, who caused to be inscribed on it this passage from Leviticus xxv. 10, as if prophetic of its future use, "*Proclaim LIBERTY throughout this land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.*" Accordingly its joyous tones first proclaimed to anxious thousands the declaration of American independence. The chamber in which the Declaration was signed is on the first floor, at the eastern end of the old building, and presents the same appearance that it did at the time that instrument was signed.

There are in the city 150 churches, many of them fine specimens of architecture. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous. One of the oldest and most respectable is *Pennsylvania Hospital*, founded in 1751. Its buildings are on the space bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, and Pine streets. Between the street and the building is a colossal statue, in bronze, of William Penn. The Hospital contains a fine anatomical museum and a medical library. The *Insane Asylum*, a branch of the Hospital, is about two miles west of the Schuylkill. *The United States Marine Hospital or Naval Asylum* is an elegant building on the east bank of the Schuylkill, below Cedar-street. It is intended for invalid seamen. *The Almshouse* is on the west side of the Schuylkill river. *The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* is at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. *The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind* is in Race-street, near Schuylkill Third-street. Besides these there may be mentioned, the Orphan's Asylum, the Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Wills' Hospital for the Lame and Blind, Preston Retreat, the Magdalene Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, St. John's Orphan Asylum, Christ's Church Hospital, Friends' Almshouse, Friends' Lunatic Asylum, two dispensaries, &c.

Among the literary institutions, the *University of Pennsylvania* is one of the oldest and most considerable; having been founded as a charity school in 1751, it was made a college in 1755, and a university in 1779. It has three departments, the Academical, Collegiate, and Medical. Here instruction is given in the usual branches taught in other colleges and universities, and the usual degrees are conferred. It has a president and 13 professors, 1,053 alumni, 120 students, and 5,000 volumes in its libraries, and possesses the most extensive anatomical museum in the Union, a cabinet of natural history, and an excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus. Its buildings are in Ninth-street, between Chesnut and Market streets. The Medical Department of the University has 8 professors,

446 students, and 4,443 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. *The Girard College for Orphans*, endowed by the late Stephen Girard with \$2,000,000, was commenced on the 4th July, 1833, and the great central temple, and the two buildings on the left side, are completed. No pupils have yet been admitted. *Jefferson Medical College* was founded in 1825, and has 7 professors, 409 students, and 880 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. Its hall is in Tenth, between Walnut and Chesnut streets. *The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College* was founded in 1839, and has 6 professors, and 60 students. Lectures commence on the first Monday in November. The buildings are in Filbert-street above Twelfth.

The public schools of Philadelphia are numerous. At the head of these stands the High School. There is also a model school, which has a principal and ten professors.

Among the scientific and literary institutions is the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743, principally through the exertions of Doctor Franklin. Its hall is in south Fifth-street below Chesnut-street. It has a library of 15,000 volumes of rare books, and a collection of minerals, fossils, and ancient relics. The Franklin Institute was incorporated in 1824, for the promotion of Manufactures and the Arts. It holds an annual fair, and possesses an extensive library. The Academy of Natural Sciences has a spacious building in Broad-street, a library of 9,000 volumes, and a cabinet of natural science. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was founded in 1805. There is also the Artists' Fund Society. The Philadelphia Library, founded in 1731 by the influence of Doctor Franklin, has 50,000 volumes. To this has been added the Legionian Library of 11,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library, established in 1822, has a collection of 8,000 volumes. The Atheneum, incorporated in 1815, contains the papers and periodicals of the day, and several thousand volumes. The Apprentices' Library, established in 1819, has 14,000 volumes.—The United States Mint was founded in 1790, and commenced operations in 1793, in the building now occupied by the Apprentices' Library. Coining commenced in the present building in Chesnut-street in 1830. This edifice is of white marble; the south front is 123 feet long, with a portico 60 feet long, of six Ionic columns.

There are in the city 14 banks, 20 insurance companies, and several theatres. The Philadelphia Museum, founded by Mr. Peale in 1784, is one of the best in the country. There are several very extensive markets. The United States Navy Yard, at the southern end of Swanson-street, has an enclosed area of about 12 acres. The public squares of the city are numerous, elegant, and capacious.

*The Fairmont Water-works* are situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill, two miles from the centre of the city. The process by which the city is supplied with water is by means of a dam thrown across the Schuylkill; the water-power thus created acts on six large wheels, which keep in operation six forcing-pumps, to raise the water from the pool of the dam, 92 feet to the six reservoirs on the summit of the hill. These reservoirs, which are 100 feet above the tide-level, are capable of containing 22 millions of gallons. From the



reservoirs the water is distributed throughout the city by iron pipes, the aggregate length of which is about 110 miles. On the summit and slopes of the hill, neat gravel walks and staircases are arranged; and at the base of the precipice, in spaces not occupied by machinery, a garden has been laid out, tastefully decorated with flowers, shrubbery, statues, and fountains. From the summit a magnificent prospect is enjoyed of the city, the Schuylkill, and the romantic scenery of its valley. *The Laurel Hill Cemetery*, on the banks of the Schuylkill, is 4 miles north of the city. Nature seems to have lavished every variety of beauty and grandeur on this secluded spot; the grounds are laid out with serpentine gravelled walks, and the whole is shaded by ancient forest and ornamental trees. At the entrance is a splendid colonnade, and just within the gate, in a small structure erected expressly for it, is an admirable group of statuary by Thom, representing Sir Walter Scott conversing with Old Mortality. Cars leave 3 times daily for New York, (fare \$3 to 4;) and also for Harrisburg, (fare \$4;) for Baltimore twice daily, (fare \$3;) for Pottsville daily, (fare \$3.50;) for Washington, \$4.60; for Wheeling, \$14; for Pittsburg, \$13; for Pittsburg via Harrisburg, \$11. Steamboats leave daily for Burlington and Bristol; and also for Wilmington, Del., New Castle; and for Red Bank, Cape Island, &c., N. J. Stages leave daily for Easton, Wilkesbarre, &c.; three times a week for Port Deposit, Md., and also for Flemington, N. J. (See page 83.)

LANCASTER is situated near the right bank of Conestoga creek, 71 miles from Philadelphia. The city contains a court-house, 12 churches, an academy, a female seminary, a Lancasterian school, 2 public libraries, a theatre, a Mechanics' Institute, a reading-room, and 8,500 inhabitants. Franklin College, once located here, has been discontinued, being at present a mere grammar-school. The style of many of the houses is antiquated, retaining the character of the olden time. The city is well supplied with pure water. *Cars pass daily for Philadelphia and for Harrisburg.*

HARRISBURG, the capital of the state, is on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 106 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is commanding, and



from it is obtained a view of the river and the picturesque barrier of the Kittatinny Mountains, broken through by the river at the north. *The State House* occupies an elevated situation; the main building is 180 feet front by 80 feet deep, and contains the hall of representatives, the senate chamber, state library of over 4,000 volumes, &c. The other public edifices are—the court-house, the prison, the arsenal, a market, a Masonic-hall; an academy, two banks, and 10 churches. There are two elegant bridges thrown across the river, and the Mount Airy Water-works supply the city with water. Population in 1840, 6,002-1845, 8,000. Cars leave 3 times daily for Philadelphia, (fare \$4,) and daily for Chambersburg. Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, (fare \$7;) for Northumberland, and also for Baltimore, via York.

CARLISLE, situated in the Cumberland valley, 18 miles from Harrisburg, is an ancient and flourishing place. It contains a court-house, a town-hall, the buildings of Dickinson College, 11 churches, a bank, and 4,500 inhabitants. Dickinson College, under the direction of the Methodists,

was founded in 1783. It has a president and 7 professors, 561 alumni, 178 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries, and a very complete chemical and philosophical apparatus and mineralogical cabinet. The commencement is on the second Thursday in July. The United States Barracks, half a mile from the village, were built in 1777, chiefly by the labor of the Hessians captured at Trenton. A school of cavalry practice has recently been established there. The barracks will garrison 2,000 men. *Cars pass through daily for Harrisburg, and for Chambersburg. Stages leave daily in summer for Carlisle Springs.*

*Carlisle Sulphur Springs* are situated four miles north of the village, in a secluded valley, surrounded with the beautiful scenery of the Blue Mountains. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are ample accommodations for visitors.

**CHAMBERSBURG** is at the confluence of Falling Spring and Conococheague creeks, and contains a court-house, a bank, a Masonic-hall, 8 churches, an academy, and 3,300 inhabitants. In the village and its vicinity are several extensive mills and manufactories. *Cars leave daily for Harrisburg. Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, and 3 times a week for Baltimore.*

**BEDFORD**, on the Pittsburg turnpike, is 206 miles from Philadelphia. It is on a branch of Juniata river, and contains five churches, an academy, a seminary, an elegant court-house, and 1,100 inhabitants.—*The Bedford Springs* are situated about 1½ miles south of the village, in a narrow, picturesque valley. There are 6 springs, viz.: Anderson's, Fletcher's, Limestone, Sweet, Sulphur, and the Chalybeate springs. These waters possess laxative and sudorific powers, and have been found efficacious in removing chronic obstructions, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, cutaneous eruptions, &c. Houses for cold, shower, and warm baths, have been erected.—There is an artificial lake on which boats sail; and the other attractions of this beautiful and romantic spot and vicinity, cannot fail to gratify the most fastidious. *Stages leave daily for Philadelphia. (See route 225.)*



**PITTSBURG**, 317 miles from Philadelphia, is situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which by their union form the Ohio river. It is mostly built on a plain, with streets running parallel to the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. There are several fine bridges across the Alleghany, and one across the Monongahela. The hills with which Pittsburg is surrounded are filled with bituminous coal, which affords great aid to its manufactories. The city contains a new and beautiful court-house, the buildings of the Western University, 4 banks, a museum, a theatre, several literary societies with libraries, 35 churches,

many extensive hotels, and, with its suburbs, 40,000 inhabitants. The city is supplied with water from the Alleghany river. The water is raised by steam-power to a reservoir of a capacity to contain a million of gallons. The reservoir is 116 feet above the river, from which the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, having an aggregate length of 10 miles. The Western University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1819, has a president and 4 professors, and 64 students. The Western Theological Seminary, founded in 1828, and located at Alleghany, on the north bank of the Alleghany river, has 3 professors, 54 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries. The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded in 1826, has about 30 students, and possesses a valuable library. The Alleghany Theological Institute, founded in 1840, has a valuable library. The United States Arsenal is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east, on the banks of the Alleghany. Most of the extensive manufactories are not in the city proper, but scattered around within a circle of 5 miles radius:—the population within this range is over 50,000. *Steamboats leave daily for New Orleans and the intermediate places. Fare to Wheeling, \$1.50; Marietta, \$2.50; Guyandotte, \$3; Maysville, Ky., \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$5; Louisville, Ky., \$6; Smithland, \$8; Cairo, mouth of Ohio river, \$9; St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Memphis, Tenn., \$15; Vicksburg, Miss., \$25; New Orleans, \$26. Steamboats, in connection with stages, leave for Cumberland; thence by railroad to Baltimore, &c. Canal boats leave for Harrisburg daily. Stages leave daily for Erie; for Cleveland, Ohio; for Steubenville, Ohio; for Wheeling; and for Harrisburg,*

CANNONSBURG, 18 miles southwest from Pittsburg, has 4 churches, and



also at this place a Theological Seminary under the direction of the Associate Church. *Stages arrive and depart daily for Pittsburg.*

WASHINGTON, 25 miles southwest from Pittsburg, on the National road, is pleasantly situated on high ground, and contains 9 churches, a court-house, an academy, a seminary, and 2,200 inhabitants. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1806, which has a president, 5 professors, 224 alumni, 190 students, 3,300 volumes in its libraries, a cabinet of minerals, &c. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, for Wheeling, and for Baltimore.*

BEAVER, on the right bank of the Ohio river, 35 miles below Pittsburg, at the entrance of Beaver river, contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants. *Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, &c. Stages leave daily for Cleveland.*

MEADVILLE is prettily situated on French creek, and has a court-house, 7 churches, an academy, a state arsenal, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Alleghany College, founded in 1815, and has a president, 4 professors, 160 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg and for Erie.*

ERIE is beautifully situated upon a bluff, affording a prospect of

about 900 inhabitants. Jefferson College, founded in 1802, and located here, has a president and 6 professors, 693 alumni, 164 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September. It has a medical department in Philadelphia. There is

Presque-Isle bay and the lake beyond. It has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie, and contains a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, an academy, a seminary, and about 3,500 inhabitants. Perry's fleet was built here, the vessels being finished in 70 days from the time the timber was felled; and here he returned with his prizes after the battle. The remains of his flagship, the Lawrence, lie in the harbor, from which visitors are constantly cutting pieces as relics. On the high banks a little to the right of the village are the ruins of the old French fort, Presque-Isle. *Steamboats leave for Buffalo, for Cleveland, Detroit, &c. Stages leave daily for Buffalo, N. Y.; for Cleveland, Ohio; and for Pittsburg.*

**YORK**, 11 miles west of the Susquehanna, on Codorus creek, contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 10 churches, several manufactories, and 5,000 inhabitants: it has also a lyceum, possessing a cabinet of minerals, &c., and which sustains a course of lectures. Congress retired to this place from Philadelphia, at the time of the battle of Brandywine, Sep.- 1777; and held their session for nine months in the old court-house. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia; and also for Baltimore. Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and 3 times a week for Chambersburg. See route.*

*York Sulphur Springs* are situated twenty-one miles south from Harrisburg, among scenery exceedingly picturesque and varied. The medical properties of the waters have been highly extolled, particularly for their efficacy in cases of debilitated constitutions.

**GETTYSBURG** is situated on elevated grounds, 35 miles from Harrisburg. The Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, established here in 1826, has 3 professors, 26 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. This is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, founded in 1832, which has a president, 7 professors, 189 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The village contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 6 churches, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for York; for Chambersburg; and for Hagerstown, Md.*

**HUNTINGDON** is situated on the left bank of the Juniata river, and is built upon an elevated bank, sloping gently down to the river. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. The Juniata is here crossed by a substantial bridge. A short distance from the village, in Stone Valley, are the "Warm Springs," which are much resorted to. The waters are light on the stomach, diuretic, and are said to contain magnesia. *Stages pass daily from Harrisburg and from Pittsburg.*

**HOLLIDAYSBURG** is situated on the Juniata river, 143 miles by the course of the canal from Harrisburg, near the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a classical school, several extensive manufactories, and about 3,000 inhabitants. There is the termination of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the commencement of the Portage railroad through the mountain pass, overcoming in ascent and descent, by means of ten inclined planes, an aggregate of 2,572 feet. There is on the line a tunnel 870 feet long and 20 feet high, through the mountain; and also several viaducts. All the viaducts and culverts have been built in the most substantial manner. *Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and for Pittsburg, and for Williamsport 3 times a week. Canal boats leave for Harrisburg daily.*

**JOHNSTOWN** is situated on a broad flat, completely encircled by mountains, at the confluence of Stony creek with the Little Connemaugh, and



at the commencement of the Western division of the Pennsylvania canal. It contains 4 churches and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Canal boats leave for Pittsburg daily.*

SUNBURY is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 58 miles from Harrisburg. Near the town, above and below, are ranges of high hills, affording a magnificent prospect of the valley. The village has a court-house, 5 churches, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, for Wilkesbarre, and for Williamsport.*

NORTHUMBERLAND is a mile above Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, and at the junction of the north and west branches. There are three beautiful bridges crossing the rivers here. The village contains a town-house, a bank, 5 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT is situated on an elevated plain on the left bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna, 99 miles from Harrisburg. It has a court-house, 5 churches, an academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Ralston, thence in stages to Blossburg, and from thence in cars to Corning, N. Y.; and by railroad and stages to Elmira, N. Y. Stages leave three times a week for Hollidaysburg.*

NORRISTOWN is situated on the left bank of Schuylkill river, 16 miles from Philadelphia. The dam across the river creates an immense water-power. The village contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, an academy, a seminary, a public library, and 3,000 inhabitants. Manufacturing is extensively carried on here. Six miles above Norristown, on the west side of the river, at the mouth of Valley creek, is a deep rugged hollow. An ancient forge established here, gave to the place the name of VALLEY FORGE. Upon the mountain flanks of this valley, which overlook all the adjacent country, Washington established the winter-quarters of the army in 1777 and '8. This was the most gloomy period of the Revolution. The army reached the valley about the 18th of December. They might have been tracked by the blood of their feet in marching to this place barefooted, over the hard frozen ground. The encampment was surrounded on the land side by intrenchments, and several small redoubts were built at different points. Some of the intrenchments may still be seen. *Cars leave Norristown daily for Philadelphia, and for Pottsville.*

READING lies on the left bank of Schuylkill river, 56 miles from Philadelphia. The streets are regular and spacious. It has an elegant court-house, 3 banks, an academy, 3 public libraries, (one in German,) a female seminary, 12 churches, and about 8,000 inhabitants. The town is abundantly supplied with spring water conducted through pipes. The scenery in the vicinity is wild and picturesque, and the location remarkably healthy. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia, and for Pottsville. Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and for Easton 3 times a week.*

POTTSVILLE, the great mart of the coal trade, is situated just above the gorge by which the Schuylkill river passes the mountains, 92 miles from Philadelphia. It is famous for its rapid growth. In 1824, it contained but five dwellings. It now contains a town-hall, 6 churches, a bank, an academy, several extensive manufactorys, and 4,335 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia; stages daily for Sunbury, Danville, and Catawissa, and 3 times a week for Mauch Chunk.*

MAUCH CHUNK is situated on the right bank of Lehigh river, in a deep romantic ravine, 122 miles from Philadelphia. The mountains rise abruptly from the village to the height of 800 to 1,000 feet. The village has 5 churches, several manufactorys, and about 1,800 inhabitants. The ex-

tensive coal mines here, and the operations of working them are exceedingly curious and interesting. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Easton; for Philadelphia, for Pottsville, and for Berwick.*

WILKESBARRE is on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, 110 miles from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, a female seminary, a classical school, and 1,800 inhabitants. The valley of Wyoming is rich in historical incident, and its landscapes combine beauty, variety, and grandeur. The site of Fort Wyoming is covered by the court-house. Fort Duryee was half a mile below the borough, near the Shawnee flats. There was another fort on the eastern bank, nearly opposite the hotel, a little below the bridge, the redoubts of which are still visible on the hill to the north of the village. *Stages leave daily for Northumberland; for Binghamton, N. Y.; 3 times a week for Honesdale; for Easton; and for Mauch Chunk.*

EASTON is situated at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, 50 miles from Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles.

There are here 2 fine bridges, one crossing the Delaware, and the other the Lehigh river. La Fayette College is located here, with which manual labor is connected. It has a president, 8 professors and tutors, 130 students, and 5,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in September. The village has 2 banks, a court-house, 5 churches, an academy, a classical school, a public library with 3,000 volumes, and 5,000 inhabitants.



The three prominent gorges in the Kittatinny Mountains, the Lehigh and Delaware Water-gaps, and the Wind-gap, arrest the attention of the traveller. They are all within a distance of 25 miles from Easton, and are celebrated for their picturesque appearance, and the beauty of the surrounding landscape. *Stages leave daily for New York; for Trenton, N. J.; for Philadelphia, and for Reading; three times a week for Binghamton, via Honesdale; for Mauch Chunk, and for Wilkesbarre.*

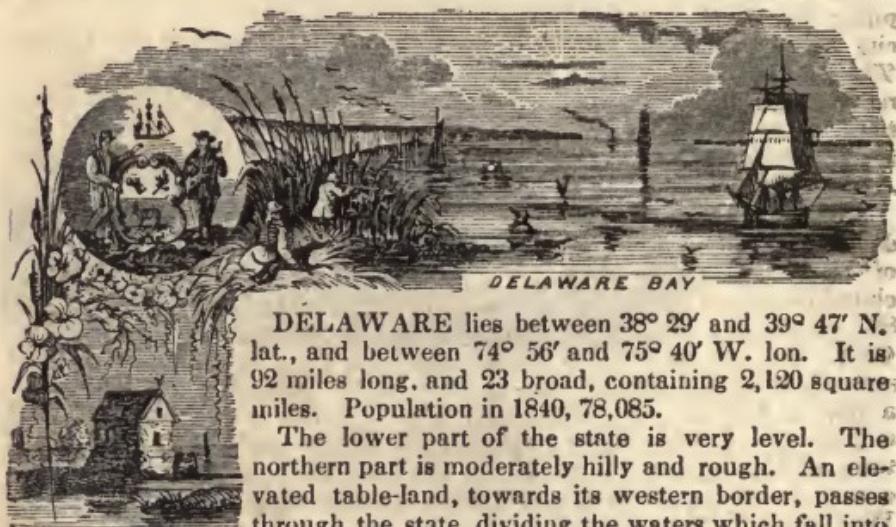
HONESDALE, situated at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry creeks, is 147 miles from Philadelphia. It has been built up within a few years, and contains a court-house, five churches, two academies, and 1,100 inhabitants. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates here, and a railroad 16½ miles long connects it with the coal mines. *Stages leave daily for New York; for Owego; three times a week for Easton; and for Wilkesbarre.*

CARBONDALE, situated on Lackawana creek, owes its existence to the Lackawana coal mine, from which are quarried 800 to 900 tons daily. The village contains 6 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Wilkesbarre and for Honesdale.*

BRISTOL, situated on the right bank of Delaware river, 20 miles above Philadelphia, contains 3 churches, a bank, and about 1,500 inhabitants. A short distance below, on the banks of the river, is the Bristol Military Institute. *Steamboats ply daily to Philadelphia, and cars leave for New York, via Trenton.*

WESTCHESTER, 33 miles from Philadelphia, is surrounded by a beautiful undulating country, and the place and vicinity is remarkable for its salubrity. It is connected with the Columbia railroad, by a branch nine miles long; and the village contains a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, an academy, 4 seminaries, a public library, an atheneum, a cabinet of natural science, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia.*

CHESTER, 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Delaware river, is the most ancient town in the state. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Cars pass through it twice daily from Philadelphia and from Baltimore.*



DELAWARE lies between  $38^{\circ} 29'$  and  $39^{\circ} 47'$  N. lat., and between  $74^{\circ} 56'$  and  $75^{\circ} 40'$  W. lon. It is 92 miles long, and 23 broad, containing 2,120 square miles. Population in 1840, 78,085.

The lower part of the state is very level. The northern part is moderately hilly and rough. An elevated table-land, towards its western border, passes through the state, dividing the waters which fall into the Chesapeake from those which fall into Delaware bay; it contains a chain of swamps, from which the principal streams take their rise. In the vicinity of Delaware river the soil is productive, but becomes less so towards the swamps in the west. Its southern part affords some fine grazing-land. The rivers are small. Brandywine creek, 40 miles long, uniting with Christiana creek, forms the harbor of Wilmington. Duck creek, Mispillion creek, and Indian river flow into the Delaware.

The present constitution was adopted in 1831. The governor is chosen for four years, and is ever after ineligible. The senate consists of three members from each county, chosen for four years. The representatives are seven from each county, chosen once in two years. The legislature meets once in two years, on the first Tuesday of January. Every male citizen over twenty-two years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and the last month in the county in which he votes and paid a tax, has the right of suffrage; and if he be between 21 and 22 years, and otherwise qualified, he may vote without payment of a tax. The judicial power is exercised by 4 common-law judges and a chancellor. There must be one associate judge in each county.

There is but one college in the state, viz., Delaware College, at Newark and there are twenty academies, and 152 common schools.

Delaware was first settled by Swedes and Fins, in 1630. In convention it adopted the constitution of the United States, Dec. 3d, 1787, by a unanimous vote.

DOVER, the capital of the state, is situated on the south side of Jones creek, 10 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. Its streets cross at right angles, and at the centre of the town is a spacious public square, on which the state-house is erected, and around which other public buildings are ranged. It contains 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. Here is a splendid monument, erected by the state, to the memory of Col. John Haslett, who fell at the battle of Princeton. *Stages leave daily for Wilmington, and 3 times a week for Snow Hill, Md.*

WILMINGTON is situated between Brandywine river and Christiana creek, one mile from their confluence, and 27 miles southwest from Philadelphia. It is the largest place in the state, and its streets are broad and regularly laid out. It contains a city-hall, two market-houses, 3 banks, an almshouse, an arsenal, a Friends' boarding school for young ladies, a public library, 16 churches, 9 academies, and 10,000 inhabitants. In the city and vicinity are many extensive manufactories and flouring-mills. *The Brandywine Springs*, about 5 miles from Wilmington, are much resorted to in the summer season for health and pleasure. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, (fare 50 cts.,) and for Baltimore. Steam-boats ply daily to Philadelphia. Stages leave daily for Milford, via Newcastle and Dover.*

NEWARK, on Christiana creek, 12 miles from Wilmington and 1 mile from the depot, contains the buildings of Delaware College, three churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Delaware College* was founded in 1833, and endowed by the state with a fund of \$100,000. It has a president, 4 professors, a tutor, and 50 students. The commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in September.

NEWCASTLE, 5 miles south from Wilmington, on the right bank of Delaware river, was once the capital of the state. It was the site of the Dutch fort, Casimir, and the village of Nieuw Amstel. It contains a court-house, a town-house, an arsenal, 5 churches, an academy, a public library of 4,000 volumes, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Steamboats leave daily for Philadelphia, and cars, in connection with steamboats, for Baltimore.*

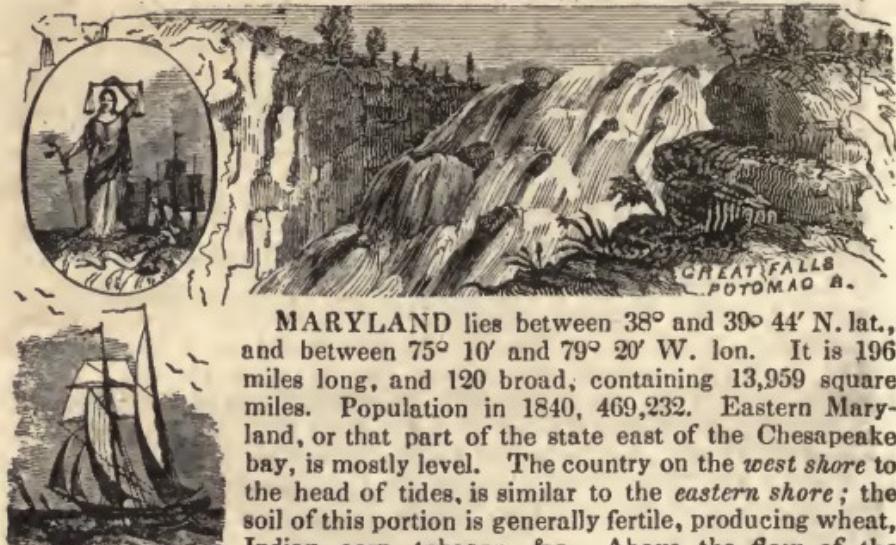
SMYRNA, 35 miles from Wilmington, is on Duck creek, and contains a church, and about 600 inhabitants.

DELAWARE CITY is situated on the west side of Delaware bay, at the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It contains about 50 dwellings. In front of it, on Peapatch Island, is Fort Delaware.

MILFORD, situated on Mispillion creek, 68 miles from Wilmington, contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and about 600 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, 88 miles from Wilmington, situated near the head waters of Indian river, has a court-house, an academy, a bank, and about 300 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Wilmington.*





GREAT FALLS  
POTOMAC R.

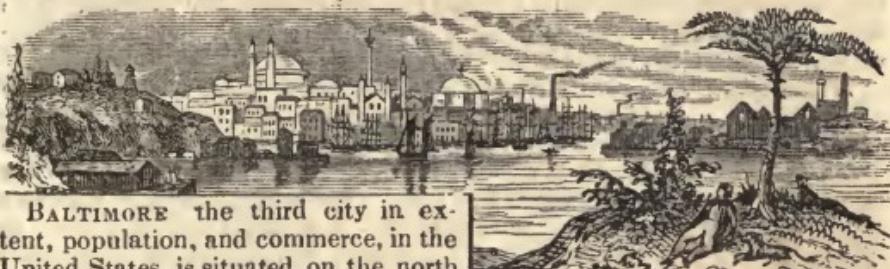
MARYLAND lies between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ} 44'$  N. lat., and between  $75^{\circ} 10'$  and  $79^{\circ} 20'$  W. lon. It is 196 miles long, and 120 broad, containing 13,959 square miles. Population in 1840, 469,232. Eastern Maryland, or that part of the state east of the Chesapeake bay, is mostly level. The country on the *west shore* to the head of tides, is similar to the *eastern shore*; the soil of this portion is generally fertile, producing wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. Above the flow of the tides, the surface rises into hills, and the western part attains an elevated region, being crossed by the Alleghany Mountains. The western part contains much fine land, adapted both to grain and grazing. Extensive beds of coal and of iron ore exist.

The Potomac river, which divides this state from Virginia, is 550 miles long, and navigable about 300 miles to Washington city. It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its mouth. The great falls are 59 miles above Washington; the perpendicular descent is 76 feet, and the rapids extend for several miles up the river, and form a very picturesque view. The Susquehanna is a large river, which enters into the head of the Chesapeake bay in this state. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its mouth, but is navigable only five miles, being, above that, much obstructed by falls and rapids. The Patapsco is a small river, navigable, however, 14 miles to Baltimore for ships. The Patuxent is 110 miles long, and is navigable for 50 miles for vessels of 250 tons. The other rivers are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke. The Chesapeake bay is 270 miles long, and from seven to twenty wide; and, by its numerous inlets, furnishes many fine harbors; and in season, abounds with the choicest water-fowl, fish, &c.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1776, but has been frequently amended since that time. The state is divided into 3 districts, viz: the eastern, the southern, and the northwestern. The governor is elected for three years, by the people from the districts alternately: so that each district is represented in the gubernatorial chair, for one term, in each period of nine years. The candidate for governor must have resided in the district which he represents, for three years next preceding the election. The senate consists of 21 members, elected for six years, one-third of the number being elected every two years; and the senators must have resided in the county for which they are chosen, for one year next preceding the election. The House of Delegates consists of 79 members, elected by the people; and must have resided in the county for which they are chosen, for one year next preceding their election. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. Every white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, and for six months in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The colleges, &c., in this state are as follows, viz.: St. John's College, at Annapolis, founded in 1784; St. Mary's College, at Baltimore; Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg; Medical School University, at Baltimore, and Washington Medical College, do. Besides these, there are 130 academies and about 575 primary and common schools.

The original charter of Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore, in 1632. It was first settled by Catholics in 1634, at St. Mary's. In convention, April 28th, 1788, it adopted the constitution of the United States—yeas 63, nays 12.



BALTIMORE the third city in extent, population, and commerce, in the United States, is situated on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay, and 200 miles from the ocean by ship channel, in  $39^{\circ} 17' 23''$  N. lat., and  $76^{\circ} 37' 30''$  W. lon. It is 40 miles from Washington, 97 from Philadelphia, 185 from New York, 590 from Pittsburg. Population in 1840, 102,313. The harbor, which is a very fine one, consists of three parts. The entrance to it, between Fort McHenry and the Lazaretto, is about 600 yards wide, and has twenty-two feet depth of water. Above Fell's Point is the second harbor, with 15 feet water; the third or inner harbor, has a depth of ten to twelve feet, and penetrates to near the centre of the city. It is the most extensive market for tobacco in the United States, and the greatest flour market in the world. Within 20 miles of the city, there are 70 or more flouring-mills. The city affords many commanding sites for buildings. The part compactly built extends about 2 miles in length from E. to W., and a mile and a half from north to south. The streets generally cross each other at right angles. The north end of the town is the fashionable quarter, in the vicinity of Washington Monument; and the principal promenade is Baltimore-street, which is two miles in length, extending through the centre of the city. The public buildings are, the City-hall, on Hollidays-street, occupied by the city council and public officers; the Court-house, corner of Washington and Monument streets; the State Penitentiary, 7 markets, 11 banks, a savings institution, eight insurance companies, two theatres, a circus, a museum, several extensive hotels, &c., &c. There are upwards of 100 churches, many of which are elegant structures.

The University of Maryland was incorporated in 1812. It has a faculty of Arts and Science, of Physic, of Theology, and of Law. The first has 7 professors—that of physic has 7, of theology 3, and that of law 4. It is well supplied with materials for anatomical studies, and has a good chemical laboratory. Lectures commence on the last Monday in October. Washington Medical University, which has 7 professors, has an annual session of four months, beginning on the last Monday in October. Baltimore College, which constitutes the collegiate department of the University of Maryland, is under the general supervision of the regents of the University, and the particular direction and management of a president, assisted by different professors and teachers. St. Mary's College and

Seminary has 14 professors or other instructors. The Maryland College of Pharmacy, incorporated January, 1841, has a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a board of three examiners. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, has a president and 5 professors. The Mercantile Library Association, founded in 1839, has a library of 5,000 volumes. The Maryland Historical Society is located in Baltimore. Maryland Hospital, on Hampsted hill, in the eastern extremity of the city, is under the management of a board of visitors appointed by the state. Mount Hope Hospital, in the northern part of the city, is under the management of the Sisters of Charity; it will contain 100 patients. The Baltimore Infirmary, connected with the medical department of the University of Maryland, is under the direction of the faculty of physic.

*Washington Monument* stands on elevated ground, 150 feet above tide-water, at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, and is the most imposing structure in the city. It is a Doric column, rising from a base 50 feet square and 20 feet high. The shaft is 160 feet high and twenty feet in diameter. A winding stairway leads to the top, where is a statue of WASHINGTON, by Causici, thirteen feet high. The whole is constructed of white marble. From its top is a fine view of the city and its environs. The Battle Monument, at the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, was erected in 1815, in memory of those who fell, defending the city when attacked by the British in 1814. It is constructed of white marble, is 52 feet high, and surmounted by a figure emblematic of the city of Baltimore. The city is supplied with water for the extinguishment of fires, from Jones Falls; the water being raised by steam-power into two reservoirs holding about seven millions of gallons, and distributed in iron pipes. The public springs or fountains, of which there are four, are tastefully ornamented, and furnish a copious supply of pure water. *Green Mount Cemetery* is situated near the north bounds of the city. It has mostly a high undulating surface, and is handsomely laid out, and adorned with shrubbery, sculptured tombs, &c. Baltimore was laid out as a town in 1729. In 1765 it contained only 50 houses. It was chartered in 1797. Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, (fare \$3;) for Washington 3 times daily, (fare 1.60;) for Cumberland daily, (fare \$7;) for Columbia, Pa., (fare \$2.63;) and for Annapolis daily. Stages leave daily in summer for York Sulphur Springs, 3 times a week for Gettysburg, Pa., Emmettsburg, &c. Fare to New York, \$7; to Richmond, Va., \$6.60; to Wilmington, N. C., \$16.60; to Charleston, \$21; to Mobile, \$57.50; to New Orleans, \$62.50,—to Wheeling, \$10; to Pittsburg, \$11. Steam-boats leave daily for Norfolk, Va., via Old Point Comfort, Annapolis, &c.; and also for Philadelphia via French Town, New Castle, &c.



*ANAPOLIS*, the capital of the state, is situated on the Chesapeake bay, at the entrance of Severn river. The streets radiate from three centres, which are the sites of the three principal buildings, viz.: the State House, St. John's College, and St. Anne's Church; besides these, there are a government-house, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic Chapel, a seminary, and a bank. The city contains 2,800 inhabitants. The State House is remarkable as the building in which the American Congress, during the Revolutionary war, held some of its sessions. The Senate Chamber, which witnessed the last scene of the great drama of the Revolution,

Washington's resignation of his commission to the Congress, has been preserved unaltered. *St. John's College* was founded in 1784, as the Western-shore branch of the University of Maryland, now extinct. In 1823 and 1832, the Assembly restored a large portion of the funds which had been withheld since 1806. It now has a president, five professors, 1,240 alumni, 75 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries.



The commencement is on the 22d of February. The United States Naval Academy, at Fort Severn, has 7 professors, and 70 midshipmen as students. *Cars leave daily for Washington and for Baltimore.*

**HAVRE DE GRACE** is on the west side of Susquehanna river, at its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 60 miles from Philadelphia. The Susquehanna canal terminates here, connecting the Chesapeake with the Pennsylvania canals. A steam-ferry crosses the river. The town has a church and 1,500 inhabitants. In 1813, the British under Admiral Cockburn burned the place. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia and for Baltimore.*

**ELKTON** is situated at the junction of the two main branches of Elk river, at the head of tide-water, 45 miles from Philadelphia. The village is half a mile south of the railroad depot. It contains a court-house, a bank, a Methodist church, and about 150 dwellings. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, and for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Cambridge via Chestertown, Easton, &c.*

**CHESTERTOWN**, situated on Chester river, 30 miles from Chesapeake bay, contains two churches, a branch of the University of Maryland, an academy, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

**EASTON**, on Tred Haven bay, 13 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay and from Elkton, has a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants.

**CAMBRIDGE**, situated on Choptank river, twelve miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake bay, has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Elkton, and twice for Snow Hill.*

**SNOW HILL**, situated on the east side of Pocomoke river, contains a court-house, an academy, 5 churches, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Wilmington, Del., and for Acomac and Eastville, Va.—Barren Creek Mineral Spring* is 23 miles from Cambridge. The waters contain oxide of iron, soda, and magnesia combined with muriatic acid; they are tonic and diuretic, and have been found serviceable in bilious complaints.

**WESTMINISTER** is situated on the head waters of the Patapsco river, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants.

**EMMETTSBURG**, situated on the Monocacy river, in a pretty rural country, has four churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. Two miles distant is Mount St. Mary's College, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, founded in 1830; it has a president and 11 instructors, 130 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is in the last week in June. *Stages leave three times a week for Frederick.*

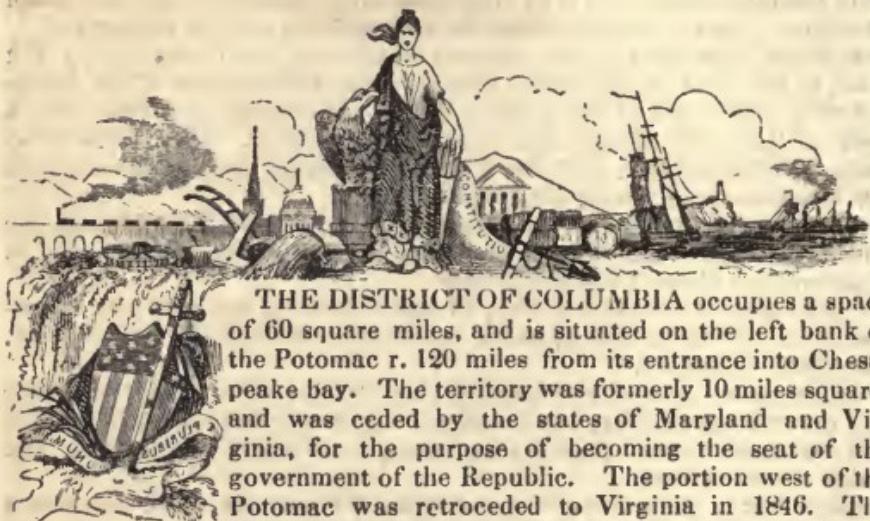
**FREDERICK**, the second place of importance in the state, is situated on a branch of Monocacy creek, 61 miles from Baltimore, and is surrounded

by a picturesque and highly fertile country. Its streets are wide, and regularly laid out. The city contains an elegant court-house, county offices, several banks, a market-house, twelve churches, several scientific and literary institutions, and 5,200 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Gettysburg, Pa.*

**HAGERSTOWN.** 70 miles from Baltimore, is pleasantly situated on the Antietam creek. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 2 academies, a town-hall, 9 churches, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Frederick.*

**HANCOCK,** situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, has 2 churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants.

**CUMBERLAND** is situated on the left bank of Potomac river, at the entrance of Wills creek, 178 miles from Baltimore. It contains a court-house, a market-house, a bank, five churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It occupies the site of Fort Cumberland, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity is picturesque, varied, and beautiful. Extensive beds of coal exist in the surrounding hills and mountains. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore, (fare \$7.) Stages leave for Wheeling, Va., (fare \$4;) and stages in connection with steamboats at Brownsville, Pa., for Pittsburg, (fare \$3.)*



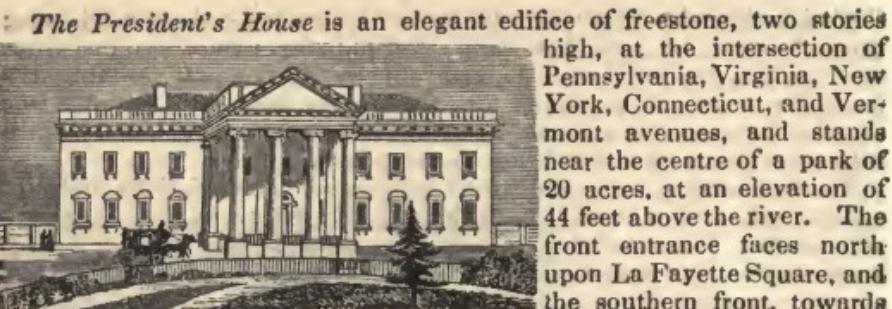
**THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** occupies a space of 60 square miles, and is situated on the left bank of the Potomac r. 120 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The territory was formerly 10 miles square, and was ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of becoming the seat of the government of the Republic. The portion west of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. The District, which is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, contains the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Pop. 35,000.

**WASHINGTON**, the capital of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, at its confluence with the Anacostia, in N. lat.  $38^{\circ} 52' 45''$ , and W. lon.  $76^{\circ} 55' 30''$  from Greenwich. It is 295 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, 38 from Baltimore, and 225 from New York. It contained, in 1840, 23,364 inhabitants. The city is encompassed by a fine range of hills, and covered in part with trees and shrubbery, presenting verdant and cultivated slopes. The ground on which it is built has a general elevation of about forty feet above the river. In planning the city, the most advantageous ground was appropriated for the different edifices, and for several squares, commanding extensive prospects, and susceptible of such improvements as use or ornament might require. Avenues of direct communication have been made, connecting distant objects with the principal ones. North and south lines, crossed by others running east and west, divide the city into streets and squares. The avenues are named after the respective states, and the

Capitol is the point from which the streets are named,—those north being called A North, &c., and those south, A South, &c.; those east and west, 1st East, &c., and 1st West, &c., respectively. The avenues are from 120 to 160 feet wide; Pennsylvania avenue, leading from the Capitol to the President's house, has a sidewalk twenty-six feet wide, paved, and planted with trees, the carriage-way being macadamized.

*The Capitol* is a large and massy building of the Corinthian order of architecture, and is built of freestone. It is situated in the centre of the square, on an eminence 78 feet above the tide, and is composed of a central edifice with two wings, with a projection on the west side. It covers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres and 1,820 square feet, exclusive of the circular enclosure for fuel, forming an elegant area and glacier on the west front. The length of the front is 352 feet, including the wings; the depth of the wings is 121 feet. The projection on the east or main front, including the steps, is 65 feet wide, and another on the west front 83 feet wide. On the east front there is a splendid portico of 22 columns 38 feet high; and on the west front is a portico of ten columns. The height of the building to the top of the dome is 120 feet. Under the dome, in the middle of the building, is the Rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, and of the same height, and adorned with sculpture, in stone panels in bold relief: the subjects of these are—Smith delivered by the interposition of Pocahontas—the Landing of the Pilgrims—the conflict of Boone with the Indians—and Penn treating with the Indians; and the four celebrated paintings by Trumbull, representing the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to Congress—the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates—the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—and Washington resigning his commission to Congress at Annapolis; also the baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman; and the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir. The east front has also, in two niches, colossal figures in marble, of *Peace* and of *War*, and a fine marble statue of COLUMBUS, by Persico, has just been added to this entrance. The colossal statue of WASHINGTON, by Greenough, has been placed in the East Park, in a neat temple erected for the purpose. To the west of the Rotunda is the library room of Congress, 92 by 34 feet, and 36 feet in height, containing 30,000 volumes. In the second story of the south wing is the Hall of the House of Representatives, of a semicircular form, 96 feet long and 60 feet high, with a dome supported by 24 columns of native variegated marble, and with capitals of Italian marble. This room is ornamented by some fine statuary and paintings. The Senate Chamber is in the second story of the north wing, and is semicircular, like that of the Representatives, but smaller, being 78 feet long and 45 feet high. Below the Senate Chamber, and nearly of the same form and dimensions, though much less elegant, is the room of the Supreme Court of the United States; and there are in the building 70 rooms for the accommodation of committees and officers of Congress. Around the Capitol are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees of many varieties, shrubbery, fountains, &c.





The President's House is an elegant edifice of freestone, two stories high, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont avenues, and stands near the centre of a park of 20 acres, at an elevation of 44 feet above the river. The front entrance faces north upon La Fayette Square, and the southern front, towards

the garden, presents a fine view of the city, of the Potomac river, and the shores of Maryland and Virginia. The building is 170 feet front and 86 feet deep. The north front is ornamented with a fine Ionic portico of four lofty columns, projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, to place the company under shelter. The middle space is the entrance for visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The interior is elegantly constructed and richly furnished.

On the east of the President's House are two large buildings; there are also two others on the west, for the accommodation of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy. The General Post-office, and the Patent-office, are also extensive buildings. The new Treasury building has a splendid colonnade 457 feet in length. The General Post-office is of the Corinthian order. The Patent-office, in addition to other spacious apartments, has one room in the upper story 275 feet long and 65 feet wide, and when completed by wings, will be upwards of 400 feet in length. The portico of this building is of the same extent as that of the Parthenon at Athens.

The Navy Yard is on the eastern branch, about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Capitol, and contains 27 acres. It has houses for officers, shops, and warehouses, two large ship-houses, an armory, &c. The city contains 30 places of worship, two orphan asylums, three banks, a city-hall, an hospital, a penitentiary, a theatre, 12 academies, &c.

Columbian College was incorporated in 1821. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground north of the President's house. It has a medical department attached. In the several departments are a president, 10 professors, and 104 students. It has 4,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday of October.—The National Institution for the Promotion of Science, was organized in 1840. It meets monthly. Its collections are in the grand hall of the Patent-office. The United States Exploring Expedition has added largely to its collection. The Union Literary Society holds a weekly discussion at the lecture-room of the Medical College. The City Library contains 6,000 volumes.

The Congressional Cemetery, a mile east of the Capitol, is handsomely laid out, and contains many sculptured tombs, monuments, &c. It is tastefully adorned with trees and shrubbery.

The seat of the Federal government was removed to Washington city in 1800. The north wing of the Capitol was commenced September 16th, 1793; the President, George Washington, laid the corner-stone; the architect was Pierre C. L'Enfant. Cars leave Washington daily for Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and N. York. Steamboat for Norfolk. Stages for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, &c. Steamboat, railroad, and stage line for N. O. via Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile. See routes

No traveller should leave Washington without making a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. It is on the bank of the Potomac, fifteen miles from the city. A recent traveller thus describes the spot and his visit. "After a few miles of riding through the forest, with occasional openings and cultivated spots, my friend pointed out a stone sunk in the ground by the roadside, which, he said, marked the beginning of the Mount Vernon estate. Still we rode on for a couple of miles, before the gate and porter's lodge came in sight. After passing the gate, we had still a distance of half a mile before us, and the simple carriage-path led us over a surface much diversified, while the trees were most grand and forest-like. We crossed a brook, passed through a ravine, and felt ourselves so completely in the midst of aboriginal, untouched nature, that the sight of the house and the cluster of surrounding buildings, came like a surprise upon me. The approach to the house is towards the west front.—The door from the piazza opened directly into a large room, which we entered. It was no mere habit that

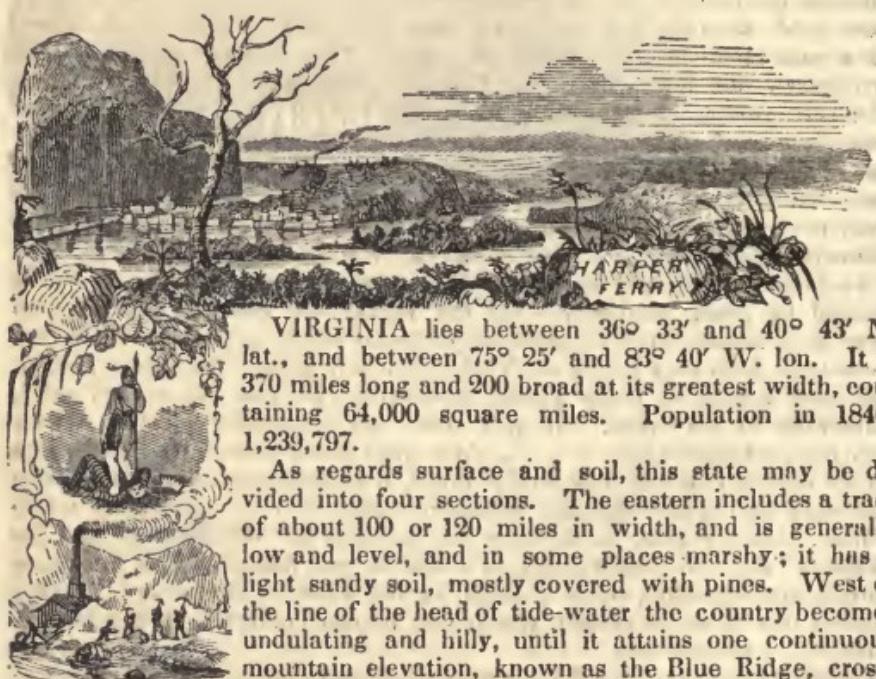
lifted the hat from my head, and I stepped lightly, as though upon hallowed ground. . . . The rooms of the house are spacious, and there is something of elegance in their arrangement; yet the whole is marked by great simplicity. All the regard one could wish, seems to have been shown to the sacredness of these public relics, and all things have been kept very nearly as Washington left them. Let every American, and especially every young American, visit this place, and catch something of its spirit: It will make an impression on him which may endure through life. . . . At a short distance from the house, in a retired spot, stands the new family tomb, a plain structure of brick, with a barred iron gate, through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, side by side, containing the remains of Washington and his consort. The old family tomb, in which he was first placed, is in a more picturesque situation, upon a knoll, in full view of the river; but the present one is more retired, which was reason enough to determine the wishes of a modest man."

GEORGETOWN, on the left bank of the Potomac river, is two miles west of Washington, from which it is separated by Rock creek, over which are two bridges. The situation is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Potomac river, the city of Washington, and of the adjacent country; and it contains many elegant buildings and country-seats. It has four banks, a market-house, 7 churches, 6 academies, a college, and 7,312 inhabitants. Georgetown College, founded in 1791, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has two spacious brick edifices, finely situated. It has a president and 14 professors, or other instructors, 90 alumni, 140 students, and 25,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is near the last of July. It was authorized by Congress, in 1815, to confer degrees. There is also a nunnery, called the Convent of Visitation, founded in 1798, which contains from 50 to 70 nuns, attached to which is a large female academy, which generally contains 100 young ladies, instructed by the nuns. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commences at



this place, which is designed to be extended to the Ohio river, and which has been recently continued to Alexandria. *Omnibuses arrive from and depart for Washington every 15 minutes.*

ALEXANDRIA, seven miles below Washington, is finely situated on the right bank of the Potomac, which has a depth of water here sufficient for vessels of the largest class. The city is considerably elevated, ascending gradually from the river; the streets cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, two banks, two insurance companies, a museum, 8 academies, and 8,500 inhabitants. The Museum is well worth attention. It contains more personal relics of Gen. Washington than can be found elsewhere, and also a large and curious collection of specimens in natural history. The city has considerable shipping, and exports wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal extends to this place. *Steamboats ply hourly to and from Washington.*



VIRGINIA lies between  $36^{\circ} 33'$  and  $40^{\circ} 43'$  N. lat., and between  $75^{\circ} 25'$  and  $83^{\circ} 40'$  W. lon. It is 370 miles long and 200 broad at its greatest width, containing 64,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 1,239,797.

As regards surface and soil, this state may be divided into four sections. The eastern includes a tract of about 100 or 120 miles in width, and is generally low and level, and in some places marshy; it has a light sandy soil, mostly covered with pines. West of the line of the head of tide-water the country becomes undulating and hilly, until it attains one continuous mountain elevation, known as the Blue Ridge, crossing the entire width of the state. The alluvial lands in this tract are for the most part very fertile, those of James river especially being unusually productive. The third section includes the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains. This tract, though in parts broken by mountains, is generally the most fertile and healthy part of the state. The fourth section includes the country between the Alleghany chain and the Ohio; this portion, though in many places wild and broken, has a great deal of fine fertile land, with vast deposits of coal, iron, salt, &c.

The Potomac river separates Virginia from Maryland. James river is the largest which belongs to this state. It is 500 miles in length, and flows from the mountains in the interior, behind the Blue Ridge, through which it passes. It is navigable for sloops 120 miles, and for boats much further, and flows into Chesapeake bay. The Appamattox is 130 miles long, and

enters James river 100 miles above Hampton Roads, and is navigable 12 miles to Petersburg. The Rappahannock, 130 miles long, and navigable 110 miles for sloops, rises in the Blue Ridge, and flows into the Chesapeake. York river enters the Chesapeake 30 miles below the Rappahannock, and is navigable 40 miles for ships. The Shenandoah enters the Potomac just before its passage through the Blue Ridge. Of the rivers west of the mountains, the Great Kanawha rises in North Carolina, passes through this state, and enters the Ohio. The Little Kanawha also flows into the Ohio. The Monongahela rises in this state, though it runs chiefly in Pennsylvania.—The lower part of Chesapeake bay lies wholly in this state, is 15 miles wide at its mouth, and enters the Atlantic between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. He is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the next three. There is a council of state, elected in like manner for three years, the seat of one being vacated every year. The senior councillor is lieutenant-governor. The senators can never be more than 36, and the delegates than 150; and both are apportioned anew among the counties every ten years. The senators are elected for four years, and the seats of one-fourth of them are vacated every year. The delegates are chosen annually. All appointments to any office of trust, honor, or profit, by the legislature, are made openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the superior courts, are elected by the joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until removed by a joint vote of two-thirds of the legislature.

The right of suffrage is extended to every resident white male citizen 21 years of age, entitled to vote by the former constitution; or who owns a freehold valued at \$25, or a joint interest in a freehold to that amount; or who has a life estate, or a reversionary title to land valued at \$50, having been so possessed for six months; or who shall own, or be in occupation of a leasehold estate having been recorded two months, for a term not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of \$200; or who for 12 months shall have been a housekeeper and head of a family, and paid the taxes assessed by the commonwealth.

The literary institutions in this state are—William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, with a medical department in Richmond; Washington College, at Lexington; Randolph Macon College, at Boydton; the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; St. Vincent's College, at Richmond; and Richmond College, do. There are theological schools at Richmond and in Fairfax county. There are about 400 academies and 2,000 common schools,

Virginia is sometimes called the Ancient Dominion, having been settled in April, 1607, at Jamestown, on James river, which was the first white settlement in the United States. In convention, June 25th, 1788, the constitution of the United States was adopted—yeas 89, nays 79.

Jamestown, the first settlement in British America, was commenced by Capt. John Smith and his companions, May 13th, 1607. The site is a point of land projecting into James river, seven miles distant from Williamsburg. Of this interesting spot, little now remains but a church-yard, and the tower of an ancient church—a venerable memento of antiquity, carrying back the mind of the traveller, as he hurries by in a passing steamer, to scenes long since vanished “down time’s lengthening way.”

RICHMOND, the capital of the state, is beautifully situated on the left bank of James river,



at the lower falls, and 150 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake bay. It is 117 miles from Washington, and 343 from New York. Population in 1840, 20,153. The city is well situated for commerce, being at the head of tide-water, on the river;

vessels drawing ten feet of water come to the centre of the city, and those drawing 15 feet to Warwick, 3 miles below. There are locks around the falls in James river, and above them it is navigable for boats 220 miles. A canal extends to Lynchburg, a distance of 116 miles. Manchester is directly opposite to the city, and is connected with it by two bridges. The situation of Richmond is healthy and highly picturesque. The streets cross each other at right angles, and the houses are well built. Shockoe and Richmond hills are opposite to each other, Shockoe creek passing between them: the city is spread over these hills and along the margin of the creek. Shockoe Hill, which is a favorite place of residence, is an elevated plain; and near its brow is Capitol Square, a beautiful public ground. In the centre of this ground stands the Capitol, in a conspicuous and commanding situation, having a portico in front, with an entablature supported by lofty Ionic columns. Within the building, in an open hall, stands a marble statue of Washington, by Hodoun. The City-hall, fronting the Capitol Square, is an elegant building of the Grecian order of architecture. There are in the city 23 churches, 3 banks, two insurance companies, an armory, a theatre, a female asylum, a penitentiary, 13 academies, and a free Lancasterian school. The city is supplied with water which is elevated by hydraulic power into three reservoirs containing a million of gallons each, from which it is distributed in pipes throughout the city.—The Medical department of Hampden Sidney College has a fine building of the Egyptian order of architecture; it has a dean and five members of the faculty. St. Vincent's College, under the control of the Roman Catholics, is about one mile east of the city. It has a president and about 50 students. Richmond College, under the direction of the Baptists, is one mile west of the city. It has a president, 5 professors, and 100 students.

Richmond was founded in 1742, and was made the capital of the state in 1780.—Steamboats leave daily for Hampton Roads, Norfolk, &c. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Washington, (fare \$5;) for Wilmington, N. C., (fare \$10.50;) for Gordonsville, (fare \$3.25;) and for Raleigh, N. C. Stages leave 3 times a week for Staunton, for White Sulphur Springs via Lynchburg; for Milton, N. C.; and for Old Point Comfort; and twice a week for Rappahannock.

NORFOLK is on the right bank of Elizabeth river, eight miles above its entrance into Hampton Roads, and 106 miles from Richmond. The situation is low, and the streets are crooked and irregular. It contains a custom-house, a court-house, a market-house, a theatre, four banks, eight churches, an academy, a Lancasterian school, an orphan asylum, an atheneum, and 12,000 inhabitants. PORTSMOUTH is on the left bank of the river, and immediately opposite to Norfolk. It contains a court-house, six churches, a bank, and about 7,000 inhabitants. The United

States Navy Yard is situated in the part of the town known as *Gosport*, where has been constructed a large and costly drydock, and extensive buildings, workshops, &c., used in the construction of naval architecture. The Virginia Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, established in 1840, has 40 pupils. The United States Naval Hospital is a short distance from the Navy Yard. The harbor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the entrance to which is through Hampton Roads, is one of the best on the Atlantic coast. *Steamboats leave daily for Richmond, for Washington, and for Baltimore. Cars leave daily for Wilmington, N. C., via Gareys. Stages leave for Petersburg; and for Edenton, N. C.*

HAMPTON, on the left bank of James river, contains a court-house, four churches, and about 1,200 inhabitants. *Hampton Roads* is a safe and capacious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war, and is amply defended by forts Monroe and Calhoun. The channel leading in from the Capes of Virginia to Hampton Roads, is reduced at *Old Point*



*Comfort* to a very narrow width. The shoal water, under the action of the sea and the reaction of the bar, is kept in an unremitting ripple; which circumstance has given to this place the name of the *Rip Raps*. Fort Monroe is an immense fortress, and will mount 335 guns, 130 of which are under bomb-proof covers; Fort Calhoun, or the Castle of the Rip Raps, is directly opposite to Fort Monroe, at a distance of 1,900 yards, and will mount 265 guns, most of which will be under cover. The beach at Old Point Comfort affords excellent bathing-ground; this, with a fine hotel, and other attractions, cause the place to be much resorted to in the summer months. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Baltimore; for Washington; for Richmond, and for Norfolk.*

PETERSBURG is situated on the right bank of Appomattox river, twelve miles above its entrance into James river, and 22 miles from Richmond. Vessels of light draught come up to its docks. The falls of the river here afford extensive water-power. It has a court-house, Masonic-hall, two banks, nine churches, eight academies, extensive manufactorys, mills, &c., and about 12,000 inhabitants. It exports largely flour and tobacco. *Blanford Church*, in the vicinity, is one of the most picturesque ruins in the country. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington, N. C.; for Raleigh; and for Washington via Richmond. Steamboats leave daily for Norfolk. Stages leave 3 times a week for White Sulphur Springs via Lynchburg, and for Norfolk.*

WILLIAMSBURG, the oldest incorporated town in the state, and once the capital, is finely situated on a level plain, between York and James rivers. It is 58 miles from Richmond, 68 from Norfolk, and contains 3



churches, the *magazine*, the buildings of William and Mary Colleges, the Easton Lunatic Asylum, two seminaries, and 1,600 inhabitants. In the square, fronting the College, stands the statue of Lord Bottetourt, one of the colonial governors. It is much mutilated, though still presenting a

specimen of elegant sculpture.  
*William and Mary College*, excepting Harvard University, is the oldest literary institution in the Union. It is distinguished for the very large portion of its graduates who have risen to eminence; some of whom have held the highest stations in



the Republic. It was founded in 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, who granted it a donation of 20,000 acres of land. It has a president and five professors, 100 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth of July. There is a law department in this institution. (See route 285.)

**YORKTOWN**, on the right bank of York river, 70 miles from Richmond, was founded in 1705, and was once a flourishing village; it has now about 40 dwellings, many of which are dilapidated and fast going to decay. It is memorable as the place where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces to the combined armies of America and France.

**FREDERICKSBURG**, situated on the right bank of Rappahannock river, 56 miles from Washington, is regularly laid out, and presents a beautiful appearance from the heights by which it is surrounded. The falls of the river afford good water-power: vessels of 140 tons come up to the foot of the falls. It contains a court-house, two banks, an orphan asylum, five churches, five academies, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Washington, and for Richmond. Stages leave 3 times a week for Staunton via Charlottesville; twice a week for Winchester, and for Yorktown.*

**WARRENTON** is a beautiful village 56 miles from Washington. It contains a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,400 inhabitants. *The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs* are six miles southwest from Warrenton. The improvements are very extensive, and the grounds beautifully adorned with shrubbery. The waters are in much repute. *Stages arrive from, and depart 3 times a week (daily in summer) for Washington, and for Fredericksburg.*

**CHARLOTTESVILLE** is beautifully situated in a fertile valley on the right bank of Rivanna river, 83 miles from Richmond. It is handsomely built, and contains four churches, an academy, a female seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, which was planned by Mr. Jefferson. The buildings are arranged on three sides of a grassy parallelogram, at the upper end of which stands a large rotunda containing the library and lecture-rooms. It has a fine philosophical and chemical apparatus, a cabinet, an anatomical museum, and an astronomical observatory. The buildings include ten pavilions for the professors, and 109 dormitories and six hotels for the accommodation of the students. The institution went into operation in 1825, and has nine professors, 1,236 alumni, 200 students, and 16,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth of July. *Monticello*, formerly the seat of Thomas Jefferson, is three miles southeast from Charlottesville. *Stages*

*in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Richmond; stages daily for Washington, and for White Sulphur Springs; and 3 times a week for Fredericksburg and for Lynchburg.*

LYNCHBURG is situated on the right bank of James river, 116 miles from Richmond, on a steep declivity, and is surrounded by bold and beautiful scenery. It contains two banks, three savings banks, eight churches, 15 classical schools, a library, 30 tobacco manufactories, several extensive flouring-mills, and about 7,000 inhabitants. It is a great tobacco mart, and has an extensive mercantile trade. The town is supplied with water from the James river, raised by hydraulic power into a reservoir capable of containing 400,000 gallons, elevated 253 feet above the river, from whence the water is distributed in iron pipes. The James river canal extends to Richmond, a distance of 147 miles. *Stages leave three times a week for Guyandotte via White Sulphur Springs; for Abingdon; for Salisbury, N. C., via Danville; and for Richmond and Petersburg.*

FARMVILLE, situated on the right bank of the Appomattox river, 75 miles from Richmond, contains three churches, a bank, ten tobacco factories, and about 1,400 inhabitants. Ten miles southwest is *Hampden Sydney College*, founded in 1774, and chartered as a college in 1783. It has a president, five professors, 70 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in September. In the vicinity of the college is the *Union Theological Seminary*, founded in 1824. It has three professors, 20 students, 175 graduates, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave Farmville 3 times a week for Richmond; for Charlottesville; for Lynchburg; and for Petersburg.*

MARTINSBURG, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is 20 miles from Harper's Ferry. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, two academies, and about 1,700 inhabitants. *Berkeley Springs*, twenty-five miles from Martinsburg, are much frequented, and are in high repute. The waters are but slightly impregnated with mineral ingredients.

HARPER'S FERRY is at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, 81 miles from Baltimore and 63 from Washington. The scenery here is perhaps the most singularly picturesque in America. To attain the elevation from which the view is taken heading our description of the state of Virginia, (see page 104,) it is necessary to climb the Blue Ridge by a narrow winding path immediately above the bank of the Potomac. The junction of the two rivers is immediately beneath the spectator's feet; and his delighted eye, resting, first upon the beautiful village of Harper's Ferry, wanders over the wide and woody plains extending to the Alleghany Mountains. (For a particular and masterly description, see Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.) The village contains a national arsenal and armory, four churches, an academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. In the armory are employed about 250 persons, manufacturing 9,000 stand of arms annually; and in the arsenal are stored from 80 to 90,000 stand of arms. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore, for Cumberland, and for Winchester.*

CHARLESTOWN, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry, contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 3 churches, and 1,500 inhabitants. The *Shannondale Springs* are five miles distant from Charlestown, from which stages run daily. The Springs are upon the



Shannondale river, near the Blue Ridge. The waters contain sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, muriate of soda, sulphate of iron, carbonate of iron, sulphureted hydrogen, and carbonic acid. They closely resemble the celebrated Bedford waters in composition, operation, and efficacy. The scenery in the vicinity of these springs is varied and picturesque. *Cars arrive at Charlestown in 7 hours from Baltimore.*

WINCHESTER is situated in a fertile valley, 113 miles from Baltimore and 146 from Richmond. The streets are regularly laid out and the houses handsomely built. It has a court-house, lyceum, Masonic-hall, 12 churches, two banks, a savings institution, an academy, and 3,500 inhabitants. The place is supplied with water brought from a spring through iron pipes. *Jordan's White Sulphur Springs*, 6 miles north from Winchester, have lately come into notice. The waters are said to resemble the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Washington, for the White Sulphur Springs, and also for Parkersburg.*

WOODSTOCK, 62 miles from Harper's Ferry, on the north branch of the Shenandoah river, contains a court-house, an academy, a Masonic-hall, 3 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. *The Orkney or Yellow Springs* are about 18 miles from Woodstock. There are several lively springs, the waters of which are strongly chalybeate, and have been found beneficial for several complaints. (See route 268.)

STAUNTON, 207 miles from Baltimore, 162 from Washington, and 120 from Richmond, is on the head waters of the Shenandoah river. It contains a court-house, the Western Lunatic Asylum, the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, two academies, two seminaries, 4 churches, and 2,200 inhabitants. *The Augusta Springs* are twelve miles NW. of Staunton. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen, and is said to equal the celebrated Harrowgate waters, England. The accommodations for visitors are ample, and the situation is extremely picturesque. The Cyclopean towers, near these springs, are among the most wonderful curiosities of Virginia. Weir's Cave is 17 miles NW. of Staunton, in a hill a short distance west of the Blue Ridge. "Its dimensions, by the most direct course, are more than 1,600 feet; and by more winding paths, twice that length; and its objects are remarkable for their variety, formation, and beauty. In both respects it will, I think, compare, without injury to itself, with the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos." *Stages arrive and depart 3 times a week for Baltimore via Harper's Ferry; for Washington via Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg; for Richmond, for the White Sulphur Springs, and for Knoxville, via Fincastle, Abingdon, &c.* (See route 281.)

THE WARM SPRINGS, 57 miles from Staunton, are delightfully situated, in a narrow and fertile valley, between two mountain ranges. Besides the county buildings and the elegant hotels, there are but few dwellings. The waters of the Warm Springs afford the most luxurious bathing in the world; they contain neutral salts, and various gases, which act as a gentle aperient, diuretic and sudorific, and give tone and vigor to the system. *The Hot Springs* are five miles from the Warm, in the same beautiful valley with the latter. The waters of the Hot Springs contain nitrogen and carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, silica, and a trace of oxide of iron. (See route 281.)



THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, the most celebrated watering-place of Virginia, are situated 229 miles from Richmond, on the western declivity of the Alleghany mountains, in an extensive valley, as picturesque as fancy ever sketched upon the lap of nature. The spring discharges 18 gallons of water per minute, at a uniform temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit. It contains sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, sulpho-hydrate of sodium, carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, per-oxide of iron, organic matter, iodine, sulphate of magnesia, phosphate of lime, and precipitated sulphur, with the following gases—carbonic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. It is very efficacious in dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, and various other complaints. The accommodations for visitors are elegant, and sufficiently extensive for 1,500 persons; while the fountain, walks, and grounds are tastefully arranged. *The Blue Sulphur Springs* are twenty-two miles west, in a valley surrounded on three sides by mountains, presenting wild and picturesque scenery. The buildings are of brick, and sufficient to entertain commodiously 400 persons. The water is similar to the White Sulphur, and the supply abundant. *The Sweet Springs* are situated in a wide and beautiful valley, 18 miles from the White Sulphur and 29 from Fincastle. The waters contain sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, and silicious earth. About a mile north of the Sweet Springs is the *Red Spring of Alleghany*. The waters are said to be peculiarly efficacious in rheumatic complaints. *The Salt Sulphur Springs* are twenty-five miles from the White Sulphur, and three from the village of Union, on Indian Valley creek. There are three springs—viz., the Sweet, the Salt Sulphur, and the New Spring. The last contains a large portion of iodine, and is highly beneficial for scrofula, and those affections for which iodine is given. The two first are somewhat alike in their properties. The Salt Sulphur contains sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of calcium, iodine, (probably combined with sodium,) sulpho-hydrate of sodium and magnesium, sulphur, mingled with a peculiar organic matter, per-oxide of iron derived from proto-sulphate, sulphureted hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid. The temperature is 50° Fahrenheit. *The Red Sulphur Springs* are situated on Indian creek, 40 miles from the White Sulphur, 16 miles from the Salt Sulphur. The water is clear and cool—its temperature being 54° Fahrenheit—is strongly charged with sulphureted hydrogen gas, and contains portions of several neutral salts. *Stages leave the White Sulphur Springs three times a week for Washington via Charlottesville; for Baltimore via Winchester; for Richmond via Lynchburg; for Guyandotte; and for Knoxville, Tenn.*

LEXINGTON is situated on an elevated bank on the west side of North

river, a branch of James river, 146 miles from Richmond, and 32 from Staunton. It contains a neat court-house, 4 churches, the buildings of Washington College, and the Military Institution, a classical school, the Ann Smith Female Academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. Washington College, endowed in 1796 by the immortal Washington, and founded in 1812, has a president and five professors, or other instructors, 126 alumni, 136 students, and 2,700 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. The Virginia Military Institute, on the plan of the school at West Point, has 3 professors and 60 cadets. Fourteen miles southeasterly from Lexington is the NATURAL BRIDGE, a curiosity of surpassing grandeur. The mean height of the bridge from the stream to its upper surface is 215 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; its average width is 80 ft., its length 93 ft.—thickness of the arch 55 ft.—span of the arch 90 ft. (See route 299.)

FINCASLE, pleasantly situated on the southeast declivity of Catawba valley, 175 miles from Richmond, contains a court-house, two academies, 4 churches, and 700 inhabitants. *The Bottetourt Springs*, twelve miles from Fincastle, are much frequented, and the improvements are sufficient to accommodate a large number of visitors. The waters contain sulphur, magnesia, carbonic acid gas, &c. *Daggers' Springs* are 18 miles from Fincastle. The most active mineral ingredients in the water are carbonated alkalies. There are good accommodations for visitors, and the neighborhood abounds in picturesque scenery. *Stages leave Fincastle 3 times weekly for Lynchburg; for Winchester; for Guyandotte via White Sulphur Springs; and for Union via Sweet Springs.*

WYTHEVILLE, 252 miles from Richmond, contains four churches and about 700 inhabitants. *Grayson Sulphur Springs*, 20 miles from Wytheville, are situated on the bank of New river, surrounded by scenery of a remarkably wild and picturesque character. The waters contain carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of soda, &c. (See route 303.)

ABINGDON, situated between the forks of Holston river, 8 miles north of the Tennessee line, is the most considerable and flourishing town in SW. Virginia. Here are a court-house, two academies, four churches, several manufacturing establishments, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Emory and Henry College, founded in 1838, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, is ten miles from the village. It has a president, two professors, one tutor, 125 students, and 2,800 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in June. *The Chilhowee Sulphur Springs* are within 18 miles of Abingdon. *Stages leave Abingdon 3 times a week for Lynchburg, for Winchester, and for Knoxville, Tenn.*

ESTILLVILLE, situated near the Clinch river, is a small village of about 60 dwellings, one church, and a court-house. Four miles from it are the *Holston Springs*, the waters of which possess highly medicinal properties, and are very similar to the White Sulphur. The uniform temperature of the water is 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, which renders it a natural medicated bath of the most agreeable degree of heat. *The Natural Tunnel* is twelve miles west from the village. The passage through the mountain is about 450 feet in length. A stream of water passes through it and a stage-road over it. The entrance on the upper side of the ridge is in a high degree imposing and picturesque; but on the lower side the grandeur of the scene is greatly heightened by the superior magnitude of the cliffs, which rise perpendicularly more than 300 feet. *Stages leave 3 times a week for the White Sulphur Springs, and for Cumberland Gap, Tenn.*

**WELLSBURG**, on the left bank of the Ohio river, 87 miles from Pittsburg, contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 academies, a bank, several extensive factories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Bethany* is eight miles east from Wellsburg. It has a few dwellings and the buildings of Bethany College. This institution has a president, 4 professors, and 100 students.



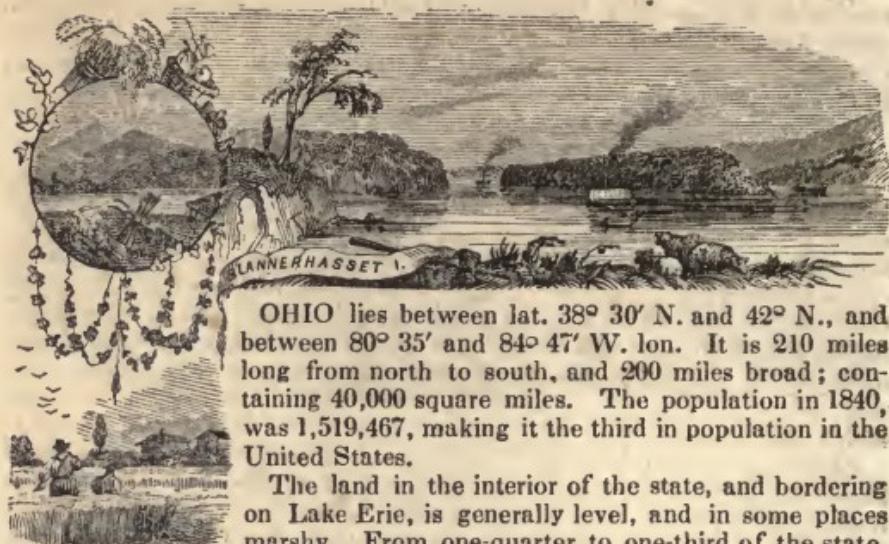
**WHEELING** is situated on the left bank of Ohio river, at the mouth of Wheeling creek, 104 miles below Pittsburg by the river, and is surrounded by bold and precipitous hills, containing vast quantities of bituminous coal. It contains a handsome court-house, two academies, two banks and a savings institution, 12 churches, a theatre, the Wheeling Institute, a Masonic-hall, a large number of mills and factories, and 8,000 inhabitants. The city is well supplied with water, raised from the Ohio river. *Steamboats leave daily for Cincinnati, &c.* (See route 620.) *Stages in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Baltimore, (fare \$11,) Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg; for Cincinnati; for Maysville, Ky.; and also for St. Louis, via Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ia., and Terre-Haute; three times a week for Ashtabula; for Cleveland; for Sandusky; and twice a week for Marietta, Ohio.*

**ELIZABETH**, 12 miles below Wheeling, on the left bank of the Ohio river, contains a court-house and a few dwellings. Here, scattered over a large plain, are very extensive ancient tumuli, consisting of one main mound 116 feet high and 400 yards in circumference, surrounded by a ditch, and encompassed by other similar but smaller mounds.

**PARKERSBURG** is situated on the north side of Little Kanawha river, at its junction with Ohio river, 209 miles, by the river, below Pittsburg. It has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, and about 1,200 inhabitants, and is a flourishing village. Two miles below, in the Ohio, is *Blannerhasset's Island*, a beautifully wooded spot, celebrated as the residence of Mr. Blannerhasset. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Baltimore, via Winchester.*

**POINT PLEASANT** is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Great Kanawha river, 296 miles below Pittsburg by the course of the river. It is on the site of one of the bloodiest battles ever fought with the Indians in Virginia, which took place Oct. 10th, 1774. The village contains a court-house, two churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg and for Cincinnati. Stages three times a week for the White Sulphur Springs, &c.*

**GUYANDOTTE** lies on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the entrance of Guyandotte river, 337 miles below Pittsburg. It is the most important point of steamboat embarkation and debarkation in Western Virginia, with the exception of Wheeling, and is rapidly growing in importance in this respect. It contains a church and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Richmond, for Washington, and for Baltimore via the White Sulphur Springs.*



OHIO lies between lat.  $38^{\circ} 30'$  N. and  $42^{\circ}$  N., and between  $80^{\circ} 35'$  and  $84^{\circ} 47'$  W. lon. It is 210 miles long from north to south, and 200 miles broad; containing 40,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 1,519,467, making it the third in population in the United States.

The land in the interior of the state, and bordering on Lake Erie, is generally level, and in some places marshy. From one-quarter to one-third of the state, comprehending the eastern and southeastern parts, bordering on the Ohio river, is generally hilly and broken, but in no part mountainous. On the margin of the Ohio river, and several of its tributaries, are alluvial lands of great fertility. The valleys of the Scioto and the Great and Little Miami, are the most extensive sections of level, rich, and fertile lands in the state. At the head of the Muskingum river are prairies of considerable extent, some of which are wet, though generally dry and fertile. The height of land which divides the waters which fall into the Ohio from those which fall into Lake Erie, is the most marshy of any in the state; while the land on the margin of the rivers is generally dry. Wheat may be regarded as the staple production of the state, though Indian corn and other grains are largely cultivated.

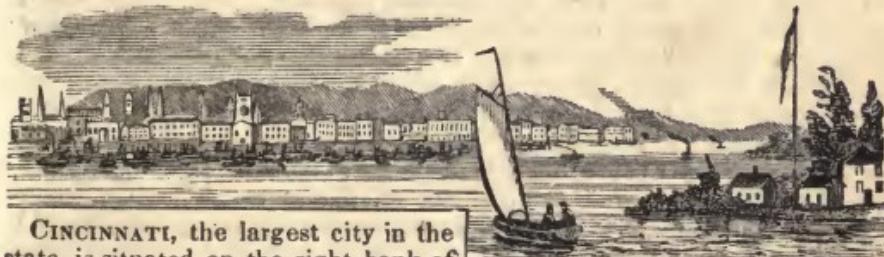
The Ohio river, which gives name to the state, washes its entire southern border. This river is 1,004 miles long, from Pittsburg to its mouth, by its various windings, though it is only 614 in a direct line. Its current is gentle, with no falls excepting at Louisville, Kentucky, where there is a descent of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet in two miles, (which is obviated by a canal.) For about half the year it is navigable for steamboats of a large class through its whole course. The Muskingum, the largest river which flows entirely in this state, is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable for boats 100 miles. The Scioto, the second river in magnitude, flowing entirely within the state, is about 200 miles long, and enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its largest branch is the Whetstone, or Olentangy, which joins it immediately above Columbus; it is navigable for boats 130 miles. The Great Miami, a rapid river in the western part of the state, is 100 miles long, and enters the Ohio in the SW. corner of the state. The Little Miami has a course of 70 miles, and enters the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. The Maumee, 100 miles long, rises in Indiana, runs through the northwest part of the state, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee bay. It is navigable for steamboats to Perrysburg, 18 miles from the lake, and above the rapids is boatable for a considerable distance. The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the state, and after a course of about 80 miles, enters Sandusky bay, and thence into Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga

rises in the north part of the state, and, after a curved course of 60 miles, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. It has a number of falls which furnish valuable mill-seats. Besides these, there are Huron, Vermilion, Black, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers, which fall into Lake Erie.

The governor is elected by the people for two years. The senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the number of male white inhabitants over 21 years of age. The number can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the representatives. The representatives are apportioned among the counties according to the number of inhabitants over 21 years of age, and there can never be more than 72 nor less than 36.—The judges of the Supreme Court and other courts are elected by the joint-ballot of the legislature, for the term of seven years.—The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all white male citizens over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid or been assessed with a state or county tax.

*Literary Institutions* :—The University of Ohio, at Athens ; the Miami University, at Oxford ; Franklin College, at New Athens ; the Western Reserve College, at Hudson ; Granville College, at Granville ; Oberlin Collegiate Institute, at Oberlin ; Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati ; Kenyon College, at Gambier ; Marietta College, at Marietta ; Willoughby University, at Willoughby ; Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. There are also theological departments in Kenyon, Western Reserve, and Granville colleges, and in the Oberlin Institute ; a Lutheran Theological School at Columbus ; two medical and one law school at Cincinnati. There are in the state 75 academies and 5,200 common schools.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made in 1788, at Marietta. In 1802 Ohio was admitted into the Union.



CINCINNATI, the largest city in the state, is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 455 miles below Pittsburg, and 1,548 above New Orleans. It is the largest city of the west, north of New Orleans, and the sixth in population in the United States. Population in 1840, 46,338 ; in 1845,

The city is near the eastern extremity of a valley of about 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by beautiful hills which rise to the height of 300 feet by gentle slopes, which are mostly covered by trees. It is built on two table-lands, the one from 40 to 60 feet higher than the other. The upper plain of Cincinnati is 25 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The shore at the landing-place is paved to low-water mark, and supplied with floating wharves adapted to the great rise and fall of water in the river.—The central part of the city is compactly and finely built with spacious warehouses, stores, and dwellings, generally of brick. Many of the streets are well paved and extensively planted with shade-trees. The climate is variable, but is considered healthy.

Cincinnati contains many literary and charitable institutions. The

Cincinnati College, founded in 1819, has fine grounds and a valuable building in the centre of the city. It has a president, 7 professors or other instructors, and 160 students. The commencement is on the last Monday in June. Woodward College has a president, five professors or other instructors, 20 students, and 800 volumes in its libraries. St. Xavier College, founded in 1840, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has a president and other instructors, about 100 students, and from 4 to 5,000 volumes in its libraries. Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian Theological Institution, opened in 1833, and located at Walnut Hills, two miles from the city, has 3 professors, 62 students, and 10,300 volumes in its libraries. Its anniversary is on the second Wednesday in June. The Medical College of Ohio, chartered and placed under a board of trustees in 1825, has large and commodious buildings, with lecture-rooms, &c. It has seven professors, and over 2,000 volumes in its libraries. Its apparatus in anatomy, comparative anatomy, surgery, chemistry, and *materia medica*, is very complete. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, annually. Its students, who number 130, have access to the Commercial Hospital to witness operations and the treatment of patients by the faculty. The Cincinnati Law-school is connected with the Cincinnati College, and has 3 professors and 25 students. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828 for the Instruction of Mechanics, by lectures, &c., in the Arts and Sciences. It has a valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, a library, and a reading-room. The Hall of the Institute is situated on Third-street, and contains an ample number of rooms, one of which is devoted to the Western Academy of Natural Sciences. An annual fair for encouraging Arts and Manufactures is held in another of the rooms, commencing on the third Monday in June.—The common or free schools are of a high order; nine of them have buildings three stories high, with various apparatus, 60 teachers, and about 4,000 scholars. A college of teachers was established in 1821, for advancing the interests of schools in the Mississippi valley. The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association has a library of 1,400 volumes and a reading-room. The Apprentices' Library, founded in 1821, contains 2,200 volumes.

The charitable institutions of the city are highly respectable. There are two Roman Catholic asylums, and the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, incorporated in 1821, has accommodations for 250 persons; a part of the establishment is appropriated as a poorhouse.

There are 40 churches, a court-house, 4 markets, a United States Land-office, a theatre, and a museum. The city is supplied with water raised from the Ohio river by steam-power. A large water-power is obtained by the surplus water of the Miami canal, and manufacturing is carried on extensively. By means of canals, railroads, and macadamized turnpikes, Cincinnati enjoys great facilities for internal communication. The Miami canal extends to, and unites with the Wabash and Erie canal. The Whitewater canal extends to Cambridge, 70 miles.

Cincinnati was founded in 1789, and chartered as a city in 1819.

*Steamboats leave daily for Pittsburg; for St. Louis; for New Orleans, and the intermediate places. Cars leave daily for Springfield, connecting with lines of stages for Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling; for Cleveland, and for Sandusky city. Stages leave daily for Dayton; for St. Louis via Indianapolis; 3 times a week for Chillicothe, and for Lancaster, twice a week for Nashville via Lexington; and also for Knoxville Tenn. Fare to New Orleans, from \$12 to 20. (See route 620.)*

COLUMBUS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Scioto river, immediately below the junction of Olentangy or Whetstone river, 142 miles from Cleveland, and 127 from Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. In the centre of the city is a public square of 10 acres, handsomely enclosed. A bridge across Scioto river connects it with Franklinton.

Upon the southwest corner of the public square stands the State House, fronting the west, a brick edifice with two elevated stories, 75 feet long by 50 wide, with a handsome cupola, the top of the spire of which is elevated 106 feet above the ground, and from the balcony of which a beautiful view is presented of the city, the winding Scioto, and of the surrounding country. It contains a Representatives' Hall on the lower floor, and a Senate-chamber immediately above. Near it stands a building for the public officers of the state. The State Penitentiary is an elegant and substantial edifice, half a mile north of Broad-street. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb stands half a mile east of the State-house. The State Lunatic Asylum is on Broad-street, east of the State-house. The Institution for the Blind is situated near the asylums. The Theological Seminary of the German Lutherans is on elevated ground, three-fourths of a mile south of the State-house.

Columbus has 12 churches, many of which are very elegant buildings. A canal eleven miles long connects it with the Ohio canal at Lockbourne. Columbus was incorporated as a city in 1834. *Stages leave daily for Wheeling, Va.; for Cincinnati, and for Portsmouth; three times a week for Cleveland; and for Sandusky City.*

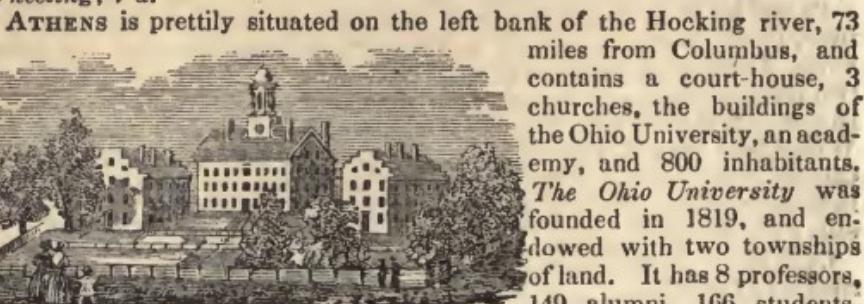
ZANESVILLE is beautifully situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, opposite the mouth of Licking river, 73 miles from Wheeling. The National road runs through it, and crosses the Muskingum by a fine bridge. The village contains an elegant court-house, a market-house, two academies, an atheneum with a reading-room, a cabinet of minerals, and a library of 9,000 volumes, a juvenile lyceum with a reading-room and library, a bank, 9 churches, several extensive flouring-mills and iron works, and 4,766 inhabitants—including the suburbs, 7,000. From this place the Muskingum, by dams and locks, has been made navigable to its mouth on the Ohio. The site of the town was granted to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, as a reward for opening a bridle track from Wheeling to Maysville. The village was laid out and the first cabin built in 1799. *Stages leave daily for Maysville, Ky.; for Cincinnati, and for Wheeling; three times a week for Marietta, and for Cleveland via Massillon.*

CAMBRIDGE is situated on the east side of Wills creek, a branch of the Muskingum river, over which is a fine bridge. It contains a court-house, an academy, 4 churches, and 2,000 inhabitants. (See route 275.)

ST. CLAIRSVILLE occupies an elevated situation on the National road, 116 miles from Cincinnati, and 11 from Wheeling, and contains six churches, a court-house, a bank, an academy, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages pass daily from Wheeling and from Columbus.*

MARIETTA, named in honor of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, is pleasantly situated on the Muskingum river, at its entrance into Ohio river, 196 miles below Pittsburg. Population 875. It is neatly built and contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 5 churches, a bank, a lyceum, a female academy, a public library, and the Marietta Collegiate Institute, founded in 1832. The Institute has 7 professors or other instructors, 50 students, and 3,500 volumes in its libraries. Manual labor is connected with it. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in

July. Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c., &c. Stages leave three times a week for Zanesville, and twice a week for Wheeling, Va.



ATHENS is prettily situated on the left bank of the Hocking river, 73 miles from Columbus, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, the buildings of the Ohio University, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *The Ohio University* was founded in 1819, and endowed with two townships of land. It has 8 professors, 149 alumni, 166 students, and 2,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus via Lancaster.*

GALLIPOLIS has a pleasant situation on the right bank of Ohio river, on elevated ground, 300 miles, by river, from Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, two churches, a bank, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants. An ancient mound lies near the village. *Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg and Cincinnati.*

CIRCLEVILLE lies on the left bank of Scioto river, 97 miles from Cincinnati. The village contains an elegant court-house, 6 public offices, 5 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal passes through the place, and crosses the river in a fine aqueduct, and there is here an extensive water-power. Within the limits of the town are two mounds or tumuli, one of which is square, and the other of a circular form; from the latter the place derives its name.

CHILLICOTHE, once the capital of the state, is handsomely situated on the right bank of Scioto river, 98 miles from Cincinnati. The village is built between Paint creek on the south and the Scioto on the north, the streams being three-fourths of a mile apart. It has a court-house, two markets, a United States Land-office, a bank, 4 churches, two academies, and 4,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal passes through it. Near the village is a hill from which a fine view is obtained. In the vicinity, on Paint creek, and even on what is now occupied by the town, formerly stood several ancient tumuli, or mounds. *Stages pass through daily for Zanesville; for Columbus; for Portsmouth; and for Maysville, Ky.*

PORTSMOUTH is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, at the entrance of the Scioto river, 105 miles above Cincinnati. The Ohio canal, which connects Lake Erie with the Ohio river, terminates at this place. The village contains a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Here are a number of mills and manufactories. Iron ore and coal abound in the vicinity. The town is supplied with water from the Ohio river, raised by steam-power. *Steamboats pass daily for Wheeling, Pittsburg, &c., and for Cincinnati. Stages leave daily for Columbus.*

STEUBENVILLE is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river, 80 miles below Pittsburg, by the river, and is regularly laid out. It contains a court-house, an elegant town-house, a bank, two academies, 6 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg; three times a week for Washington, Pa.; for Cambridge; and for Canton; and twice a week for Dover (See route 620.)*

**NEW LISBON**, situated on a branch of Little Beaver river, 59 miles from Pittsburg, contains a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, several manufactures, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

**PAINESVILLE** is situated on elevated ground, on the left bank of Grand river, three miles from Lake Erie and 29 from Cleveland. It has a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a bank, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Fairport*, two miles north, is near the mouth of Grand river where there is a good harbor. **WILLOUGHBY**, 11 miles southwest from Painesville, contains the Willoughby Medical College, two churches, and 700 inhabitants. The College, chartered in 1834, has 9 professors and 126 students. The lectures commence on the last Monday in October. *Stages leave Painesville daily for Buffalo via Erie; and for Cleveland.*

**CLEVELAND** is situated on an elevated plain at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie,

195 miles from Buffalo. Its harbor is one of the best on the lake, spacious and safe. The city is regularly laid out, and near its centre is a large public



square. The bluff on which it is built is 80 feet above the level of the lake, from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained, overlooking the meanderings of the Cuyahoga, the shipping in the harbor, and the passing vessels on the lake. The city contains a court-house, a bank, a lyceum, a reading-room, five academies, twelve churches, and about 9,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal terminates here. The Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, founded in 1844, has seven professors and 111 students. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday in November. The Western Reserve College is at Hudson, 24 miles southeast from Cleveland. The village contains several churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. The College, founded in 1826, has a president, 5 professors, 82 alumni, 62 students, 6,500 volumes in its libraries, and an extensive philosophical apparatus. The commencement is on the second Wednesday in August. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Buffalo; and for Detroit, &c. Stages leave daily for Buffalo via Erie, Pa.; for Toledo via Sandusky; and for Pittsburg, Pa.; three times a week for Zanesville via Akron, Massillon, &c. Canal boats leave daily for Portsmouth and the intermediate places.* (For route see canals in Ohio.)

**AKRON** is situated on the Ohio canal, 38 miles from Cleveland. The canal, by a succession of locks, rises to the Portage summit. From the waste water of the canal, and from the Little Cuyahoga, an immense water-power has been created. The village contains a court-house, five churches, an academy, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cleveland.*

**CUYAHOGA FALLS** is on the Cuyahoga river, five miles from Akron. The river here passes through a deep channel in the rocks, and by successive cascades falls in a short distance 240 feet, causing an immense water-power, which has been made extensively available. The village has four churches, a lyceum, an academy, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

**MASSILLON**, situated on the left bank of the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio canal, contains a bank, three churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

COSHOCOTON is situated on the left bank of the Muskingum river, and contains 3 churches, a court-house, and about 500 inhabitants.

NEWARK, 39 miles from Columbus, is on the Ohio canal. It has a court-house, two academies, 9 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Granville, 7 miles from Newark, contains 5 churches, 3 seminaries, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Granville College, one mile east of the village, was founded in 1832, and has a president, 4 professors, 25 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August. *Stages leave for Zanesville via Newark 3 times a week.*

Mt. VERNON, situated on Owl creek, a branch of Muskingum river, 51



miles from Columbus, contains a court-house, ten churches, several manufacturing establishments, and two thousand five hundred inhabitants. Gambier, five miles from Mt. Vernon, is the seat of

*Kenyon College*, founded in 1826, (under the direction of the Episcopalian,) which has a president, 7 professors, 115 alumni, 57 students,

and 8,750 volumes in its libraries. The village contains 2 churches, an

academy, and 300 inhabitants. *Stages leave Mt. Vernon 3 times a week for Cleveland; and also for Columbus.*

WOOSTER, situated on Killbuck creek, 93 miles from Columbus, contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 7 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Pittsburgh, Pa.; for Cleveland; for Sandusky City; for Cincinnati via Columbus; and for Zanesville.*

ELYRIA, 116 miles north from Columbus, and 24 west from Cleveland, is pleasantly situated on a plain between the two branches of Black river, which unite half a mile below the village, and each of which has a perpendicular fall of about 40 feet on opposite sides of the village, affording extensive water-power. It contains a court-house, two churches, an academy, several manufactories, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cleveland, and for Toledo.*

OBERLIN, 8 miles from Elyria, is the seat of Oberlin Collegiate Institute, which embraces a male and female department, both on the manual-labor system. It was founded in 1834, and has a president, 9 professors or other instructors, and 70 students. *Stages arrive from, and depart for Elyria daily.*

MANSFIELD is 63 miles from Columbus and 69 from Sandusky. It is prettily situated on elevated ground, and has a court-house, 6 churches, an academy, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Sandusky. Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus; for Wooster; and for Bucyrus.*

SANDUSKY CITY is situated on the south side of Sandusky bay, 3 miles distant from Lake Erie, and 57 miles from Cleveland. During the summer months it is enlivened by the commerce and travel of the lakes, giving it a bustling appearance. It is a rapidly improving town, and contains five fine churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Immense quantities of superior building-stone are quarried here. *Cars leave daily for Cincinnati via Springfield, &c.; and also for Mansfield. Stages leave for Cleveland and for Toledo; 3 times a week for Wooster.*

TOLEDO is situated on the left bank of Maumee river, near its entrance

into Maumee bay, 130 miles from Cleveland. The village contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, and since the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, it is rapidly growing into importance. A great number of steamboats, canal boats, and vessels on the lake are constantly arriving here and departing. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Hillsdale, Mich., via Adrian. Stages leave for Cleveland, and canal packets for La Fayette, Ia.; and also for Cincinnati.*

MAUMEE CITY, on the left bank of Maumee river, contains a court-house, 5 churches, and 1,200 inhabitants. The water-power is inexhaustible, and already gives motion to several mills and manufactories. *Perrysburg, nearly opposite to Maumee City, contains a court-house, five churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. (See route 307.)*

BELLEFONTAINE (named from the fine springs of limestone water with which it is supplied) is 118 miles north of Cincinnati. It has a court-house, several churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati; and for Sandusky City.*

SPRINGFIELD, situated on the left bank of Mad river, 85 miles from Cincinnati, has a court-house, several churches, two academies, several extensive mills and manufactories, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati: stages daily for Wheeling, Va.; for Cleveland; for Sandusky City; and for Indianapolis.*

YELLOW SPRINGS is 9 miles S. from Springfield. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, having a commodious hotel and numerous cottages, spread over green lawns and amidst delightful groves. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and possess valuable medicinal properties.

XENIA is pleasantly situated on a branch of Little Miami river, and contains a court-house, 8 churches, and about 1,400 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati; stages for Columbus; and also for Sandusky City; three times a week for the Yellow Springs.*

SIDNEY is situated on the west branch of the Great Miami river, 106 miles from Cincinnati, and contains a court-house, 6 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati.*

DAYTON is situated on the left bank of Great Miami river, just below its junction with Mad river, 52 miles from Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, with spacious streets. The city contains a court-house and county offices, a banking-house, a market-house, two academies, a female seminary, 12 churches, and about 9,000 inhabitants. There are a number of extensive mills and factories. The Miami canal passes through the place. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati, for Columbus, for Indianapolis, Ia., and for Sydney.*

HAMILTON, situated on the left bank of Great Miami river, 23 miles from Cincinnati, has a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, a female seminary, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati and for Dayton.*

OXFORD, 12 miles from Hamilton, is situated on a branch of Great Miami river. The village contains the building of Miami University, several churches, an academy, and about 800 inhabitants. The University was founded in 1809, and endowed by the Congress of the United States with 36 square miles of land; it now yields an annual income of \$4,500, and is constantly increasing. This institution has a president, 5 professors, 309 alumni, 105 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cincinnati; and for Indianapolis.*

# RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH

## THE CENTRAL STATES.

(206) F'M N. YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, <i>Via Newark &amp; Trenton, N. J.</i>	<i>Morris &amp; Essex Railroad.</i>		Lebanon .....	5   51
<i>Steamboat.</i>			Clinton.....	3   54
To Jersey City ...	1		Perryville .....	3   57
<i>N. Jersey RR.</i>			Bloomsbury .....	8   65
NEWARK .....	8   9		EASTON.....	10   75
Elizabethtown ...	5   14			
Rahway.....	5   19			
Metuchin .....	8   27			
NEW BRUNSWICK	4   31			
<i>Trenton &amp; N. Brunswick Railroad.</i>				
Kingston.....	14   45			
Princeton depot ..	4   49			
TRENTON .....	10   59			
<i>Philadelphia &amp; Trenton Railroad.</i>				
Morrisville, Pa. ...	1   60			
Bristol.....	9   69			
<i>Steamboat.</i>				
PHILADELPHIA...	19   88			
(207) F'M N. YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, <i>Via S. Amboy &amp; Bordentown, N. J.</i>				
<i>Steamboat.</i>				
Elizabethport .....	12			
Amboy.....	15   27			
S. Amboy.....	1   28			
<i>Camden &amp; Amboy RR.</i>				
Spotswood .....	10   38			
Hightstown .....	11   49			
Sand Hills.....	9   58			
Bordentown.....	5   63			
BURLINGTON ....	8   71			
Camden .....	18   89			
<i>Steamboat.</i>				
PHILADELPHIA...	1   90			
(208) F'M N. YORK TO MILFORD, Pa.				
<i>Via Newark, N. J.</i>				
To Jersey City ...	1			
<i>N. Jersey RR.</i>				
NEWARK.....	8   9			
<i>Morris &amp; Essex Railroad.</i>				
Orange.....	4	13		
Chatham.....	11	24		
Madison.....	2	26		
MORRISTOWN....	5	31		
<i>Stage.</i>				
Suckasunny.....	9	40		
Stanhope.....	5	45		
Andover .....	6	51		
Newton .....	6	57		
Augusta.....	5	62		
Branchville.....	2	64		
Sandystown.....	10	74		
MILFORD.....	6	80		
(210½) F'M NEWARK TO DOVER.				
To Bloomfield....				5   5
W. Bloomfield...				2   7
Caldwell .....				3   10
Pine Brook.....				4   14
Parsippany.....				4   18
DOVER.....				7   25
(211) F'M NEW BRUNSWICK TO L'G BRANCH.				
To South River ..				5   5
Spotswood .....				5   10
Middletown Point				9   19
Middletown .....				5   24
Leedsburg .....				5   29
Red Bank .....				3   33
Shrewsbury .....				2   34
LONG BRANCH...				5   39
(212) F'M NEW BRUNSWICK TO EASTON, Pa.				
<i>Via Somerville.</i>				
To Bound Brook.				6   6
SOMERVILLE.....				4   10
EASTON—				
(see No. 209) ...				38   48
(213) F'M TRENTON TO LONG BRANCH.				
To Yardville .....				6   6
Allentown.....				6   12
Hightstown .....				7   19
Cranberry.....				3   22
Englishtown .....				9   31
Freehold .....				6   37
Colt's Neck .....				5   42
Eatontown .....				7   49
LONG BRANCH ..				3   52
(214) F'M TRENTON TO MANSFIELD.				
To Pennington...				8   8
Woodsville.....				5   13

Ringoes .....	6	19
Flemington.....	6	25
Clinton.....	12	37
Clarksville .....	5	42
MANSFIELD .....	5	47

## (215) FR'M PHILADELPHIA TO TUCKERTON.

To Camden, N. J.	1	
Evesham.....	11	12
Atsion .....	17	29
Sooy's Inn .....	12	41
Bass River Hotel.	8	49
TUCKERTON .....	5	54

## (216) FR'M PHILADELPHIA TO ABSECOMBE.

To Camden, N. J.	1	
Haddonfield.....	6	7
Long-a-Coming..	9	16
Winslow .....	10	26
May's Landing ..	19	45
Bargaintown.....	14	59
Absecombe.....	7	66

## (217) F'M PHILADEL'A TO CAPE ISLAND.

*Via Tuckahoe.*

To Camden, N. J.	1	
Chew's Landing .	9	10
Good Intent .....	3	13
Cross Keys .....	5	18
Tuckahoe .....	35	53
Dennis' Creek....	9	62
CAPE ISLAND—		
(see No. 217) ...	23	85

## (218) F'M PHILADEL'A TO CAPE ISLAND,

*Via Bridgeton.*

## To Camden, N. J. | 1

## Camden &amp; Woodbury Railroad.

Woodbury .....	8	9
Stage.		
Carpenter's Land- ing.....	3	12
Mullico Hill.....	5	17
Pitt's Grove .....	9	26
Deerfield .....	8	34
BRIDGETON.....	6	40
Millville.....	11	51
Port Elizabeth.....	6	57
Leesburg.....	5	62
Dennis' Creek....	7	69
Goshen.....	4	73
Cape May.....	4	77
Cold Spring .....	12	89
CAPE ISLAND .....	3	92

## (219) F'M PHILADEL'A TO SALEM.

## To Camden, N. J. | 1

Camden & Woodbury Railroad.		
Woodbury .....	8	9
Stage.		
Clarksboro' .....	4	13
Swedesboro' .....	6	19
Sharpstown .....	7	26
SALEM .....	9	35

## (220) FR'M PHILADELPHIA TO BINGHAMTON, N. Y.,

*Via Easton & Wilkes-barre.*

To Rising Sun ..	4	
Milestown.....	2	6
Abington.....	5	11
Willow Grove ..	2	13
Horsham .....	3	16
Doylestown .....	8	24
Danboro' .....	3	27
Ottsville .....	6	33
Bucksville .....	3	36
Monroe .....	4	40
Raubsville.....	6	46
EASTON.....	4	50
Nazareth .....	8	58
Jacobsburg .....	3	61
Wind Gap .....	4	65
Shafer's .....	7	72
Mt. Pocono .....	8	80
Stoddartsville ..	12	92
Bear Creek.....	8	100
WILKESBARRE ..	10	110
Kingston .....	1	111
Wyoming .....	4	115
Exeter .....	9	124
North Moreland ..	6	130
Eaton .....	6	136
TUNKHANNOCK ..	2	138
Lynn .....	11	149
Springville .....	4	153
Dimock .....	4	157
MONROE .....	7	164
Lawsville Centre ..	12	176
Conklin .....	7	183
BINGHAMTON .....	7	190

## (221) F'M PHILADEL'A TO NORTHUMBERL'D,

*Via Norristown, Reading, & Pottsville.**Philadelphia, Reading, & Pottsville RR.*

To Bridge .....	4	
Falls .....	2	6
Manayunk .....	2	8
Conshohocken ..	6	14
NORRISTOWN .....	3	17
Valley Forge.....	6	23
Phenixville .....	4	27
Pottstown .....	12	39
Douglasville .....	4	43
Baumstown .....	5	48

READING.....	8	56
Mohrsville .....	10	66
Hamburg .....	6	72
Tunnel...1500 ft.		
Port Clinton .....	4	76
Landringsville ..	7	83
Schuylkill Haven	4	87
POTTSVILLE .....	5	92
Stage.		

Fountain Spring..	13	105
Bear Gap .....	12	117
Shamokin .....	5	122
Sunbury .....	12	134
NORTHUMBERL'D	1	135

## (222) F'M PHILADEL'A TO CORNING, N. Y.,

*Via Reading, Northumberland, and Williamsport.*

To Northumber-		
land .....		
Milton .....	12	147
McEwensville ..	4	151
Muncy .....	10	161
Montouresville ..	10	171
WILLIAMSPORT ..	4	175
Williamspt & Elmira Railroad.		

## Trout Run .....

Stage.		
Liberty .....	16	206
BLOSSBURG ..	9	215
Corning & Blossburg Railroad.		

Covington .....	5	220
Mansfield .....	5	225
Tioga .....	8	233
Lawrenceville ..	7	240
Lindleytown .....	3	243
Erwin Centre ..	3	246
CORNING .....	9	255

## (223) F'M PHILADEL'A TO HARRISBURG,

*Via Lancaster.**Columbia Railroad.*

To Head of In-		
clined Plane....		
Whitehall .....	7	11
Morgan's Corner ..	3	14
Reeseville .....	5	19
Westchester Turn-		
out .....	2	21
Paoli .....	3	24
Whiteland .....	6	30
DOWNTONTOWN ..	4	34
Gallighersville ..	2	36
Coutsville .....	5	41
Parksburg .....	5	46
Penningtonville ..	3	49
Noblesville .....	2	51
The Gap .....	2	53
Bellevue .....	1	54

		<i>Stage.</i>			
Kinzie's.....	2	56	Farmer's.....	9	105
Leman's.....	3	59	Abbottstown.....	5	110
Paradise.....	1	60	New Oxford.....	4	114
Concord.....	1	61	GETTYSBURG.....	10	124
Enterprise.....	3	64	Cashtown.....	8	132
LANCASTER.....	7	71	Fayetteville.....	11	143
<i>Harrisburg &amp; Lancaster Railroad.</i>			CHAMBERSBURG.....	7	150
Mt. Joy.....	12	83	St. Thomas.....	8	158
Elizabethtown.....	7	90	Loudon.....	6	164
Tunnel.....	1	91	M'Connellsburg.....	8	172
Middletown.....	6	97	Harrisonville.....	6	178
HARRISBURG.....	9	106	Ray's Hill.....	11	189
(224) F'M PHILADEL'A TO PITTSBURG, <i>Via Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg.</i>			Bloody Run.....	9	198
To HARRISBURG (see No. 223)....		106	Bedford.....	8	206
Dauphin.....	8	114	Schellsburg.....	9	215
Benvenue.....	7	121	Stoyestown.....	19	234
Millerstown.....	15	136	Laurel Hill.....	8	242
Thompsonstown.....	6	142	Laughlintown.....	7	249
Mexico.....	6	148	Ligonier.....	3	252
Mifflintown.....	3	151	Youngstown.....	9	261
LEWISTOWN.....	12	163	Greensburg.....	10	271
Strode's Mills.....	5	168	Adamsburg.....	6	277
McVeytown.....	6	174	Stewartsville.....	6	283
Atkinson's Mills.....	5	179	Turtle Creek.....	4	287
Mill Creek.....	9	188	E. Liberty.....	8	295
HUNTINGDON.....	5	193	PITTSBURG.....	5	300
Alexandria.....	6	199	(225) F'M PHILADEL'A TO PITTSBURG, <i>Via Harrisburg and Chambersburg.</i>		
Water Street.....	2	201	To HARRISBURG (see No. 223)....		106
Yellow Springs.....	6	207	Cumberland Valley Railroad.		
Canoe Creek.....	5	212	Shiremantown.....	5	111
Frankstown.....	5	217	Mechanicsburg.....	3	114
HOLLIDAYSBURG.....	3	220	CARLISLE.....	10	124
Duncansville.....	2	222	Newville.....	12	136
Summit.....	9	231	Shippensburg.....	10	146
Munster.....	5	236	Green Village.....	6	152
EBENSBURG.....	4	240	CHAMBERSBURG.....	4	156
Armagh.....	19	259	<i>Stage.</i>		
Blairsville.....	14	273	PITTSBURG— (see No. 225)....		150 306
New Alexandria.....	10	283	(226) F'M PHILADEL'A TO ERIE, <i>Via Harrisburg, Bellefonte, &amp; Meadville.</i>		
Salem $\times$ Roads.....	8	291	To Lewistown— (see No. 224)....		163
Murraysville.....	7	298	Brown's Mills.....	5	168
Wilkinsburg.....	11	309	Valley.....	4	172
PITTSBURG.....	8	317	Potter's Mill.....	7	179
(225) F'M PHILADEL'A TO PITTSBURG, <i>Via Columbia &amp; Chambersburg.</i>			Old Fort.....	4	183
<i>Columbia Railroad.</i>			BELLEFONTE.....	9	192
To LANCASTER— (see No. 223)....		71	Milesburg.....	2	194
Dillerville.....	1	72	Philipsburg.....	26	220
Mountville.....	7	79	Clearfield.....	15	235
Columbia.....	4	83	Curwenville.....	6	241
Wrightsville.....	1	84	Luthersburg.....	13	254
<i>York &amp; Wrightsville Railroad.</i>			Brookville.....	22	276
Hoover's.....	6	90	Strattonsville.....	14	290
YORK.....	6	96	CLARION.....	4	294
			Shippenville.....	4	298
			Cranberry.....	19	317
			Franklin.....	3	320
			Sugar Creek.....	12	332
			MEADVILLE.....	12	344
			Rockdale.....	12	356
			Waterford.....	10	366
			ERIE.....	14	380
			(227) F'M PHILADEL'A TO MAUCH CHUNK, <i>Via Allentown.</i>		
			To Rising Sun ...	4	
			Germantown.....	3	7
			Chesnut Hill.....	3	10
			White Marsh.....	3	13
			Upper Dublin.....	2	15
			Montgomeryville.....	6	21
			Line Lexington ..	4	25
			Seller's Tavern.....	6	31
			Bunker Hill.....	3	34
			Quakertown.....	3	37
			Coopersburg.....	6	43
			ALLENTOWN.....	8	51
			North Whitehall.....	8	59
			Lehigh Gap.....	10	69
			Parrysville.....	5	74
			Lehighton.....	3	77
			MAUCH CHUNK*.....	4	81
			* FR'M MAUCH CHUNK TO BERWICK.		
			To Lausanne.....	8	
			Beaver Meadows.....	3	11
			Hazleton.....	4	15
			Conyngham.....	6	21
			Nescopeck.....	10	31
			BERWICK.....	1	32
			(228) F'M PHILADEL'A TO P'R'T DEPOSIT, Md.		
			Kingsessing.....	2	
			Darby.....	4	6
			Gibbons' Tavern.....	3	9
			Nether Providence.....	3	12
			Lima.....	3	15
			Ivy Mills.....	3	18
			Concordville.....	3	21
			Chadd's Ford.....	4	25
			Hamorton.....	2	27
			Kennett's Square.....	3	30
			Avondale.....	4	34
			Westgrove.....	3	37
			New London $\times$ Roads.....	4	41
			Brick Meeting-house, Md.....	7	48
			PORT DEPOSIT.....	10	58
			(229) F'M PHILADEL'A TO SOMERVILLE, N.J.		
			To Milestown.....	6	
			Abington.....	5	11

Willow Grove .....	2	13	Trenton & N. Bruns-wick RR.	New Albany .....	6	113		
Hathboro' .....	2	15	Princeton .....	10	39	Monroetown .....	8	121
Hartsville .....	4	19	Kingston .....	4	43	TOWANDA .....	4	125
Buckingham .....	9	28	New Brunswick .....	14	57	(235) FROM WILKES-BARRE TO HONESDALE.		
NEW HOPE .....	6	34				To Plainsville....	5	
Lambertsville, NJ .....	1	35	New Jersey RR.			Pittston Ferry....	4	9
Ringoess .....	6	41	Metuchin .....	4	61	Lackawanna....	4	13
Flemington .....	6	47	Rahway.....	8	69	Hyde Park .....	4	17
Centreville .....	7	54	Elizabethtown .....	5	74	Providence .....	3	20
SOMERVILLE .....	9	63	Newark .....	5	79	Blakeley .....	3	23
(230) F'M PHILADEL'A TO BALTIMORE, <i>Via Wilmington.</i>			Jersey City .....	8	87	CARBONDALE .....	6	29
Philadelphia, Wilming-ton, & Baltimore RR.			Steamboat.			Waymart .....	6	35
To Gray's Ferry .....	3		NEW YORK.....	1	88	HONESDALE .....	9	44
Lazaretto .....	7	10	BOSTON— (see No. 122) .....	214	302			
Chester.....	4	14	(232) FR'M EASTON TO MILFORD.					
Marcus' Hook .....	3	17	To Martin's Creek .....		8	(236) F'M POTTSVILLE TO MAUCH CHUNK.		
Naaman's Creek .....	2	19	Richmond .....	5	13	To Port Carbon .....	2	
WILMINGTON .....	8	27	Stone Church .....	2	15	Middleport .....	6	8
Newport .....	4	31	Mt. Bethel .....	2	17	Tamaqua .....	9	17
Stanton .....	2	33	Dill's Ferry .....	2	19	Summit Hill .....	5	22
Newark .....	6	39	Dutotsburg .....	5	24	MAUCH CHUNK .....	8	30
Elkton .....	6	45	Craig's Meadow .....	6	30			
Northeast .....	6	51	Coolbaugh's .....	4	34	(237) F'M LANCASTER TO READING.		
Charlestown .....	3	54	Bushkill .....	4	38	To Neffsville .....	4	
Cecil .....	5	59	Delaware .....	6	44	Litiz .....	4	8
Havre de Grace .....	1	60	Dingman's Ferry .....	6	50	Ephratah .....	8	16
Hall's Roads .....	5	65	MILFORD .....	6	56	Reamstown .....	4	20
Perryman's .....	34	68			Adamstown .....	5	25	
Gunpowder .....	8	77	(233) FR'M EASTON TO CARBONDALE.			READING.....	9	34
Harewood .....	2	79	To Belfast .....		6			
Chase's .....	1	81	Wind Gap .....	10	16	(238) F'M LANCASTER TO NORRISTOWN.		
Stemmer's Run .....	5	86	Snydersville .....	6	22	To Leacock .....		7
Canton .....	7	94	Bartonsville .....	5	27	New Holland .....	5	12
BALTIMORE .....	3	97	Stanhope .....	7	34	Churchtown .....	7	19
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE.			Denton .....	10	44	Morgantown .....	4	23
Steamboat.			Sterling .....	8	52	Marsh .....	5	28
To Fort Mifflin .....		8	Hamilton .....	5	57	E. Nantmeal .....	4	32
Chester .....	10	18	Canaan .....	7	64	Chester Springs .....	7	39
Marcus' Hook .....	4	22	Waymart .....	6	70	Phoenixville .....	4	43
New Castle .....	13	35	CARBONDALE .....	6	76	Railroad.		
New Castle & French-town RR.						NORRISTOWN .....	10	53
Frenchtown .....	16	51	(234) FR'M EASTON TO TOWANDA,					
Steamboat.			Via Mauch Chunk and Berwick.					
Turkey Point .....	16	67	To Bath .....		10			
Pool's Island .....	23	90	Cherryville .....	9	19	To Willow Street .....	5	
North Point .....	13	103	Lehigh Gap .....	5	24	Smithville .....	4	9
Fort McHenry .....	9	112	Lehighton .....	8	32	Buck .....	4	13
BALTIMORE .....	3	115	MAUCH CHUNK .....	4	36	Chesnut Level .....	4	17
(231) F'M PHILADEL'A TO BOSTON.			Lausanne .....	8	44	Greene .....	3	20
Steamboat.			Beaver Meadows .....	3	47	Pleasant Grove .....	4	24
To Bristol .....	1	19	Hazleton .....	4	51	Rock Springs, Md .....	3	27
Phila. & Trenton RR.			Conyngham .....	6	57	Rowlandsburg .....	3	30
Morrisville .....	9	28	Zeiserville .....	7	64	PORT DEPOSIT .....	5	35
Trenton .....	1	29	Nescopeck .....	3	67			
			Berwick .....	1	68	(240) F'M HARRISBURG TO EASTON,		
			Fishing Creek .....	10	78	<i>Via Reading.</i>		
			Fairmount Sprgs .....	8	86	To Hummellstown .....	9	
			Cherry .....	21	107	Palmyra .....	5	14

Annville .....	5	19	(243) FR'M NORTHUM- BERLAND TO LEWIS- TOWN.		(247) F'M HARRISBURG TO BALTIMORE, <i>Via York.</i>
LEBANON .....	5	24	To New Berlin...	10	To New Cumber- land .....
Myerstown.....	7	31	Middleburg.....	9	4 York Haven.....
Stouchburg .....	8	34	Beavertown.....	8	15 Manchester.....
Wolmelsdorf.....	4	38	Middle Creek.....	6	19 YORK .....
Sinking Spring.....	9	47	LEWISTOWN.....	20	25 <i>Baltimore &amp; Maryland Line RR.</i>
READING.....	5	52	(244) FR'M NORTHUM- BERLAND TO ELMIRA, N. Y.		Tunnel .....
Maiden Creek.....	8	60	To Williamsport	40	Smyser's .....
Kutztown .....	9	69	(see No. 242) ...		Heathcote.....
Rodrocksville .....	5	74	Williamspt & Elmira Railroad.		Strasburg .....
Trexlertown.....	5	79	Trout Run.....	15	<i>Baltimore &amp; Susque- hannah RR.</i>
ALLENTOWN.....	8	87	Ralston.....	10	Summit .....
Bethlehem .....	6	93	Stage.		Whitehall.....
Butztown .....	4	97	Canton.....	20	9 Westerman's.....
EASTON.....	9	106	Alba.....	5	68 Clarksville .....
(241) F'M HARRISBURG TO MONTROSE, <i>Via Northumberland &amp; Wilkesburre.</i>			Troy.....	5	76 Washington Fac.
To Dauphin.....		8	Columbia & R'ds.	4	78 Melvale .....
Benvenue .....	7	15	South Creek.....	10	82 BALTIMORE .....
New Buffalo .....	4	19	Southport, N.Y..	7	
Montgomery's Ferry.....	5	24	ELMIRA .....	2	
Liverpool .....	5	29	(245) FR'M NORTHUM- BERLAND TO HOLLI- DAYSBURG.		
McKee's Half Falls.....	12	41	To Lewisburg.....	8	To Alleghany .....
Chapman .....	2	43	Mifflinburg.....	5	1 Bakerstown .....
Selin's Grove.....	9	52	Hartleton.....	5	17 Glade Mills.....
Shamokin Dam ..	4	56	Aaronsburg .....	14	6 Butler.....
SUNBURY.....	2	58	Millheim.....	1	32 Brownington.....
NORTHUMBER- LAND .....	1	59	Spring Mills.....	5	12 Slippery Rock.....
Danville .....	13	72	Old Fort.....	5	44 North Liberty.....
Cata wissa.....	10	82	Bolesburg .....	7	5 MERCER .....
Bloomsburg.....	5	87	Pine Grove Mills ..	6	64 Culbertson's.....
Espy .....	2	89	Baileyville .....	8	79 Meadville .....
Berwick.....	10	99	Coleraim Forge...	6	94 Woodcock .....
Beech Grove .....	7	106	Water Street.....	6	8 Rockdale .....
Shickshinny .....	10	116	HOLLIDAYSBURG .....	19	106 Waterford .....
Nanticoke.....	6	122	(246) F'M HARRISBURG TO HAGERSTOWN, Md.		14 ERIE .....
WILKESBARRE ..	8	130	<i>Via Carlisle &amp; Cham- bersburg.</i>		
MONROSE— (see No. 220) .....	54	184	Cumberland Valley Railroad.		
(242) F'M NORTHUM- BERLAND TO BELLE- FONTE, <i>Via Williamsport and Lock Haven.</i>			To Shiremantown	5	To Mercer.....
To Milton .....		12	Mechanicsburg.....	3	64 Henderson.....
McEwensville.....	4	16	CARLISLE .....	10	76 FRANKLIN .....
Muncy .....	10	26	Newville .....	12	88 Cornplanter .....
Montouresville ..	10	36	Shippensburg .....	10	7 Perry.....
WILLIAMSPORT ..	4	40	Green Village....	6	110 Deerfield .....
Newberry .....	2	42	CHAMBERSBURG .....	4	117 Irvine .....
Jersey Shore .....	13	55			12 WARREN .....
Dunnsburg .....	11	66	Franklin Railroad.		129 Russellburg .....
LOCK HAVEN .....	2	68	Marion.....	5	136 Carroll, N.Y. ....
Mill Hall .....	3	71	Green Castle .....	5	7 JAMESTOWN .....
Lamar.....	5	76	State Line.....	5	157 To Alleghany ....
Nittany.....	4	80	HAGERSTOWN .....	6	1 Sewickly Bottom..
BELLEFONTE .....	8	88			14

Economy.....	3	17	(253) F'M ERIE TO BUFFALO, N. Y.	(256) FR'M PITTSBURG TO BALTIMORE, Md.
Freedom.....	7	24		<i>Via Brownsville, Cumberland, &amp; Harper's Ferry.</i>
BEAVER.....	3	27	To Westleyville..	4
Darlington.....	14	41	Harbor Creek .....	4 8
Petersburg, O. ....	10	51	Northeast .....	5 13
New Middletown.....	4	55	Northville .....	4 17
Poland.....	5	60	Ripley, N.Y.....	3 20
Boardman.....	3	63	Westfield .....	8 28
Canfield.....	6	69	Portland.....	8 36
Ellsworth.....	6	75	Salem Roads.....	2 38
Frederick.....	6	81	Fredonia.....	7 45
Palmyra.....	5	86	Sheridan.....	8 53
Edinburg.....	5	91	Silver Creek .....	4 57
RAVENNA.....	6	97	Irving .....	3 60
Franklin Mills.....	6	103	Evans.....	8 68
Stow.....	4	107	E. Evans.....	4 72
Hudson.....	6	113	Hamburg (on the Lake).....	7 79
Twinsburg.....	5	118	BUFFALO.....	12 91
Bedford.....	7	125		
Newburg.....	6	131		
CLEVELAND.....	6	137		
(251) FR'M PITTSBURG TO WHEELING, Va.			(254) FROM ERIE TO CLEVELAND,	
To Herriottsville .....		10	<i>Via Ashtabula and Painesville.</i>	
Cannonsburg .....	8	18	To Fairview .....	12
Washington.....	7	25	Coneaut, Ohio .....	17 29
Claysville.....	10	35	Amboy.....	3 32
W. Alexander.....	7	42	Kingsville .....	4 36
Triadelphia, Va. ....	4	46	ASHTABULA .....	9 45
WHEELING.....	10	56	Saybrook.....	6 51
(251 <sup>1</sup> ) F'M PITTSBURG TO STEUBENVILLE, Ohio.			Unionville.....	8 59
To Fayetteville .....		13	Madison.....	2 61
Bavington.....	9	22	Perry.....	8 69
Florence.....	4	26	PAINESVILLE .....	7 76
Paris.....	5	31	Mentor .....	6 82
Hollidays Cove, Va. ....		35	Willoughby .....	5 87
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio .....	3	38	E. Euclid .....	6 93
(252) FR'M PITTSBURG TO WOOSTER, O.,			Euclid.....	3 96
<i>Via Masillon.</i>			CLEVELAND.....	9 105
To Beaver.....		27	(255) FR'M PITTSBURG TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.	
Industry.....	7	34	<i>Via Wheeling, Zanesville, &amp; Chillicothe.</i>	
Ohioville.....	9	43	To Herriottsville .....	10
Little Beaver Bridge.....	2	45	Cannonsburg.....	8 18
Calcutta.....	2	47	Washington.....	7 25
NEW LISBON .....	12	59	Claysville .....	10 35
Buck's .....	5	64	W. Alexander.....	6 41
New Garden .....	3	67	Tridelphia, Va. ....	5 46
New Alexander .....	4	71	WHEELING .....	8 54
New Franklin.....	6	77	Bridgeport, O. ....	1 55
Paris.....	4	81	St. Clairsville .....	10 65
Osnaburg .....	6	87	Morristown .....	11 76
Canton.....	5	92	Fairview .....	10 86
MASILLON .....	8	100	Middlebourn .....	3 89
East Greenville.....	6	106	Washington.....	7 96
Dalton.....	4	110	Cambridge .....	8 104
East Union.....	5	115	New Concord .....	9 113
Wooster.....	8	123	Norwich .....	3 116
			Bridgeville .....	3 119
			ZANESVILLE .....	8 127
			MAYSVILLE—	
			(see No. 322) .....	150 277

<i>Steamboat.</i>	
To BROWNSVILLE	40
Uniontown.....	12 52
Somerfield.....	21 73
Addison.....	4 77
Little Crossing .....	13 90
Frostburg .....	13 103
CUMBERLAND.....	10 113
<i>Baltimore &amp; Ohio R.R.</i>	
Patterson's Creek.....	8 121
Little Cacapon.....	13 134
Pawpaw Tunnel .....	4 138
Doe Gulley Tun'l. ....	12 150
Great Cacapon.....	9 159
Hancock .....	9 168
Walnut Bend .....	5 173
Back Cr'k Bridge.....	7 180
Hedgesville Depot .....	4 184
Hedgesville Road.....	2 186
Martinsburg.....	5 191
Kerneysville.....	8 199
HARPER'S FERRY	11 210
Frederick .....	20 230
Ellicott's Mills .....	47 277
BALTIMORE.....	14 291
(257) FR'M PITTSBURG TO CLARKSBURG, Va.	
<i>Steamboat.</i>	
To Brownsville...	40
Stage.	
Merrittstown .....	4 44
Masontown .....	9 53
New Geneva .....	5 58
Morgantown, Va. ....	19 77
Whiteday .....	10 87
Palatine Hill .....	7 94
Boothsville.....	7 101
Bridgeport.....	13 114
CLARKSBURG.....	6 120
(258) F'M WILMINGTON TO EASTVILLE, Va.	
<i>Via Dover and Snow Hill, Md.</i>	
To Newcastle .....	5
Red Lion.....	7 12
St. George's.....	4 16
Cantwell's Bridge .....	7 23
Smyrna .....	12 35
Dover .....	12 47
Camden .....	3 50
Canterbury .....	5 55
Frederica .....	5 60
Milford .....	8 68
Milton .....	12 80
GEORGETOWN .....	8 88
Millsboro' .....	8 96

Dagsboro'.....	5	101	<i>Wrightsville &amp; York Railroad.</i>	Kerneysville.....	2	92
St. Martin's, Md. ....	10	111		Drake's.....	4	96
Berlin .....	8	119	Hoover's ..... 7	Flagg's Mill.....	2	98
Newark .....	10	129	Wrightsville ..... 6	MARTINSBURG.....	2	100
SNOW HILL.....	8	137	COLUMBIA ..... 1	Warm Spring R'd.....	2	102
Sandy Hill .....	9	146		Tabb's.....	1	103
Horntown, Va. ....	7	153		Hedgesville Road.....	2	105
Accoman .....	7	160	(261) F'M BALTIMORE TO HARRISBURG.	Myer's Water Station.....	1	106
Modestown.....	9	169		Hedgesville Depot.....	1	107
Accomac C. H. ....	10	179		N. Mountain Water Station.....	2	109
Onancock .....	8	187	To YORK..... 57	Back Cr'k Bridge.....	2	111
Pungoteague.....	4	191	Stage.	Runner's Ferry Road.....	2	113
Bellhaven .....	6	197	Manchester..... 6	Licking Water Station.....	3	116
Franktown.....	6	203	York Haven..... 4	Walnut Bend.....	2	118
EASTVILLE.....	12	215	New Cumberland..... 11	HANCOCK.....	5	123
			HARRISBURG ..... 4	St. John's Run.....	5	128
(259) FR'M ELKTON TO SNOW HILL.				Great Cacapon.....	4	132
To Warwick.....		17	(262) F'M BALTIMORE TO PITTSBURG,	Rockwell's Run.....	7	139
Head of Sassafras	5	22	Via Gettysburg and Chambersburg.	Doe Gulley Tun'l.....	2	141
Georgetown X Roads			To Pikesville..... 8	No. 12 Water Station.....	9	150
Chestertown.....	16	43	Reistertown..... 8	Pawpaw Tunnel.....	3	153
Church Hill .....	6	49	Westminster ..... 12	Little Cacapon.....	4	157
Centreville .....	9	58	Union Mills ..... 7	Green Spring Run.....	7	164
Wye Mills.....	8	66	Littlestown, Pa. .... 7	Patterson's Creek.....	6	170
Easton .....	14	80	Gettysburg ..... 10	CUMBERLAND.....	8	178
Trappe .....	9	89	PITTSBURG—	Stage.		
CAMBRIDGE.....	7	96	(see No. 225) ... 176	Frostburg.....	10	188
Big Mills.....	14	110	228	Little Crossing .....	13	201
Vienna.....	4	114	(263) F'M BALTIMORE TO WHEELING,	Addison, Pa. ....	13	214
Barren.....	5	119	Via Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, & Washington, Pa.	Somerfield.....	4	218
Salisbury .....	11	130	Balt. & Ohio RR.	Uniontown.....	21	239
SNOW HILL.....	20	150	To Relay House..	Brownsville .....	12	251
FROM BALTIMORE TO BOSTON,			Avalon..... 1	E. Bethlehem.....	6	257
Via Philadelphia and New York.			Ilchester..... 3	Beulsville.....	3	260
(See No. 278).....	1	1398	Ellicott's Mills .....	Hillsboro'.....	3	263
(260) F'M BALTIMORE TO COLUMBIA, Pa.			Elysville..... 6	Washington.....	17	280
Balt. & Susque'h RR.			Putney's Bridge..... 3	Claysville .....	10	290
To Melvale .....	4		Woodstock..... 1	W. Alexander.....	7	297
Washington Fac. ....	2	6	Marriottsville .....	Triadelphia, Va. ....	4	301
Relay House .....	1	7	Sykesville..... 3	WHEELING .....	10	311
Ryder's Lane.....	2	9	Hood's Mills .....			
Timonium .....	2	11½	Woodbine..... 3			
Clarksville .....	2	14	Mt. Airy .....			
Cockeysville.....	1	15	Monrovia..... 6			
Westerman's.....	2	17	Ijamsville .....			
Love's .....	3	20	Reel's Mill .....			
Monkton Mills .....	2	22½	Monocacy..... 1			
Whitehall.....	3	26	FREDERICK..... 3			
Parkton .....	2	28	Doup's Switch..... 4			
Freeland's.....	6	34	Point of Rocks .....			
Summit .....	2	36	Catoctin Switch .....			
York & Maryland Line Railroad.			Knoxville .....			
Strasburg.....	2	38	Weverton .....			
Heathcote's .....	3	41	HARPER'S FERRY .....			
Smyser's .....	5	46	Peacher's Mill..... 2			
Tunnel .....	4	50	Hall Town Road .....			
YORK .....	7	57	Duffield's..... 1			
			Leetown Road .....			

(265) F'M BALTIMORE TO CHAMBERSBURG.		
To Hagerstown—		
(see No. 264) .....		
State Line.....	5	92

Green Castle .....	5	97
Marion .....	5	102
CHAMBERSBURG..	6	108

## (266) F'M BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON, DC.

*Balt. & Ohio RR.*

To Relay House..	1	8
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*Washington Br. RR.*

Elkridge Landing	2	10
Junction .....	10	20
Laurel Factory...	2	22
Beltsville .....	6	28
Bladensburg.....	6	34
WASHINGTON.....	6	40

## (267) F'M BALTIMORE TO ANNAPOLIS.

*Railroad.*

To Elkridge Land- ing .....	10	
Junction .....	10	20
Patuxent Forge ..	4	24
Brotherton .....	6	30
ANNAPOLIS.....	10	40

## (268) F'M BALTIMORE TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.,

*Via Harper's Ferry,  
Winchester, & Staun-  
ton.**Balt. & Ohio RR.*

To Harper's Fer- ry, Va.—		
(see No. 263) ...		81

*Winchester & Potomac Railroad.*

Keys .....	4	85
Halltown.....	2	87
Charlestown....	4	91
Cameron's.....	3	94
Thompson.....	4	98
Stephenson's .....	9	108
WINCHESTER....	5	113

*Stage.*

Newtown Ste- phenburg.....	8	121
Middletown....	5	126
Strasburg .....	5	131
Tom's Brook....	6	137
Woodstock.....	6	143
Stony Creek.....	5	148
Red Banks .....	4	152
Mt. Jackson.....	4	156
Newmarket .....	7	163
Spartapolis.....	8	171
Harrisonburg....	11	182
Mt. Crawford....	8	190
Mt. Sidney .....	6	196
STAUNTON.....	11	207
Jennings' Gap....	13	220
Deerfield .....	15	235

Cloverdale Hotel.	9	244
Green Valley.....	6	240
Bath C. H.....	14	264
Hot Springs .....	5	269
Columbia Inn .....	13	282
Callaghan's .....	9	291
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.....	14	305

## (269) F'M BALTIMORE TO WILMINGTON, NC.

*Via Norfolk & Gareys-  
burg.**Steamboat.*

To Fort McHenry	3	
North Point .....	10	13
Stony Point .....	8	21
Sandy Point.....	6	27
Thomas's Point ..	10	37
Herring Bay .....	13	50
Sharp's Island....	9	59
Core Point .....	20	79
Cedar Point .....	10	89
Pt. Lookout (m'th of Potomac riv.)	17	106
Smith's Point .....	11	117
NORFOLK.....	81	198
Portsmouth .....	1	199

## Portsmouth &amp; Roanoke Railroad.

Suffolk .....	17	216
Carrsville.....	13	229
Franklin Depot..	5	234
Newson's .....	13	247
Margaretsville, N. C.....	14	261

## Stage.

Gareysburg.....	12	273
Weldon .....	5	278

## Wilmington &amp; Raleigh Railroad.

## WILMINGTON—

(see No. 273) ... | 162 | 440

## (270) F'M WASHINGTON TO ANAPOLIS.

*Railroad.*

To Bladensburg..	6	
Beltsville.....	6	12
Laurel Factory...	6	18
Junction .....	2	20
Annapolis .....	20	40

## (271) F'M WASHINGTON TO RIDGE,

*Via Port Tobacco.*

To Palmer's Tav- ern, Md.....	10	
Piscataway.....	6	16
Pleasant Hill....	10	26
Port Tobacco .....	6	32

## 6\*

Allen's Fresh.....	9	41
Newport .....	3	44
Chaptico .....	8	52
St. Clement's Bay	6	58
Leonardtown.....	6	64
Great Mills.....	12	76
St. Inegees' .....	6	82
RIDGE.....	5	87

## (272) F'M WASHINGTON TO FREDERICK.

To Georgetown ..	2	
Rockville, Md....	14	16
Urbanna .....	12	28
FREDERICK.....	15	43

## (273) F'M WASHINGTON TO WILMINGTON, NC.

*Via Fredericksburg,  
Richmond, & Peters-  
burg.**Steamboat.*

To Alexandria ...	7	
Mt. Vernon.....	8	15
Aquia Cr'k Land- ing, Va.....	27	42

Richmond, Fredericks-  
burg, & Potomac RR.

Brooks's Water Station .....	5	47
FREDERICKSB'G..	9	56
Guiney's .....	12	68
Milford Depot....	11	79
Ruther Glen.....	10	89

Junction .....	6	95
Taylorsville .....	2	97

Hungary Water Station .....	13	110
RICHMOND.....	8	118

## Richmond &amp; Petersburg Railroad.

Manchester.....	2	120
Proctor's Creek...	11	131
PETERSBURG .....	9	140

## Petersburg &amp; Roanoke Railroad.

Stony Cr'k Ware- house.....	2	161
Jarrett's .....	9	170
Belfield.....	11	181
Junction .....	3	184
Pleasant Hill, NC.	7	191

Gareysburg .....	9	200
WELDON.....	5	205

## Wilmington &amp; Raleigh Railroad.

Halifax .....	7	212
Enfield .....	11	223
Battles .....	11	234
Rocky Mount .....	8	242
Joiners .....	9	251

Tossnot	7	258	(275) F'M WASHINGTON TO CINCINNATI,	Triadelphia, Va.	4/283
Barden's	6	264	Via Cumber'l'd, Wheel- ing, Zanesville, and Columbus.	WHEELING	10/293
Nahunta	7	271		Bridgeport, O.	1/294
Goldsboro'	11	282		St. Clairsville	10/304
Dudley's	9	291		Morristown	11/315
Faison's	12	303		Fairview	10/325
Warsaw	8	311	Stage.	Middlebourn	3/328
Strickland	8	319	To Georgetown ..	Washington	7/335
Teachy's.	9	328	Rockville, Md....	Cambridge	8/343
S. Washington.	9	337	Urbana .....	New Concord	9/352
Bergaw	7	344	Frederick .....	Norwich	3/355
Rocky Mount..	8	352		Bridgeville	3/358
Wilmington.	14	366	Baltimore & Ohio RR.	ZANESVILLE	8/366
(274) F'M WASHINGTN TO PARKERSBURG,			Doup's Switch ..	Hopewell	8/374
Via Winchester and Clarksburg.			Point of Rocks ..	Gratiot	4/378
To Georgetown ..		2	Catoctin Switch ..	Brownsville	2/380
Prospect Hill, Va.	10	12	Berlin .....	Linville	5/385
Dranesville.....	9	21	Knoxville.....	Jacksontown	4/389
Belmont.....	8	29	Weverton.....	Hebron	4/393
Leesburg.....	5	34	HARPER'S FERRY	Luray	2/395
Hamilton.....	6	40	Peacher's Mill....	Kirkersville	3/398
Purcell's Store...	4	44	Hall Town Road.	Etna	5/403
Snicker'sville ..	8	52	Duffield's.....	Reynoldsburg	6/409
Snicker's Ferry ..	4	58	Leetown Road .....	COLUMBUS	11/420
Barryville .....	4	62	Kerneysville.....	Alton	9/429
WINCHESTER .....	12	74	Drake's.....	West Jefferson	5/434
Back Cr'k Valley.	13	87	Flagg's Mill.....	Lafayette	8/442
Capon Bridge .....	9	96	Martinsburg.....	Brighton Centre	10/452
Hanging Rock .....	7	103	Warm Spring R'd	SPRINGFIELD	10/462
ROMNEY .....	13	116	'Tabbs' .....	Yellow Springs	10/472
Burlington .....	10	126	Hedgesville Rond.	Xenia	9/481
Ridgeville.....	5	131	Myer's Water Sta- tion.....	Little Miami RR.	
Claysville .....	6	137	Hedgesville Depot	Spring Valley	7/488
Glade Valley .....	23	160	N. Mountain Wa- ter Station.....	Claysville	3/491
German Settlem't	6	166	Back Cr'k Bridge.	Corwin	4/495
Evansville.....	24	190	Runner's Ferry	Freeport	6/501
Three Forks.....	7	197	Road .....	Lockport	3/504
Pruntytown .....	8	205	Licking Water	Morrow	5/509
Bridgeport .....	10	215	Station .....	Deerfield	5/514
CLARKSBURG .....	6	221	Walnut Bend .....	Foster's	5/519
New Salem.....	14	235	Hancock .....	Polktown	6/525
Lewisport .....	16	251	St. John's Run .....	Indian Ripple	4/529
Pennsboro' .....	12	263	Great Cacapon...	Milford	3/532
PARKERSBURG .....	40	303	Rockwell's Run..	Columbia	9/541
(274½) F'M WASHINGTN TO WINCHESTER,			Doe Gully Tunnel	CINCINNATI	5/546
Via Alexandria.			No. 12 Water Sta- tion .....	(276) F'M WASHINGTN TO DETROIT,	
To ALEXANDRIA .....		7	9	Via Wheeling, Wooster Ohio, & Toledo.	
Fairfax, Va.....	14	21	Pawpaw Tunnel .	To Wheeling—	
Chantilly.....	6	27	Little Cacapon...	(see No. 275)	298
Pleasant Valley ..	4	31	Great Spring Run	Martin's Ferry, O	1/294
Arcola .....	5	36	Patterson's Creek.	Colerain	5/299
Aldie.....	6	42	CUMBERLAND....	Harrisville	6/305
Middleburg.....	5	47	National Road.	Short Creek	3/308
Rector's Roads.	4	51	Frostburg .....	Cadiz	6/314
Upperville .....	4	55	Little Crossing .....	Stocktownship	12/326
Paris .....	4	59	Addison, Pa.....	Tappan	3/329
Berryville .....	5	64	Somersetfield .....	Whitehall	3/332
Millwood.....	2	66	Uniontown .....	Eastport	5/337
WINCHESTER.....	12	78	BROWNSVILLE .....	New Philadelphia	10/347
			E. Bethlehem .....	Dover	3/350
			Benllsville .....	Strasburg	5/355
			Hillsboro' .....	Deardoff's Mills	3/358

Frease's Store.....	4 362	(278) F'M WASHINGTON TO BOSTON.	(280) F'M WASHINGTON TO STAUNTON,
Mt. Eaton.....	4 366		Via Warrenton Spr'gs & Charlottesville.
Apple Creek.....	9 375		
WOOSTER.....	5 380		
New Pittsburg.....	11 391		
Row's.....	3 394	To Bladensburg.....	To Alexandria.... 7
Ashland.....	10 404	Beltsville.....	Fairfax..... 14 21
Savannah.....	7 411	Laurel Factory.....	Centreville..... 7 28
Ruggles.....	5 416	Junction.....	Groveton..... 7 35
Greenwich.....	4 420	Elkridge Landing.....	Buckland..... 7 42
Fitchville.....	5 425		New Baltimore... 3 45
N. Fitchville.....	3 428		Warrenton..... 6 51
Bronson.....	6 434		Warrenton Spr'gs 5 56
Norwalk.....	3 437	BALTIMORE..... [10] 40	Jeffersonton..... 5 61
Monroeville.....	4 441		Rixeyville..... 6 67
Lyme.....	6 447	Philadelphia, Wilming-ton, & Baltimore RR.	Culpepper C. H. 9 76
Bellevue.....	3 450		Colvin's Tavern.. 4 80
Lower Sandusky.....	18 468	Canton.....	Locustdale..... 8 88
Black Swamp.....	8 476	Stemmer's Run ..	Orange C. H. .... 8 96
Woodville.....	7 483	Chase's.....	Gordonsville..... 10 106
Perrysburg.....	16 499	Harewood.....	Everittsville..... 15 121
Maumee City.....	1 500	Gunpowder.....	CHARLOTTESV'L'E 6 127
TOLEDO.....	10 510	Perryman's.....	Hardins' Tavern.. 8 135
Manhattan.....	3 513	Hall's Roads.....	Yancey's Mills ... 8 143
Erie, Mich.....	9 522	Havre de Grace ..	Brookville..... 4 147
La Salle.....	5 527	Cecil.....	Waynesborough.. 7 154
Monroe.....	5 532	Charlestown.....	STAUNTON ..... 10 164
Brest.....	5 537	Northeast.....	
Brownstown.....	13 550	Elkton.....	
Gibraltar.....	6 556	Newark.....	
Truago.....	1 557	Staunton.....	
DETROIT.....	13 570	Newport.....	
(277) F'M WASHINGTON TO NEW ORLEANS.		WILMINGTON..... 4 110	
Steamboat.		Nuaman's Creek..... 8 118	
Aquia Cr'k L'g, l	1 42	Marcus Hook .....	
Railroad.		Chester.....	
Fredericksburg, Va.....	14 56	Lazaretto.....	
RICHMOND.....	62 118	Gray's Ferry.....	
Petersburg.....	22 140	PHILADELPHIA..... 3 137	
Weldon, N. C.....	65 205	BOSTON—	
Wilmington.....	161 366	(see No. 231) ... 301 438	
Steamboat.			
CHARLESTON, S. C.....	158 524	(279) F'M WASHINGTON TO NORFOLK, Va.	
Railroad.		Steamboat.	
Augusta, Ga.....	137 661	To Alexandria ...	
Covington, Ga.....	131 792	Mt. Vernon.....	
Stage.		Crane Island .....	
West Point, Ga.....	107 899	Sandy Point, Md.....	
Railroad.		Aquin Cr'k Land-ing, Va.....	
Montgomery, Ala.*.....	87 986	Blackstone's I.....	
Stage.		Piney Point .....	
MOBILE, Ala.....	209 1195	Point Lookout .....	
Steamboat.		Roger Point, Va.....	
NEW ORLEANS	[175] 1370	Smith's Point .....	
* From Montgomery to Mobile, by the river, is 338 miles.		Windmill Point..	
		Gwynn's Island ..	
		Point-no-Point ..	
		New Pt. Comfort.	
		Back River Point.	
		Old Pt. Comfort..	
		NORFOLK .....	

## (282) F'M WASHINGTON TO LYNCHBURG.

*Via Charlottesville.*

To Charlottesville	
(see No. 277) ...	127
Garland's .....	14 141
Covesville.....	7 148
Lovington.....	15 163
Rose Mills.....	9 172
New Glasgow....	5 177
LYNCHBURG .....	20 197

## (283) F'M FREDERICKSBURG TO WINCHester.

To Falmouth.....	2
Hartwood .....	8 10
Spottedville .....	4 14
Somerville .....	7 21
Warrenton.....	19 40
Salem Fauquier.....	13 53
Oak Hill .....	4 57
Paris .....	9 66
Millwood.....	7 73
WINCHESTER .....	11 84

## (284) F'M FREDERICKSBURG TO TAPPANNOCK.

To Rappahannock .....	17
Port Royal .....	5 22
Loretto.....	14 36
Lloyd's.....	8 44
TAPPANNOCK .....	12 56

## (285) F'M RICHMOND TO OLD PT. COMFORT.

To Frasier's Tavern .....	17
New Kent.....	13 30
Barhamsville.....	10 40
Burnt Ordinary.....	8 48
Williamsburg.....	12 60
YORKTOWN .....	12 72
Halfway House .....	12 84
HAMPTON .....	12 96
Old Pt. Comfort .....	2 98

(286) F'M RICHMOND TO NORFOLK.  
Steamboat.

To Warwick's .....	6
City Point.....	34 40
Windmill Point..	12 52
Jamestown I.....	24 76
Burwell's Bay .....	12 88
Newport News.....	15 103
NORFOLK .....	15 118

## (287) F'M RICHMOND TO TAPPANNOCK.

To Old Church.....	15
Aylett's .....	13 28
Fleetwood Acad..	8 36
Miller's Tavern ..	4 40
TAPPANNOCK .....	10 50

## (288) F'M RICHMOND TO WASHINGTON.

*Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac RR.*

To Hungary Station.....	8
Taylorville .....	12 20
Junction .....	2 22
Ruther Glen.....	6 28
Milford .....	10 38
Guiney's .....	11 49
FREDERICKSBURG .....	12 61
Aquia Cr'k Land-ing, Va.....	14 75
Steamboat.	

Mt. Vernon.....	27 102
Alexandria.....	8 110
WASHINGTON .....	7 117

(288½) F'M RICHMOND TO GORDONSVILLE.  
Railroad.

To Junction—(see No. 288) .....	22
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*Louisa RR.*

Beaver Dam.....	14 36
Frederick's Hall .....	12 48
Tolersville .....	6 54
Louisa C. H.....	6 60
Gordonsville .....	14 74

## (289) FROM RICHMOND TO STAUNTON.

To Powell's Tavern .....	14
Dover Mills .....	6 20
Beaver Dam .....	4 24
Goochland .....	6 30
Cedar Point .....	5 35
Fife's .....	8 43
Columbia .....	9 52
Palmyra .....	10 62
Union Mills .....	11 73
Everittsville .....	4 77
Charlottesville .....	6 83
STAUNTON .....	37 120

## (290) FROM RICHMOND TO LYNCHBURG.

To Manchester .....	2
Coul Mines .....	13 15
Hallsboro' .....	3 18
Flat Rock .....	8 26
Scottsville .....	7 33
Macon .....	7 40
Ballsville .....	8 48
Cumberland C. H.....	9 57
Langhorn's Tavern .....	5 62
Raine's .....	8 70
FARMVILLE .....	5 75
Walker's Church .....	16 91
Spout Spring .....	15 106
Concord .....	3 109
LYNCHBURG .....	14 123

To Prince George .....	7
Garysville .....	10 17
Cabin Point .....	9 26
Surry C. H.....	12 33

## (291) FROM RICHMOND TO MILTON, N. C.

*Via Farmville.*

To Farinville .....	75
Prince Edward CH .....	7 82
Midway Inn .....	8 90
Roanoke Bridge .....	6 96
Charlotte C. H.....	7 103
Mt. Laurel .....	17 120
Halifax .....	12 132
Bloomsburg .....	13 145
Cunningham's Store, N. C.....	13 158
MILTON .....	10 168

## (292) FROM RICHMOND TO RALEIGH, N. C.

*Richmond & Petersburg Railroad.*

To Petersburg .....	22
Stony Creek Ware-house .....	21 43
Jarrett's .....	9 52
Belfield .....	11 63

*Greenville & Roanoke Railroad.*

Ryland's .....	11 74
Gaston .....	10 84

*Raleigh & Gaston RR.*

Littleton .....	9 93
Macon .....	11 104
Ridgeway .....	10 114
Henderson .....	13 127
STAUNTON .....	7 134
Franklin .....	11 145
Forrestville .....	11 156
Huntsville .....	6 162
RALEIGH .....	9 171

## (293) F'M PETERSBURG TO LYNCHBURG.

To Fork Inn .....	10
Mt. Level .....	15 25
Morgansville .....	10 35
Nottoway C. H.....	4 39
Burksville .....	21
Farmville .....	16 76
LYNCHBURG .....	48 124

(294) F'M PETERSBURG TO NORFOLK.  
Railroad.

To City Point .....	12
Steamboat.	
NORFOLK—(see No. 286) .....	78 90

## (295) F'M PETERSBURG TO NORFOLK.

To Prince George .....	7
Garysville .....	10 17
Cabin Point .....	9 26
Surry C. H.....	12 33

Bacon Castle.....	8	46	Cloverdale .....	3	78	Liberty.....	8	26
Burwell's Bay.....	6	52	Salem .....	14	92	Lisbon .....	8	34
Smithfield.....	6	58	La Fayette.....	10	102	Buford's.....	5	39
Chuckatuck.....	10	68	CHRISTIANSB'R'G	15	117	Big Lick .....	12	51
Suffolk.....	10	78	KNOXVILLE— (see No. 303).....	231	348	Salem .....	5	56
Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad.			(300) F'M LYNCHBURG TO GUYANDOTTE, Via White Sulphur Springs.			CHRISTIANBURG	25	81
Portsmouth.....	17	95				Ingle's Ferry .....	12	93
Steamboat.						Newbern.....	7	100
NORFOLK .....	1	96				Draper's Valley ..	11	111
(296) F'M NORFOLK TO HAMPTON.						Wytheville .....	18	129
Steamboat.			To New London .....	11		Rural Retreat .....	9	138
To Old Pt. Com- fort .....		16	Otter Bridge.....	7	18	Pleasant Hill .....	7	145
HAMPTON .....	5	21	Liberty.....	8	26	Marion.....	11	156
FROM NORFOLK TO EASTVILLE,			Blue Ridge.....	17	43	Seven-mile Ford .....	6	162
By Steamboat....	1	59	Fincastle .....	14	57	Glade Spring .....	11	173
(297) F'M NORFOLK TO RALEIGH.			Middle Mountain.....	17	74	Cedarville .....	5	178
To Portsmouth ...!	1	1	Sweet Springs.....	15	89	Abingdon .....	7	185
Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad.			WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS .....	17	106	Sapling Grove .....	13	198
Suffolk.....	17	18	Lewisburg .....	9	115	BLOUNTSVILLE .....	9	207
Carrsville.....	13	31	Blue Sul. Springs.....	13	128	Eden's Ridge .....	9	216
Franklin .....	5	36	Sewell's Mountain .....	16	144	Kingsport .....	6	222
Newsom's Depot.	13	49	Locust Lane .....	10	154	New Canton .....	9	231
Margaretsville, N. C.....	14	63	Mountain Cove .....	9	163	Lyon's Store .....	7	238
Stage.			Gauley Bridge .....	15	178	Yellow Store .....	3	241
Gareysburg.....	12	75	Mt. Juliet .....	25	203	Rogersville .....	8	249
Weldon .....	5	80	Kanawha Saline .....	5	208	Red Bridge .....	10	259
Littleton.....	20	100	KANAWHA C. H. ....	6	214	Rocky Spring .....	7	266
Gaston & Raleigh RR.			Coalsmouth .....	12	226	Bean's Station .....	4	270
RALEIGH.....	178	178	Mt. Salem .....	9	235	Rutledge .....	9	279
(298) F'M NORFOLK TO EDENTON, N. C.			Long Level .....	6	241	Blair's Roads .....	14	293
To Deep Creek...		14	Barboursville .....	12	253	Academia .....	9	302
Lake Drummond..	9	23	GUYANDOTTE.....	7	260	KNOXVILLE .....	10	312
South Mills, N. C. ....	13	36	(301) FROM KANAWHA C. H. TO PT. PLEAS- ANT.			(304) F'M LYNCHBURG TO SALISBURY, N.C.		
New Lebanon.....	5	41	To Mouth of Poc- ataligo .....		16	Via Danville.		
Elizabeth City.....	12	53	Walnut Grove .....	4	20	To Campbell CH. ....	12	
Woodville .....	10	63	Redhouse Shoals .....	4	24	Yellow Branch .....	5	
Hertford.....	11	74	Buffalo .....	10	34	Castle Craig .....	6	
EDENTON .....	12	86	Arbuckle .....	14	48	Ward's Bridge .....	6	
(299) F'M STAUNTON TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.			PT. PLEASANT .....	7	55	Chalk Level .....	13	
To Greenville .....		9	(302) F'M LYNCHBURG TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.,			Robertson's Store .....	5	
Steele's Tavern....	6	15	Via Natural Bridge.			Pittsylvania .....	7	
Fairfield.....	6	21	To Waugh's Fer'y .....	18		DANVILLE .....	19	
Lexington.....	11	32	Balcony Falls .....	13		Rawlingsburg, N. C. ....	17	
Fancy Hill .....	8	40	Natural Bridge .....	9		Reidsville .....	9	
Natural Bridge .....	7	47	Rebecca Furnace .....	15		Troublesome Cr'k .....	4	
Pattensburg .....	10	57	Clifton Forge .....	11		Hillsdale .....	9	
Fincastle.....	12	69	Covington .....	14		GREENSBORO' .....	13	
Amsterdam .....	6	75	Callaghan's .....	5		Jamestown .....	11	
			WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS .....	14		Brunnill's .....	10	
						Rich Fork .....	6	
			(303) F'M LYNCHBURG TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.			Lexington .....	6	
			Via Blountsville.			SALISBURY .....	17	
			To New London .....	11		(305) FR'M HICKSFORD TO ROXBORO', N.C.		
			Otter Bridge .....	7		To Stony Mount .....	10	
						Percival's .....	9	
						Lawrenceville .....	3	
						Diamond Grove .....	7	
						Tanner's Store .....	9	
						Lombardy Grove .....	8	
						Union Level .....	6	
						Boydtown .....	6	

Clarksville .....	12	70	COLUMBUS.....	11	142	Linville .....	4	25
Whitehouse.....	8	78	Alton.....	9	151	Brownsville .....	5	40
ROXBORO.....	20	98	W. Jefferson .....	5	156	Gratiot.....	2	42
(306) FR'M CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO, N.Y.			La Fayette.....	8	164	Hopewell.....	4	46
To Euclid.....		9	Summerfield .....	5	169	ZANESVILLE.....	8	54
E. Euclid .....	3	12	Brighton Centre..	5	174	Bridgeville .....	8	62
Willoughby.....	6	18	SPRINGFIELD .....	10	184	Norwich .....	3	65
Mentor .....	5	23	Yellow Springs..	9	193	New Concord.....	3	68
Painesville .....	6	29	Xenia .....	9	202	Cambridge .....	9	77
Perry.....	7	36	<i>Little Miami RR.</i>			Washington .....	8	85
Madison.....	8	44	Spring Valley .....	7	209	Middlebourn .....	7	92
Unionville.....	2	46	Corwin.....	7	216	Fairview .....	3	95
Saybrook.....	8	54	Morrow .....	14	230	Morristown .....	10	105
ASHTABULA.....	6	60	Deerfield .....	5	235	St. Clairsville .....	11	116
Kingsville.....	9	69	Foster's Crossings.	5	240	Bridgeport .....	10	126
Amboy.....	4	73	Polkton .....	6	246	WHEELING, Va. ....	1	127
Coneaut .....	3	76	Milford .....	7	253	(312) FROM COLUMBUS TO PITTSBURG,		
Fairview, Pa. ....	17	93	Columbia .....	9	262	Via Steubenville.		
ERIE.....	12	105	CINCINNATI.....	5	267			
BUFFALO— (see No. 253)	91	196	(309) FR'M CLEVELAND TO PITTSBURG, Pa.			To Reynoldsburg.....	11	
(307) FR'M CLEVELAND TO TOLEDO.			To Newburg.....	6		Etna .....	6	17
To Rockport .....		8	Bedford .....	6	12	Kirkersville .....	5	22
Dover .....	5	13	Twinsburg .....	7	19	Luray .....	3	25
N. Ridgeville .....	7	20	Hudson.....	5	24	Hebron .....	2	27
Elyria.....	4	24	Stow .....	6	30	Jacksonstown .....	4	31
Amherst.....	8	32	Franklin Mills..	4	34	Linville .....	4	35
Henrietta.....	3	35	Ravenna .....	6	40	Brownsville .....	5	40
Birmingham .....	3	38	Edinburg.....	4	44	Gratiot.....	2	42
Florence .....	3	41	Palmyra.....	5	49	Hopewell.....	4	46
Berlinville .....	4	45	Frederick .....	5	54	ZANESVILLE.....	8	54
Milan .....	8	53	Ellsworth .....	6	60	Bridgeville .....	4	58
Norwalk .....	4	57	Canfield.....	6	66	Norwich .....	3	61
Monroeville .....	4	61	Boardman .....	6	72	New Concord .....	3	64
Lyme .....	6	67	Poland .....	3	75	Cambridge .....	9	73
Bel'evue .....	3	70	New Middletown.	5	80	Winchester .....	5	78
Lower Sandusky .....	18	88	Petersburg .....	4	84	Antrim .....	4	82
Black Swamp .....	8	96	Emon Valley, Pa. ....	6	90	Londonderry .....	4	86
Woodville .....	7	103	Darlington .....	4	94	Smyrna .....	4	90
Perrysburg .....	16	119	BEAVER.....	12	106	Morefield .....	4	94
Maumee City .....	1	120	Freedom .....	3	109	Cadiz .....	13	107
TOLEDO.....	10	130	Economy .....	7	116	Greene .....	7	114
(308) FR'M CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI.			Sewickly Bottom..	3	119	Wintersville .....	10	124
To Brooklyn .....		4	Alleghany .....	13	132	STEUBENVILLE .....	5	129
Parma.....	3	7	PITTSBURG .....	11	133	Holiday's Cove .....	3	132
Strongville .....	6	13			Paris .....	4	136	
Brunswick .....	6	19	Steamboat.			Florence .....	5	141
Medina .....	8	27	To Ashtabula .....	60		Bavington .....	4	145
Guilford .....	9	36	ERIE, Pa. ....	44	104	Fayette .....	9	154
Wooster .....	13	49	Portland, N.Y. ....	30	134	PITTSBURG .....	13	167
Big Prairie .....	9	58	Dunkirk .....	16	150			
Loudonville .....	11	69	BUFFALO .....	45	195	(313) FROM COLUMBUS TO CLEVELAND.		
Democracy .....	14	83	(311) FROM COLUMBUS TO WHEELING, Va.			To Blendon .....	11	11
Mt. Vernon .....	8	91	To Reynoldsburg .....	11		Westerville .....	3	14
Mt. Liberty .....	10	101	Etna .....	6	17	Galena .....	7	21
Centreburg .....	5	106	Kirkersville .....	5	22	Sunbury .....	4	25
Sunbury .....	11	117	Luray .....	3	25	Centreburg .....	11	36
Galena .....	4	121	Hebron .....	2	27	Mt. Liberty .....	5	41
Westerville .....	7	128	Jacksonstown .....	4	31	Mt. Vernon .....	10	51
Blendon .....	3	131			Democracy .....	8	59	

Medina.....	9	115	Richmondale.....	8	53	Kingston .....	9	61
Brunswick.....	8	123	Jackson.....	15	68	CHILLICOTHE.....	10	71
Strongville.....	6	129	Rocky Hill.....	8	76	To MAYSVILLE—		
Parma.....	6	135	GALLIPOLIS.....	23	99	(see No. 318) .....	79	150
Brooklyn.....	3	138						
CLEVELAND.....	4	142	(318) F'M COLUMBUS TO MAYSVILLE, Ken.			(323) F'M ZANESVILLE TO WHEELING, Va.		
(314) FROM COLUMBUS TO SANDUSKY.			To Chillicothe— (see No. 317) .....	45		To Bridgeville.....		8
To Worthington.....		9	Bourneville.....	13	58	Norwich .....	3	11
Williamsville.....	6	15	Bainbridge.....	11	69	New Concord .....	3	14
Delaware.....	9	24	Cynthiana.....	5	74	Cambridge .....	9	23
Norton.....	10	34	Sinking Spring.....	10	84	Washington.....	8	31
Marion.....	10	44	Locust Grove.....	6	90	Middlebourne .....	7	38
Bucyrus.....	18	62	Dunbarton.....	6	96	Fairview .....	3	41
Chatfield.....	11	73	West Union.....	10	106	Morristown.....	10	51
Attica.....	7	80	Aberdeen.....	17	123	St. Clairsville .....	11	62
Reedtown.....	6	86	MAYSVILLE.....	1	124	Bridgeport .....	10	72
Sherman.....	4	90				WHEELING.....	1	73
Bellevue.....	6	96						
SANDUSKY.....	14	110	(319) FROM COLUMBUS TO ATHENS.			(324) F'M CHILlicothe TO GALLIPOLIS,		
(315) FROM COLUMBUS TO INDIANAPOLIS, Ia.			To Lithopolis.....	17		(See No. 317) .....	1	190
Via Dayton.			Courtwright.....	3	20			
To Alton.....		9	Lancaster.....	8	28	(325) FR'M CINCINNATI TO WEST UNION.		
W. Jefferson.....	5	14	Sugar Grove.....	7	35	To Fulton.....		2
La Fayette.....	8	22	Logan.....	10	45	Newtown .....	6	8
Brighton Centre.....	10	32	Nelsonville.....	12	57	Mt. Carmel.....	6	14
Springfield.....	10	42	Chauncey.....	8	65	Batavia .....	10	24
Enon.....	7	49	ATHENS.....	5	70	Williamsburg .....	7	31
Fairfield.....	7	56			Bethel.....	5	36	
Dayton.....	11	57	(320) FROM COLUMBUS TO MARIETTA.			Hamersville .....	3	39
Liberty.....	7	74	To ZANESVILLE, (see No. 312) .....	54		Georgetown.....	8	47
W. Alexandria.....	13	87	Blue Rock.....	11	65	Russellville.....	7	54
Eaton.....	6	98	McConnellsburg.....	16	81	Decatur.....	7	61
New Westville.....	10	103	Beverly.....	18	99	WEST UNION.....	9	70
Richmond, Ind.....			Waterford.....		2101			
Centreville.....	6	115	Lowell.....	9	110	(326) FR'M CINCINNATI TO CHILlicothe.		
Cambridge.....	10	125	MARIETTA.....	12	122	To Fulton.....		2
Dublin.....	2	127			Plainville.....	7	9	
Lewisville.....	8	135	(321) F'M ZANESVILLE TO CLEVELAND.			Milford.....	5	14
Ogden.....	6	141	To Coshocton.....	29		Perrin's Mills.....	4	18
Knightstown.....	8	149	Keene's.....	7	36	Gordonville .....	8	26
Charlottesville.....	5	154	Mill Creek.....	4	40	Fayetteville .....	5	31
Greenfield.....	8	162	Clark's.....	4	44	Dodsonville .....	25	56
Philadelphia.....	5	167	Millersburg.....	8	52	Rainsboro' .....	10	66
Cumberland.....	5	172	WOOSTER.....	18	70	Bainbridge .....	8	74
INDIANAPOLIS.....	10	182	Guildford.....	13	83	Bourneville .....	11	85
(316) FROM COLUMBUS TO PORTSMOUTH.			Medina.....	9	92	CHILlicothe.....	13	98
To S. Bloomfield.....		17	Brunswick.....		100			
Circleville.....	9	26	Strongville.....	6	106	(327) FR'M CINCINNATI TO ZANESVILLE,		
Chillicothe.....	19	45	Parma.....	6	112	Via Circleville.		
Waverly.....	15	60	Brooklyn.....	3	115	To Walnut Hills .....	3	
Piketon.....	4	64	CLEVELAND.....	4	119	Pleasant Ridge .....	5	8
Lucasville.....	14	78			Montgomery .....	5	13	
PORTSMOUTH.....	12	90	(322) F'M ZANESVILLE TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.			Twenty-mile Stand .....	7	20
(317) FROM COLUMBUS TO GALLIPOLIS.			To Putnam.....	1		Hopkinsville .....	4	24
To S. Bloomfield.....		17	Fultonham.....	8	9	Rochester .....	7	31
Circleville.....	9	26	Somerset.....	10	19	Clarksville .....	7	38
Chillicothe.....	19	45	Rushville.....	8	27	Wilmington.....	10	48
			Lancaster.....	9	36			
			Tarloton.....	16	52			

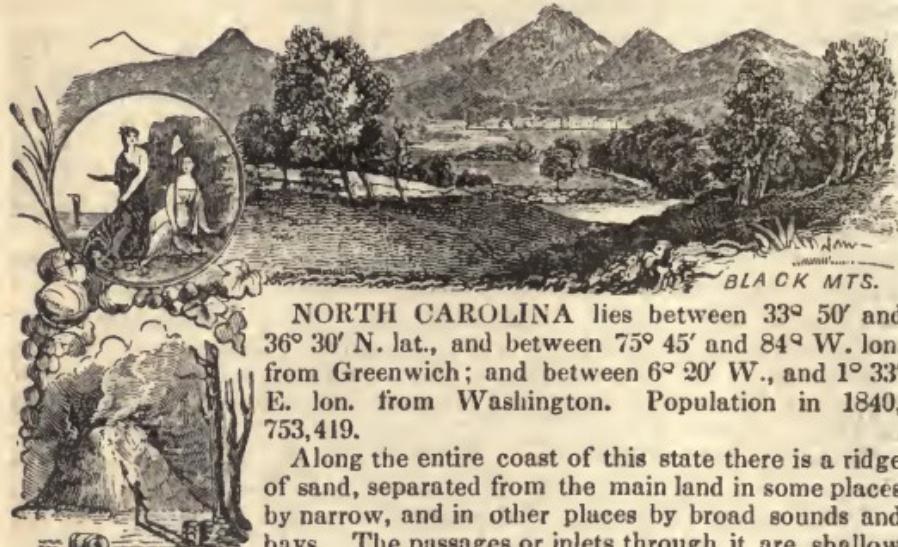
Sabina.....	10	58	(330) FR'M CINCINNATI TO SIDNEY, <i>Via Dayton.</i>	Campbellsville ...	12	161
Washington.....	12	70	To Carthage .....	6		
New Holland.....	10	80	Springdale .....	7	13	
Williamsport.....	8	88	HAMILTON.....	10	23	
Circleville.....	9	97	Middleton .....	18	41	
Amanda .....	12	109	Franklin .....	6	47	
Lancaster.....	9	118	Miamisburg .....	6	53	
Rushville.....	9	127	Alexandersville...	4	57	
Somerset.....	8	135	DAYTON.....	8	65	
Fultonham .....	10	145	W. Charleston ..	10	75	
Putnam .....	8	153	Troy .....	11	86	
ZANESVILLE .....	11	154	Piqua .....	7	93	
(328) FR'M CINCINNATI TO WHEELING, Va.			SIDNEY.....	13	106	
<i>Via Springfield, Columbus, &amp; Zanesville.</i>			(331) FR'M CINCINNATI TO INDIANAPOLIS.	(335) FR'M CINCINNATI TO NATCHEZ, Miss.		
<i>Little Miami RR.</i>			To Cheviott.....	4		
To Columbia.....		5	Dry Ridge.....	4	8	
Plainville.....	4	9	Cleves.....	4	12	
Milford.....	5	14	Elizabethtown .....	4	16	
Germany.....	2	16	Lawrenceburg, Ia. ....	6	22	
Indian Ripple .....	1	17	Manchester.....	10	32	
Polkton.....	4	21	Laugherty.....	7	39	
Loveland's .....	2	23	Delaware.....	4	43	
Foster's .....	4	27	Napoleon .....	6	49	
Deerfield .....	5	32	Greensburg .....	12	61	
Morrow.....	5	37	St. Omar.....	10	71	
Lockport.....	5	42	Shelbyville .....	11	82	
Freeport.....	3	45	Brandywine.....	6	88	
Corwin.....	6	51	Pleasant View .....	12	100	
Claysville.....	4	55	Bethel .....	14	114	
Spring Valley .....	3	58	INDIANAPOLIS.....	8	122	
Xenia .....	7	65	(332) FR'M CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS, <i>Via Indianapolis.</i>			
Yellow Springs .....	10	75	To Indianapolis—			
SPRINGFIELD.....	10	85	(see No. 331) ...	122		
Brighton Centre.....	10	95	St. Louis—			
La Fayette .....	10	105	(see No. 500) ...	237	359	
West Jefferson .....	8	113	(333) FR'M CINCINNATI TO LEXINGTON, Ky. <i>Steamboat.</i>			
Alton.....	5	118	To Covington....	1		
COLUMBUS.....	9	127	<i>Stage.</i>			
Reynoldsburg .....	11	138	Florence.....	9	10	
Etna.....	6	144	Crittenden.....	16	26	
Kirkersville .....	5	149	Williamstown .....	11	37	
Luray .....	3	152	Georgetown .....	35	72	
Hebron.....	2	154	Delphi.....	4	76	
Jacksontown.....	4	158	LEXINGTON.....	8	84	
Linnville.....	4	162	(334) FR'M CINCINNATI TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.			
Brownsville .....	5	167	To Lexington—			
Gratiot .....	2	169	(see No. 333) ...	84		
Hopewell.....	4	173	Nicholasville.....	12	96	
ZANESVILLE .....	8	181	Shawnee Run....	12	108	
WHEELING— (see No. 328) ...		254	HARRODSBURG .....	7	115	
(329) FR'M CINCINNATI TO CLEVELAND, <i>Via Columbus and Wooster.</i>			Perryville.....	10	125	
To Columbus— (see No. 328) ...		127	Lebanon .....	18	143	
Cleveland— (see No. 313) ...		269	Newmarket .....	6	149	
			CAMPBELLSVILLE ...	12	161	
			Greensburg.....	12	173	
			Monroe.....	11	184	
			Three Springs .....	6	190	
			Blue Spring Grove .....	4	194	
			GLASGOW.....	13	207	
			Scottsville.....	25	232	
			State Line .....	9	241	
			Gallatin .....	24	265	
			NASHVILLE.....	26	291	
			(335) FR'M CINCINNATI TO NATCHEZ, Miss.			
			To NASHVILLE— (see No. 334) ...	291		
			Good Spring .....	13	304	
			Franklin .....	5	309	
			Springhill .....	12	321	
			Columbia.....	12	333	
			Mt. Pleasant .....	11	344	
			Lawrenceburg .....	22	366	
			FLORENCE.....	36	402	
			Tuscumbia.....	5	407	
			Russellville.....	18	425	
			Tollgate.....	33	458	
			Pikeville .....	10	468	
			Moscow.....	19	487	
			Border Spring, Miss. ....	15	502	
			COLUMBUS.....	17	519	
			Shojo .....	18	537	
			Choctaw Agency .....	6	543	
			Louisville .....	25	568	
			Hopahka .....	37	605	
			Ofuohoma .....	8	613	
			Springfield .....	6	619	
			Sharon .....	11	630	
			Canton .....	7	637	
			JACKSON .....	23	660	
			Newtown .....	10	670	
			Line Store .....	12	682	
			Gallatin .....	15	697	
			Malcolm .....	33	730	
			<i>Mississippi Railroad.</i>			
			Washington.....	14	744	
			NATCHEZ .....	16	760	
			(336) FR'M CINCINNATI TO BALTIMORE, Md.			
			<i>Via Wheeling &amp; Cum- berland.</i>			
			To WHEELING, Va.—			
			(see No. 328) ...	254		
			Triadelphia, Va. ....	10	264	
			W. Alexander.....	4	268	
			Claysville .....	7	275	
			Washington.....	10	285	
			Hillsboro' .....	17	302	
			Bealsville .....	3	305	
			E. Bethlehem .....	3	308	
			BROWNSVILLE .....	6	314	
			Uniontown .....	12	326	
			Somerfield.....	21	347	

Addison, Pa.....	4 351	Plainville .....	4   9	<i>Stage.</i>
Little Crossing .....	13 364	Milford.....	5   14	Peru.....
Frostburg .....	13 377	Germany .....	2   16	Steuben .....
CUMBERLAND.....	10 387	Indian Ripple.....	1   17	New Haven.....
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.		Polktown .....	4   21	Plymouth .....
Patterson's Creek.	8 395	Foster's .....	6   27	Shelby .....
Little Cacapon...	13 408	Deerfield .....	5   32	MANSFIELD.....
Pawpaw Tunnel..	4 412	Morrow .....	5   37	
Doe Gulley Tun'ls.	12 424	Lockport.....	5   42	FROM SANDUSKY TO BUFFALO, N.Y.
Great Cacapon...	9 433	Freeport.....	3   45	
HANCOCK .....	9 442	Corwin.....	6   51	<i>Steamboat.</i>
Walnut Bend....	5 447	Claysville .....	4   55	To Huron .....
Back Cr'k Bridge.	7 454	Spring Valley.....	3   58	Black River.....
Hedgesville .....	4 458	XENIA.....	7   65	CLEVELAND.....
MARTINSBURG...	7 465	<i>Stage.</i>		Ashtabula.....
Kerneysville.....	8 473	Yellow Springs ..	10   75	ERIE, Pa.....
HARPER'S FERRY	11 484	SPRINGFIELD .....	10   85	Portland, N.Y. ....
Frederick.....	20 504	Urbana .....	14   99	Dunkirk.....
Ellicott's Mills ...	47 531	W. Liberty .....	11   110	BUFFALO.....
BALTIMORE.....	14 563	Bellefontaine.....	8   118	
(337) FR'M CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURG.		Cherokee.....	6   124	FROM SANDUSKY TO CHICAGO, Ill.
To WHEELING—		Howell's .....	7   131	
(see No. 328) ...	254	KENTON.....	11   142	<i>Steamboat.</i>
Triadelphia, Va..	8 262	<i>Mad River RR.</i>		To DETROIT.....
W. Alexander, Pa.	5 267	Carey .....	23   165	Ft. Gratiot .....
Claysville .....	6 273	Tiffin.....	16   181	Point au Barques
Washington.....	10 283	Republic .....	9   190	Thunder Bay Isl.
Cannonsburg.....	7 290	Bellevue.....	13   203	Presque Isle .....
Harriottsville.....	8 298	SANDUSKY .....	16   219	MACKINAC .....
PITTSBURG .....	10 308	<i>FROM SANDUSKY TO MANSFIELD.</i>		Manitou Islands.
(338) FR'M CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY.		<i>Mansfield RR.</i>		Milwaukee, Wis.
Little Miami R.R.		To Monroeville...	16	Racine .....
To Columbia ....	5			Southport .....
				CHICAGO, Ill. ....
				57   790

# DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,

AND

## THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING- PLACES, &c



NORTH CAROLINA lies between  $33^{\circ} 50'$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $75^{\circ} 45'$  and  $84^{\circ}$  W. lon. from Greenwich; and between  $6^{\circ} 20'$  W., and  $1^{\circ} 33'$  E. lon. from Washington. Population in 1840, 753,419.

Along the entire coast of this state there is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land in some places by narrow, and in other places by broad sounds and bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, Ocracoke inlet being the only one through which vessels pass. Capes Hatteras and Lookout are projecting points in this belt, and off them, particularly the former, is the most dangerous navigation on the coast of the United States. Cape Fear is on an island off the mouth of Cape Fear river. For 60 or 80 miles from the shore, the country is level; the streams are sluggish, and there are many swamps and marshes. The soil is sandy and poor, excepting on the margins of the streams, where it is frequently very fertile. The natural growth of this region is mostly the pitch-pine. This tree affords tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, which constitute an important part of the exports of the state. In the swamps rice of a fine quality is raised. Back of the flat country, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers, is a belt of land about 40 miles wide, of a moderately uneven surface, a sandy soil, and of which the pitch-pine is the prevailing natural growth. Above the falls the country is hilly, the streams have a more rapid current, and the country is more fertile, producing wheat, rye, flax, oats, and barley. The western part of the state is an elevated table-land, about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, with some high ranges and very elevated summits. Black Mountain, in Yancy county, 6,476 feet high, is the highest land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Roan Mountain is 6,038 feet, and Grand-father Mountain is 5,556 feet high. Throughout the state Indian corn is raised, and in some parts considerable cotton. In the low country, grapes, plums, blackberries, and strawberries grow spontaneously; and on the intervals canes grow luxuriantly, the leaves of which, continuing green during winter, furnish food for cattle. In the elevated country, oak, walnut, lime, and cherry trees, of a large growth, abound.

The principal rivers are—the Chowan, 400 miles long, navigable for small vessels 30 miles; Roanoke; Pamlico, navigable for 30 miles; Tar; Neuse; Cape Fear, the largest river in the state, 280 miles long, with eleven feet of water to Wilmington; the Yadkin, which forms a part of the Great Pedee in South Carolina.

The constitution of this state was adopted in December, 1776, and revised in 1835. The senate and house of commons are elected biennially by the people. The senate consists of 50 members, and the house of commons of 120. The senate is chosen by districts, the number being apportioned by the amount of state taxes paid. The members of the house of commons are apportioned among the counties according to their population. The governor is chosen for two years by the qualified voters, and is eligible only four years in six. There is an executive council of 7 members, chosen biennially by a joint vote of both houses. In case of the death of the governor, his duties devolve upon the speaker of the senate. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by a joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature, and hold their office during good behavior. The attorney-general is appointed by the legislature for 4 years. The right of suffrage extends to all free white persons 21 years of age, who have been inhabitants of the state for twelve months previous to the election; but in order to vote for a senator, a freeman must possess a freehold of 50 acres of land. The legislature meets biennially at Raleigh, on the second Monday of November, and the governor is chosen in August preceding.

There are three colleges in the state, viz.: The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county; and Wake Forest College, at Forestville. There are 145 academies and 637 common schools.

The first permanent settlement in this state was on the eastern bank of the Chowan river, about 1660, by emigrants who, in consequence of religious persecution, fled from Nansemond, Virginia. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, Nov. 27th, 1789—yeas 193, nays 75.

RALEIGH, the capital of the state, is pleasantly situated, a few miles west of Neuse river, 27 NW. Smithfield, the nearest ordinary point of navigation, 164 SSW. Richmond, Va., 288 from Washington. Population 2,500. In the centre of the city is Union Square, containing ten acres, from which extend four streets, dividing it into four quarters. In the centres of these quarters are four other squares, of four acres each. The four largest streets are 99 feet wide, and the others 66. The State-house is a superb granite edifice, built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. It is 166 feet long, 90 feet wide, and surrounded by massive granite columns, 5½ feet in diameter, and 30 feet high. Besides the above, the city contains a court-house, governor's house, a theatre, two banks, 4 academies, five churches, and 400 dwellings. The North Carolina Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy has 3 professors and about 50 students. The former state-house, containing a beautiful marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was burned in 1831. Wake Forest College is at Forestville, 15 miles from Raleigh. It was founded in 1838, and has a president, 3 professors, 25 students, and 4,700 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in June. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Richmond, Va., via Gaston and Petersburg. Stages leave daily for Columbia, S. C., via Fayetteville; three times a week for Greensboro; for Salisbury; and for Goldsboro.

WELDON is situated on the right bank of Roanoke river, at the Great falls, at the head of navigation, and 95 miles from Raleigh. It contains two churches, an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. *Halifax*, seven miles below the falls, on the Roanoke, contains a court-house, a bank, two churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington; for Richmond, Va.; and for Norfolk.*

EDENTON is situated near the mouth of Chowan river, on Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle Sound, eighty-six miles by land from Norfolk. It contains an elegant court-house, a bank, an academy, two churches, and about 1,600 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Norfolk, Va.; and for Newbern via Plymouth.*

ELIZABETH CITY, situated on the right bank of Pasquotank river, contains a court-house, an academy, 2 churches, and 2,000 inhabitants.

TARBORO, situated on the right bank of Tar river, at the head of steamboat navigation, has a court-house, a bank, two churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh and for Washington.*

WASHINGTON, situated on the left bank of Tar river, at the head of ship navigation, has a court-house, a church, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh; and for Newbern.*

NEWBERN, situated on Neuse river at the junction of Trent river, 126 miles from Raleigh, was formerly the capital of the state. It is more healthy than most other places in the state so near the seaboard. It contains a court-house, a theatre, a Masonic-hall, two banks, three churches, four academies, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Raleigh; for Tarboro; for Plymouth; and for Beaufort.*

BEAUFORT, situated on North river, eleven miles from Cape Lookout, and 170 from Raleigh, has a good harbor for vessels drawing not more than 14 feet water. It contains a court-house, a Masonic-hall, a female seminary, a male seminary, a church, and 1,200 inhabitants. The harbor is defended by Fort Macon, on Bogue Point. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh.*

WILMINGTON lies on the left bank of Cape Fear river, at the head of ship navigation, 35 miles from the ocean, and 136 from Raleigh. It is the most commercial and populous town in the state. It has a court-house, two banks, an academy, 2 churches, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Richmond, Va., and Washington; and also for Norfolk, Va. (See routes 351 and 352.) Steamboats daily to and from Charleston, S. C.*

FAYETTEVILLE is situated on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 88 miles from Wilmington. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, two banks, 3 churches, 4 academies, a United States arsenal of construction, several extensive cotton factories and mills, and 4,500 inhabitants. It has several times suffered severely by fire. The river is navigable for steamboats to this place; and it commands an extensive trade with the interior. *Stages leave daily for Raleigh, and for Cheraw, S. C.; 3 times a week for Warsaw; and twice a week for Salisbury.*

WARRENTON is situated on a branch of Tar river, 62 miles northeast from Raleigh. It has a court-house, a church, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. *The Shocco White Sulphur Springs* are twelve miles from Warrenton. The waters contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, carbonic acid gas, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime: they have been found beneficial in cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and diseases of the skin. *Stages leave the Warrenton depot daily for the Springs. (See route 341.)*



CHAPEL HILL is situated 28 miles from Raleigh, between the branches of New Hope river. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina, founded in 1789. Its edifices, five in number, are built of brick, and contain, besides the libraries, a chemical apparatus and mineralogical cabinet. It has a president, 7 professors, 2 tutors, 777 alumni, 156 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Thursday in June. The village has about 300 inhabitants.

GREENSBORO' is situated on a branch of Haw river, 82 miles from Raleigh. It contains a court-house, a church, the Caldwell Institute, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. *Rockingham Springs*, 24 miles from Greensboro', are on one of the north branches of Haw river. The waters are in much repute. *Stages leave Greensboro' 3 times a week for Raleigh; for Milton; for Danville, Va.; for Wytheville, Va.; for Knoxville, Tenn.; and for Salisbury.*

SALEM, on a branch of Yadkin river, is a pretty village extending for a mile and a half mostly on one street, shaded with trees. It has a church, a Moravian academy, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Twenty-four miles NW. from Salem is the *Pilot Mountain*, a regular cone, rising to the height of 1,750 feet above the surrounding plain, and terminating in a huge rock called the Pinnacle. (See route 344.)

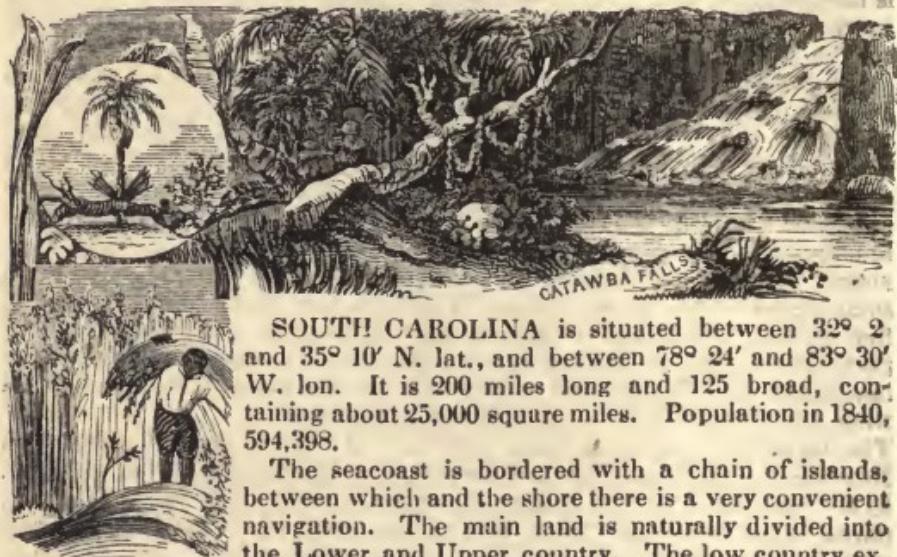
SALISBURY is situated on a branch of Yadkin river, 115 miles from Raleigh, at the great central point of travel in the western part of the state. The village has a church, a court-house, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. Here is an ancient stone wall, laid in cement, from 12 to 14 feet high and 22 inches thick, which reaches to within a foot of the surface; and the length of what has been discovered is about 300 feet. The object, time, and purpose of its construction are uncertain. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh; for Danville, Va.; for Knoxville, Tenn.; for Columbia, S. C.; for Cheraw; and for Fayetteville.*

CHARLOTTE is situated a few miles east from the Catawba river, and 158 from Raleigh. It contains a court-house, a branch of the United States Mint, 4 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. East of the village are a number of very productive gold mines. About twenty miles from Charlotte is *Davidson College*, founded in 1838. It has a president, two professors, 31 alumni, 49 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. *Stages leave three times a week for Salisbury; and for Columbia, S. C.*

LINCOLNTON, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Little Catawba river, 172 miles from Raleigh, has a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 900 inhabitants. There are in the vicinity several extensive mills and manufactories of cotton, iron, and paper. The Catawba Springs are 14 miles east from Lincolnton. The waters contain sulphate of magnesia and lime. The scenery in this part of the state is truly beautiful. Twenty miles west from Lincolnton are the *Shelby Sulphur*

*Springs*, the waters of which are very similar to the Sulphur springs of Virginia. Stages leave Lincolnton 3 times a week for Salisbury; and for Ashville; and twice a week for Camden, S. C.

ASHVILLE is situated on the right bank of French Broad river, 250 miles from Raleigh. It is in a healthy and beautiful mountain region, and has a court-house, an academy, two churches, and 700 inhabitants. A few miles southwest from the village is a sulphur spring much frequented. *The Warm Springs* are situated on the left bank of French Broad river, 34 miles from Ashville. The temperature of the Springs is from 96° to 100° Fahrenheit, and the waters contain the muriates and sulphates of lime and magnesia, are limpid, and emit nitrogen gas. Chronic rheumatism and paralysis have been cured by drinking the water, and by frequent outward applications. Stages leave Ashville 3 times a week for Raleigh via Salisbury, for Columbia, S. C.; and for Nashville via Knoxville.



SOUTH CAROLINA is situated between 32° 2' and 35° 10' N. lat., and between 78° 24' and 83° 30' W. lon. It is 200 miles long and 125 broad, containing about 25,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 594,398.

The seacoast is bordered with a chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The main land is naturally divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country extends from 80 to 100 miles from the seacoast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine-barrens, interspersed with marshes and swamps of a rich soil. The banks of the large rivers, and the creeks of this region, are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and Indian corn in abundance. The marshes and swamps in this district make fine rice plantations. After leaving the low country, in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sand-hills, which have been compared to the arrested waves of the sea in a storm. This curious country, sometimes denominated the Middle Country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the Ridge or Upper country, the ascent to which, proceeding from the Atlantic, is sudden and somewhat precipitous. The lower falls of the rivers are found along this ridge. The low grounds between the sand-hills are suitable for agriculture and pasturage; but with these exceptions, the country below the ridge is barren, and scarcely worth cultivation. Beyond the ridge commences a beautiful and healthy country of hills and dales, with fine flowing streams of pure water. This whole region may be regarded as an elevated table-land, and is generally fertile. In the distance of 220 miles NW. from

Charleston, the land is 800 feet above the level of the sea. From this the country rises gradually to a mountainous region to the west, where the great Alleghany range passes through the state, in several ridges, some of which have high peaks. Table Mountain, one of the most conspicuous of these, is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The staple productions of the state are cotton and rice, great quantities of which are exported. Rice is extensively cultivated where the land can be irrigated by the tide or the overflowing of the rivers. The sea-island cotton, produced in the islands along the shores, is of a superior quality, and is in great demand.

The Great Pedee river, 450 miles long, rises in North Carolina, and runs through the eastern part of the state. It is navigable for sloops 130 miles. The Santee, formed by the junction of the Wateree and the Congaree, rises in North Carolina, and has a sloop navigation for about 130 miles. The Saluda is a branch of the Congaree. The Edisto is navigable for large boats 100 miles. The Savannah washes the whole southwest border of the state, and is a noble stream. There are several smaller rivers, among which are Cooper, Ashley, and Combahee.

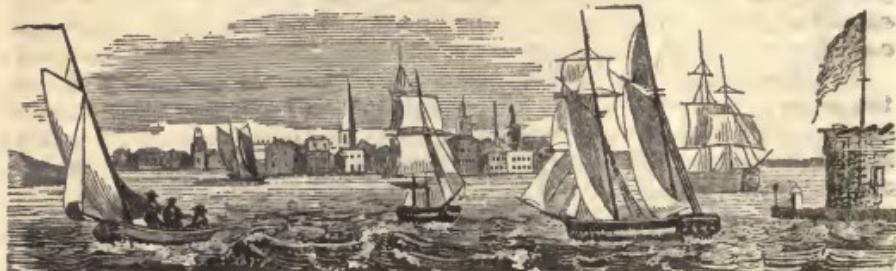
The literary institutions in this state are—the College of South Carolina, at Columbia; Charleston College, at Charleston; the Medical School, at Charleston; and three theological institutions. There are about 120 academies or grammar schools, and 600 common schools.

The constitution was formed in 1775, and reconstructed in 1790. The governor is elected for two years by a joint vote of both houses of the assembly. After having served one term, he is ineligible for the next four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen in the same manner and for the same period. The Senate consists of 45 members, elected by districts for four years. The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, apportioned among the several districts according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation, and are elected for two years. The representatives and one half the senators are chosen every second year, in October. The legislature meets annually in Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. The chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the joint ballot of both houses of the Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior. Every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state two years immediately preceding the election, and who is possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land or a town-lot, six months before the election; or not possessing this freehold, who shall have resided in the election district in which he offers to vote, six months before the election, and have paid a tax of three shillings sterling to the support of the government, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlement of this state was made at Port Royal, in 1670. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, May 23d, 1788—yeas 149, nays 73.

COLUMBIA, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Congaree river, immediately below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers, 130 miles from Charleston. From the river there is a gradual ascent for one mile, reaching to a height of 200 feet, where it spreads out into a plain of two or three miles in extent, descending on every side. On this plain the city is built. It is regularly laid out into wide and handsome streets, and extensively planted with trees. It has a state-house 170 feet long, 60 wide, and two stories high; a court-house, town-hall, market-house, two banks, a theatre, an academy, a female seminary, an asylum, 6 churches, and 4,400 inhabitants. Columbia is also the

seat of South Carolina College, founded in 1804, which has a president and 6 professors or other instructors, 150 students, and 15,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Monday in December. Its buildings are commodious, and contain a philosophical apparatus and an observatory. The Southern Theological Seminary, founded in 1831, has two professors, 16 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. A bridge here crosses the Congaree river. *Steamboats ply between this place and Charleston. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Charleston. Stages leave daily for Raleigh via Cheraw; 3 times a week for Augusta, Ga.; for Greenville; for Yorkville: twice a week for Rutherfordton, N. C.*



CHARLESTON, the metropolis, is situated in  $32^{\circ} 46' 33''$  N. lat., and  $79^{\circ} 57' 27''$  W. lon., 580 miles from Baltimore, and 765 from New York. Population in 1840, 29,261; to which may properly be added the inhabitants of the "Neck" north of the city, but lying without its chartered limits, which contains 11,876; these added to the city population make a total of 41,137 inhabitants. Charleston is on a peninsula formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, which unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbor, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, seven miles southeast of the city. The city is defended by Fort Pinckney, two miles below, and Fort Johnson, 4 miles, and by Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. The ground on which the city is built is elevated eight or nine feet above the level of the harbor at high tide. The streets generally run parallel to each other from east to west, extending from river to river, and these are crossed by others, nearly at right angles. The houses are neatly built, many of them of brick, and some of wood neatly painted, having piazzas extending to the roof, beautifully ornamented with vines. The houses in the suburbs have fine gardens abounding in orange, peach, and other ornamental or useful trees, and a profusion of vines and shrubbery.

The public buildings are—a city-hall, an exchange, a court-house, jail, custom-house, a state citadel, a guard-house, two arsenals, a college, a medical college, an almshouse, an orphan asylum, a theatre, 7 banks, 26 churches, 16 academies, and 2 high schools.

The *Charleston College*, founded in 1795, has a president and four professors or other instructors, 67 alumni, 50 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March. It has a fine edifice. *The Medical College of the State of South Carolina*, founded in 1833, has 8 professors, and 158 students. The lectures commence on the second Monday in November. It is a highly respectable institution.—The Guard-house is a fine edifice, occupied by a military company of about 100 persons, some of them mounted, who patrol the streets during the night. The Citadel, formerly used for this purpose, is now a military school, under the patronage of

the state. The Orphan Asylum accommodates 250 orphans and destitute children. The Literary and Philosophical Society has a fine collection of objects in natural history. The Apprentices' Library contains 10,000 volumes, and sustains annually a course of scientific lectures. The City Library contains about 18,000 volumes. Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below the city, and at the entrance of the harbor, was the scene of important military events during the war of the Revolution. The city was founded in 1680, and chartered in 1783. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington, N. C.; and there are lines to Savannah, Ga., and to St. Augustine, Fl. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Columbia; for Mobile, via Augusta, Ga.; Atlanta; West Point; and Montgomery, Ala.; and for Memphis, Tenn., via Gunter's Landing, and Florence. Stages leave for Georgetown, for Camden, and for Savannah.*

The Eutaw Springs, 50 miles from Charleston, are more celebrated as the scene of a fierce Revolutionary battle than for their medicinal properties. The water rises through a small opening in the earth, a few inches in diameter, and immediately forms a basin a few feet deep and about 300 feet around; thence it percolates through a ridge of porous limestone, and at a short distance bubbles up and forms the head of Eutaw creek.

**GEOGETOWN** is situated on the right bank of the Great Pedee river, at its entrance into Winyaw bay, 9 miles from the ocean and 152 from Columbia. It contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 4 churches, a public library, and about 2,000 inhabitants. The neighborhood is the scene of many of Marion's achievements; and on North Island, the summer retreat of the city people, La Fayette landed on his first visit to this country. *Steamboats ply to Wilmington, N. C., and to Charleston. Stages leave for Cheraw, and for Charleston.*

**CHERAW** is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Great Pedee, on a plain elevated 100 feet above the river, 93 miles from Columbia. The river is navigable to this place for steamboats. It contains a town-hall, a bank, 2 academies, 5 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Georgetown. Stages leave daily for Columbus, and for Raleigh.*

**CAMDEN** is handsomely situated on a plain, one mile from the east bank of Wateree river, and 33 miles from Columbia. The river is navigable for boats of 70 tons to the town. Camden contains an elegant court-house, a city-hall, an academy, four churches, a bank, a Masonic-hall, a public library, and about 2,300 inhabitants. A battle was fought here Aug. 16, 1780, between the armies under Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis; and another April 23d, 1781, between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon. On De Kalb-street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Baron De Kalb, the corner-stone of which was laid by La Fayette in 1825. Two miles west from Camden is a large Indian mound, supposed to mark the site of an ancient town of the Catawbas. *Stages leave daily for Columbia; for Cheraw; and for Salisbury, N. C.; and twice a week for Charleston.*

**CHESTERVILLE** is situated 57 miles from Columbia, on a lofty and beautiful elevation, between Catawba and Broad rivers. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. From its commanding and secure position, the town has been likened to a fortress of the baronial days. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; and for Charlotte, N. C.*



SPARTANBURGH is situated on a branch of Broad river, and contains a court-house, several churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Glen Sulphur Springs*, twelve miles southeast from Spartanburgh, have a high reputation for the cure of cutaneous affections, and are much frequented. The waters of *Cedar Spring* are famous for their medicinal qualities, particularly in rheumatism, ulcers, and even in fever and ague. *The Pacolet Springs* are also much resorted to, as are the *Limestone Springs*, all of which are in Spartanburgh district; and also the famous battle ground of Cowpens. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; for Greenville; and for Lincolnton, N. C.*

GREENVILLE is beautifully situated on a gently undulating plain, 107 miles from Columbia. Reedy river runs beside it, and forms near it several beautiful cascades. The village is regularly laid out, and is remarkably healthy. It has a handsome brick court-house, a library, several houses of public worship, a male and female academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. In the north part of the district are numerous picturesque spurs of the Blue Ridge, cataracts, &c. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; for Augusta, Ga.; for Knoxville, Tenn., via Ashville, N. C.; and twice a week for Spartanburgh.*

BEAUFORT is situated at the head of Port Royal river, 75 miles from Charleston. Its harbor is spacious and one of the best in the state; it has 3 churches, an academy, a library, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Charleston, and to Savannah, Ga.*



LOVERS LEAP.



GEORGIA lies between  $30^{\circ} 30'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $80^{\circ} 50'$  and  $86^{\circ} 6'$  W. lon. from Greenwich, and between  $3^{\circ} 52'$  and  $8^{\circ} 47'$  W. lon. from Washington. It is 300 miles long from north to south, and 240 broad, containing 58,000 square miles. Its population in 1840 was 691,392; in 1845, 774,325.

From the ocean for a distance of seven miles, there is a chain of islands intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons burden, along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marsh, and land of a gray rich soil, which produces sea-island cotton of a superior quality. The coast on the main land for four or five miles is a salt marsh. Back of this there is a narrow margin of land, nearly resembling that of the islands; these are partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide, and constitute the rice plantations. Then commence the pine-barrens, which reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand-hills, 30 or 40 miles wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers. The part of the state above the falls of the rivers is

called the Upper Country, and has generally a strong and fertile soil, often inclining to a red color, and further inland it is mixed with a deep black mould, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain. Black walnut and mulberry trees grow abundantly in this soil. The forests produce oak, pine, hickory, and cedar.

The rivers are—the Savannah, 600 miles long, bounding the state on the NE., navigable for ships 17 miles to Savannah, and a part of the year for steamboats, 250 miles to Augusta; the Altamaha, which is navigable for large vessels 12 miles to Darien, is formed by the junction of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee, and is navigable for sloops of 30 tons, by the former, to Dublin, 300 miles from the ocean; the Ogeechee, 200 miles long, and navigable for sloops 40 miles; Flint river, which rises in the NW. part of the state, and after a course of more than 200 miles joins the Chattahoochee, forming the Apalachicola; the Chattahoochee on the west border of the state, which is navigable 300 miles by steamboat to Columbus; the St. Mary's river, in the southwest part of the state.

The first constitution of Georgia was formed in 1777; a second in 1785, and the present in 1798, and amended in 1839. The governor is elected by the people, and holds his office two years. The senate consists of 47 members, 1 for each district composed of two counties, except the county containing the largest population, which elects 1 member. The House of Representatives is composed of 130 members: the 37 counties having the largest number of inhabitants are entitled to 2 members each, and the remainder 1 each. The legislature meets biennially on the 1st Monday in November (odd years) at Milledgeville. All the free white male inhabitants, who shall have resided within the county in which they vote, six months preceding the election, and shall have paid taxes in the state for the year previous, have the right of suffrage. The judges of the Superior Court are elected for 3 years by the legislature, and the judges of the inferior courts and justices of the peace are elected annually by the people.

The colleges in this state are—the University of Georgia, at Athens; Oglethorpe College, at Midway; Emory College, at Oxford; the Georgia Female College, at Macon; Mercer College, at Penfield; Christ College, at Montpelier; Brownwood University, near La Grange; Collinworth Institute, near Talbotton; and there are 180 academies and 630 schools.

The first settlement in the state was made at Savannah, in 1733. In convention, Georgia adopted the constitution of the United States, Jan. 2d, 1798, by a unanimous vote.

**SAVANNAH**, the metropolis and the largest city in the state, is in  $32^{\circ} 4' 56''$  N. lat., and  $81^{\circ} 8' 18''$  W. lon., 90 miles from Charleston, 120 from Augusta, and 158 from Milledgeville. Population in 1840, 11,214. It is situated on the right bank of Savannah river, 17 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic. Owing to the safety of the channel entering the harbor, it is rendered one of the finest in the southern states. Vessels requiring 13 feet of water load at the wharves of the city. The plain on which the city is built is elevated forty feet above the river, and is almost a perfect level, and the streets cross each other regularly at right angles. Eighteen public squares are laid out, and are bordered with trees, particularly the pride of India, which add much to the beauty of the place. The houses are many of them fine buildings. The Pulaski Monument, a beautiful Doric obelisk, standing in the centre of one of the public squares, was erected in 1825, to the



memories of GREENE and PULASKI. It is built of white marble, and is 53 feet in height.

The city contains a court-house, an exchange, an arsenal, a guard-house, the United States barracks, a theatre, an asylum, a widows' asylum, 13 churches, a market-house, an hospital, several fine banking-houses, 3 academies, a public library, an historical society, several charitable societies, and a number of extensive mills and manufactories. It is a great cotton mart. The city was founded in 1733, and incorporated in 1761. *Steamboats ply to Charleston, and St. Augustine. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Atlanta via Macon, from whence a daily line of stages leaves for Columbus; and for Augusta, taking stages at Brinsonville depot. Stages leave twice a week for St. Augustine, Fl., via Darien; and for Charleston, S. C.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Oconee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 158 miles from Savannah. Population 2,100. The city is built on uneven ground, with streets running parallel with the river, and crossed by others at right angles. The State-house stands on an eminence in a public square, three-fourths of a mile from the river; it is a tasteful edifice of the Gothic order of architecture. The Representatives Hall is 60 by 54 feet, and contains full-length portraits of La Fayette and Gen. Oglethorpe; the Senate-chamber has portraits of Washington and Jefferson. The other public buildings are, a governor's house, 3 churches, 3 banks, an academy, a

market-house, an arsenal, and a magazine. *Oglethorpe College*, founded in 1836, is situated in Medway village, near the city. It has a president, 5 professors or other instructors, 125 students, and 2,000 volumes in its libraries.



The commencement is on the Wednesday after the second Monday in November. *Stages leave Milledgeville daily for Columbus via Macon; for Augusta via Warrenton; and for Savannah, (from Emmet depot by railroad;) three times a week for Madison; and also for Hawkinsville.*

AUGUSTA is situated on the right bank of Savannah river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 127 miles from Savannah. The city is regularly laid out and handsomely built, chiefly with brick, the streets being ornamented with trees, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. It contains a city-hall, court-house, a theatre, an hospital, a medical college, a female asylum, an arsenal, 7 churches, 3 academies, and 6,500 inhabitants. *The Medical College of Georgia*, founded in 1830, has seven professors, 115 students, and 124 graduates. The lectures commence on the second Monday in November. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Atlanta; from thence by stage and railroad to Montgomery, Ala.; (see route 387;) for Memphis, Tenn., via Atlanta, Gunter's Landing, Ala., and Tuscumbia. Stages leave daily for Savannah via Brinsonville; from thence in railroad cars to Savannah.*

ATHENS, situated on the right bank of Oconee river, 75 miles from Milledgeville, contains 4 churches and about 3,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the *Georgia University*, founded in 1785, which has a president, 6 professors, 515 alumni, 77 students, 19,000 volumes in its libraries, and

a very complete philosophical apparatus. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Augusta. Stages leave 3 times a week for Covington; for Gainesville; and for Clarkesville via Madison Springs.

The Madison Springs are twenty-five miles from Athens, on a branch of Broad river. The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and have been found efficacious in many complaints. There is here a spacious hotel with good accommodations.

CLARKESVILLE, on the head waters of the Chattahoochee river, has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. The Tallulah Falls, a beautiful cascade, are within twelve miles of Clarkesville; and the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. Stages leave 3 times a week for Athens via Madison Springs; for Madisonville, Tenn.; and for Ashville, N. C.

DAHLONEGA is in a very picturesque situation between the Chestatee and Etowah rivers. It has a court-house, a branch of the Mint of the United States, and 300 inhabitants. Stages leave twice a week for Athens via Gainesville.

ROME is beautifully situated on the point formed by the junction of the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers. It has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants. In the vicinity of Rome are many artificial mounds and excavations, of which there is no authentic history or tradition. Stages leave 3 times a week for Gainesville; for Columbus; for Montgomery, Ala.; and for Huntsville.

MACON lies at the head of steam navigation, on Ocmulgee river, built on both sides of the stream, but chiefly on the right bank, the parts being connected by a bridge 389 feet long. The streets are regularly laid out and very wide. It has a large and handsome court-house, a market-house, two banks, five churches, a college, 3 academies, and 4,000 inhabitants. A great amount of cotton is shipped from this place. In 1822 there was but a single house standing where the city is now built. The Georgia Female College, chartered in 1836, opened on the 7th of Jan., 1839, has a president, four professors, and several other teachers, and over 100 students. The term commences on the first Monday in October, and continues ten months. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Savannah; for Memphis via Atlanta, Gunter's Landing, Ala., and Tuscumbia. Stages leave daily for Augusta via Milledgeville; and for Columbus; three times a week for Madison; and for Pensacola, Fl., via Albany, Bainbridge, and Chatahoochee, Fl.

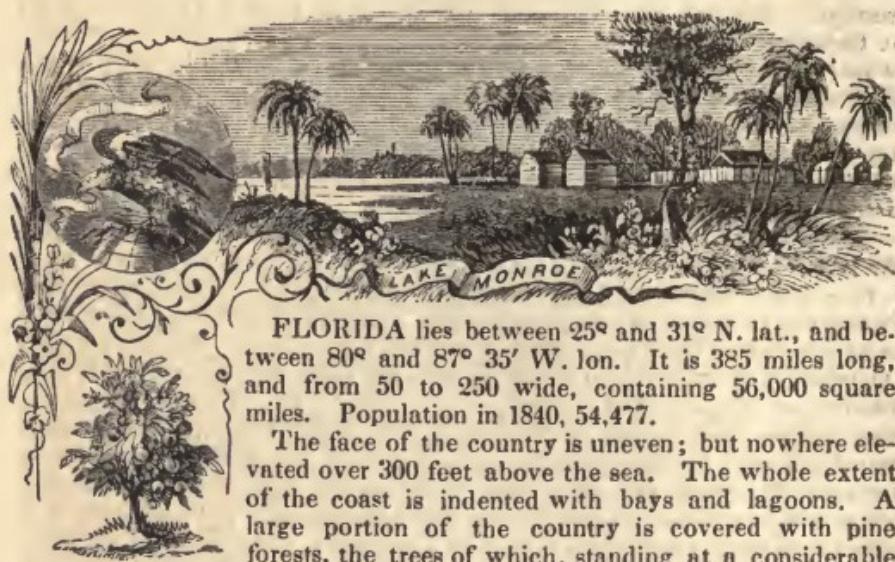
The Indian Springs, the most fashionable watering-place in Georgia, are situated on a small branch of Ocmulgee river, 52 miles from Milledgeville. The waters are sulphurous, and have been found efficacious in rheumatic and cutaneous complaints. There are here ample accommodations for visitors. Stages leave daily for Madison; and for Columbus. (See route 388.)

COLUMBUS is situated on the left bank of Chattahoochee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 284 miles from Savannah. The city is built on ground 60 feet above the ordinary height of the river, and immediately below the falls, which are a succession of rapids, descending 111 feet within a few miles. Here are a court-house, 4 banks, a market-house, 5 churches, an academy, five schools, a number of mills and cotton factories, and 4,000 inhabitants. Many of the public buildings are in a style of superior elegance, and the prosperity and growth of the city are remarkable. In the year 1827, it was the council-town of the Cowetas, an

Indian tribe. It has an extensive cotton trade, employing a large number of steamboats. Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Savannah, taking cars at Macon; for Augusta via Indian Springs, and Madison; and for Montgomery, Ala., taking railroad cars at Chehaw.

LA GRANGE is situated six miles east of the Chattahoochee river on a small stream, and 121 miles from Milledgeville. The village has a court-house, three churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. Several lines of stages pass through daily for Atlanta; and for Montgomery, Ala.

The White Sulphur Springs are nine miles from Greenville, and 35 from Columbus. These springs are situated in a very picturesque region, and their waters are various, "the white sulphur, the strong and mild chalybeate," &c. Stages arrive from, and depart for Columbus three times a week; and also for Greenville.



FLORIDA lies between 25° and 31° N. lat., and between 80° and 87° 35' W. lon. It is 385 miles long, and from 50 to 250 wide, containing 56,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 54,477.

The face of the country is uneven; but nowhere elevated over 300 feet above the sea. The whole extent of the coast is indented with bays and lagoons. A large portion of the country is covered with pine forests, the trees of which, standing at a considerable distance from each other, without brush or underwood, afford an opportunity for the grass and flowers to spread with luxuriance over the surface of the earth during the whole year. The borders of the streams are usually skirted by hammocks of hard timber, entangled with grape and other vines. A large portion of Florida consists of what are usually denominated "pine-barrens," and much of it is sterile, though there are extensive tracts of table-land, hammock, and swamp, of the richest soil, and well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, rice, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, and fruits. A considerable quantity of the pine-land is equally rich, and even the barrens afford extensive ranges of grazing-land, usually intersected with streams of pure water. Many parts of the state abound in yellow-pine and live-oak timber. The seacoast is generally healthy, and in many parts remarkably so; and the interior is equally healthy, unless it be in the neighborhood of extensive marshes.

The peninsula, which is the southern portion of the state, presents a singular alternation of savannahs, hammocks, lagoons, &c., called col-

ectively the Everglades, which extend into the heart of the country for 200 miles north of Cape Sable. They are drained on the north by the St. John's river, and on the west by Macaco, or Charlotte river.

There are many bays on the western side of the peninsula, some of which form good harbors. They are Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee, St. Andrews, St. Joseph, Apalachicola, Appalachee, Tampa, Carlos, and Gallivain's. On the east coast of the peninsula, the inlets afford harbors for coasting vessels. The St. John's is the principal river on the eastern coast. It often spreads from three to five miles in width, and at other places it is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. It is exceedingly winding, and flows through a beautiful and healthy country. St. Mary's river rises in Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia, and enters the Atlantic between Cumberland and Amelia Islands. Of the rivers which enter the Gulf of Mexico, the Apalachicola is the principal. It is formed by the junction of Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Chattahoochee branch of this river is navigable for steamboats 280 miles to Columbus, Georgia. The other principal rivers are, Escambia, Suwanee, Withlacoochee, Oscilla, Ocklockony, and Choctawhatchee. Perdido river forms the western boundary between Florida and Alabama. It is navigable about seven miles above the bay, is a fine mill-stream, and its banks are covered with superior yellow-pine timber. There are in this state several streams of limpid water which sink into the earth and disappear; and several which rise suddenly from the earth; one in particular (the Wakulla) is navigable from its very source. There is no college in this state. It has 20 academies, and 60 common schools.

By the constitution of the state, adopted in 1838, the governor is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the succeeding four years. In case of vacancy, the president of the senate, or after him the speaker of the house, acts as governor. The General Assembly is chosen on the first Monday of October, and meets on the first Monday in November of each year. Senators are chosen for two years, and representatives for one year. Judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts are appointed by the General Assembly, at first for five years, and after that term, during good behavior. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male aged 21 years or upwards, who has resided in the state for two years, and in the county for six months, and who shall be enrolled in the militia, or be by law exempted from serving therein. The state provides for a registration of qualified voters. No minister of the gospel, and no officer in a banking company, while he serves in the bank, nor for twelve months afterwards, can be eligible for governor, senator, or representative.

Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the English flag, in 1497; but he did not land to examine the interior of the country. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adventurer from Hispaniola, to some extent explored the country in 1512, and a second time in 1516. In 1539 Hernando de Soto, who had greatly distinguished himself under Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, sailed from Cuba and landed at Tampa bay, in Florida, with an armed force, with which he overran the country, though his followers were mostly cut off, and himself died. In 1562 the French attempted to establish a colony in Florida, which occasioned contests between them and the Spaniards, in which the latter were finally victorious. In 1763, Florida was ceded to Great Britain by Spain. The Spaniards reconquered it in 1781, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of 1783. In 1819, Spain ceded it to the United States, and it was admitted into the Union as a state in 1845.

TALLAHASSEE, the capital of the state, is situated on a commanding eminence, 210 miles from St. Augustine. A fine mill-stream, flowing from several springs, runs along the east border of the town, and falls sixteen feet into a pool scooped out by its action; and thence, after a short course, it sinks into a cleft of limestone rock. The city contains a state-house, a court-house, a market-house, a United States land-office, an academy, Masonic-hall, three churches, and 1,800 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out and has several public squares. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Augustine; and for Pensacola.*

ST. AUGUSTINE is situated on a peninsula, two miles from the ocean. The ground on which the city is built is but twelve feet higher than the sea. The houses are mostly embosomed in orange groves. The climate is delightful; many winters pass without any frost, and the air may be said to equal that of Italy or the south of France. In summer it is tempered daily by the sea breezes, and the land breezes render the evenings cool and pleasant; hence it is a favorite resort of invalids from the north. The city is in the form of a parallelogram, one mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide, though not more than half of this extent is compactly built. Matanzas Sound lies in front of it on the east, and, sheltered by Anastasia Island, forms a capacious and safe harbor. St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States, having been first settled by the Spaniards in 1564. Many of the streets are narrow and very crooked. The old houses are generally two stories high, and mostly built of shell-stone. A fine square opens from Matanzas river, and around it



have been erected a neat court-house, two churches, and several elegant residences. In the centre of the square stands a monument, dedicated to the constitution of the Spanish Cortez. The harbor has nine feet of water over the bar at its mouth, and is completely guarded by Fort Marion opposite its entrance.

The fort is bomb-proof, and intended to contain 1,000 men and 70 pieces of cannon, but is at present only used as an arsenal and prison. The city contains 4 churches, a United States land-office, extensive barracks, and 2,500 inhabitants. The citizens are composed of Americans, Spaniards, French, &c. *Steamboats ply to Savannah and Charleston. Stages leave 3 times a week for Tallahassee.*

JACKSONVILLE is beautifully situated on the left of St. John's river, 30 miles from the ocean, and 38 miles from St. Augustine. It has a court-house, a church, a bank, an academy, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave twice a week for Darien, Ga., via St. Mary's; for St. Augustine; and for Tallahassee.*

The White Sulphur Spring is 80 miles from Jacksonville and 120 from Tallahassee. This spring, which is a great curiosity, rises in a basin 10 feet deep and 30 in diameter, discharges a great quantity of water, and after a course of 100 feet enters the Suwanee river. It is so strongly impregnated with sulphur that its waters may be distinguished for a considerable distance from its entrance into the river. The waters have been found highly beneficial in cases of consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaints, &c. There are here a large hotel, several boarding-

houses, and a fine bathing-house. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Tallahassee, and for Jacksonville.*

PENSACOLA is situated on Pensacola bay, ten miles from the sea, on a sandy plain 40 feet above the water. It is regularly laid out, and has two public squares, two churches, a court-house, market-house, a custom-house, and 2,000 inhabitants. Eight miles below the city is the United States Navy Yard, covering 80 acres of ground, and enclosed by a high brick wall. It contains houses for the officers, a naval store, and other buildings for naval purposes. *Stages leave three times a week for Mobile, Ala.; for Tallahassee; and for Bainbridge, Ga.*

APALACHICOLA is on the right bank of the Apalachicola river, at its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is a great cotton mart, and has a court-house, two banks, several churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply on the river to Columbus, Ga., and also to New Orleans.*



ALABAMA lies between  $30^{\circ} 10'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $8^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ} 30'$  W. lon. from Washington. It is 317 miles long from north to south, and 174 broad, and contains 46,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 590,756.

The southern part of this state, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico for the space of 50 or 60 miles, is low and level, and mostly covered with pines. In the middle it is hilly, and interspersed with prairies; in the north it is broken, and somewhat mountainous. The soil in the southern part of the state is generally sandy and barren, but throughout a large part it is excellent. In the northern and middle sections the natural growth is post, black and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chestnut, pine, mulberry, &c. The Alleghany Mountains terminate in the northeast section of this state, sinking here to elevated hills. The climate in the southern part, and in the vicinity of the bottom-lands on the rivers, and near the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, is unhealthy; but in the more elevated portions it is salubrious. The winters are mild, the streams being rarely frozen, and the heat of summer is tempered by refreshing breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

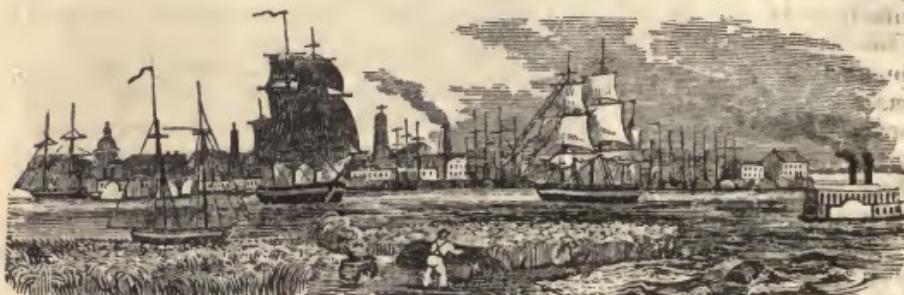
Mobile river is the principal stream in the state. It is formed by the union of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, 40 miles above the city of Mobile. The Alabama is a large river, and is navigable for vessels drawing six feet of water to Claiborne, 60 miles above its junction; 150 miles further to the mouth of the Cahawba, it has 4 or 5 feet of water; and to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, of which it is formed, it has in shallowest places three feet of water. The Tombigbee is navigable for

schooners 120 miles to St. Stephens, and for steamboats to Columbus, Miss. It is 450 miles long, and boatable for the greater part of its course. The Black Warrior forms a large branch of it, and is navigable to Tuscaloosa. The Chattahoochee forms a part of the eastern boundary of the state, and the Tennessee runs through the northern part. Alabama has only 60 miles of seacoast. But this includes Mobile bay, which is 30 miles long and from 3 to 18 broad.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1819. The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is eligible only four years in six. The senators are elected for three years, and one-third are chosen every year. Their number cannot be more than one-third nor less than a fourth of the number of the representatives. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned among the counties in proportion to their white population. They cannot be more than 100 nor less than 60 in number. The representatives and one-third of the senators are elected annually, on the first Monday in August, and the day following; and the governor is elected biennially, at the same time. The legislature meets annually at Tuscaloosa, on the fourth Monday in October. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, a circuit court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges are elected every six years by the joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The right of suffrage is possessed by every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided within the state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote.

There are three colleges in this state, viz.: The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa; La Grange College, at La Grange; and *Spring Hill College*, at Spring Hill. There are in the state 120 academies and grammar schools, and 650 common or primary schools.

Alabama was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1820.



**MOBILE**, situated on the right bank of Mobile river, at its entrance into Mobile bay, 30 miles from the sea, and 164 from New Orleans, is pleasantly seated on an extended plain, 15 feet above the highest tides, and has a beautiful prospect of the bay, from which it receives refreshing breezes. It contains a court-house, a United States Naval Hospital, city hospital, 3 banks, a theatre, Burton Academy, 7 churches, and about 13,000 inhabitants. The city is supplied with excellent water brought in iron pipes from Spring Hill, two miles distant, and distributed through the city. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton market in the Union. It is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a low sandy point at the mouth of the bay, opposite to Dauphin Island, and the harbor has a light-house. Mobile was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1813. *Spring Hill College*, at Spring Hill, two miles from the city, was incorporated in 1830.

It has a president and three professors, 70 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, (fare \$5;) for Montgomery; and for Columbus, Miss.*

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the state, is built on a high bluff, on the left bank and at the head of steamboat navigation, on Alabama river, 338 miles from Mobile by the course of the river. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, two academies, and 2,250 inhabitants. The cotton shipped from this place amounts to 40,000 bales annually. This place has very recently been made the capital of the state, and preparations are already in progress for building an elegant state-house. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Charleston, S. C., via Augusta and Atlanta. Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Mobile. Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus, Ga.; for Rome, Ga.; for Gunter's Landing; and for Tuscaloosa.*

WETUMPKA, situated on the left bank of Coosa river, 15 miles from Montgomery, contains 4 churches, an academy, the state prison, and 2,600 inhabitants. *The Harrowgate Springs*, in the south border of the city, are much resorted to during the summer months. The waters contain valuable mineral properties. (See route 423.)

EUFALIA is situated on the right bank of Chattahoochee river, 97 miles from Montgomery. It contains 2 churches, several extensive warehouses, and about 600 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Columbus, Ga.; and also to Apalachicola.*

TUSCALOOSA is situated on the southeast side of Black Warrior river, at the lower falls, on an elevated plain at the head of steamboat navigation, 217 miles from Mobile. It was recently the capital of the state, and contains a handsome state-house, a court-house, a United States Land-office, 4 churches, a Masonic-hall, an academy, an antheneum for young ladies, a lyceum, the Alabama Institute, and 2,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, regularly laid out, and neatly built. The halls of the *University of Alabama* are a mile from the city.

This institution, founded in 1828, has a president, 7 professors or other instructors, sixty-three alumni, 60 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement takes place on the Wednesday after the first Monday in December. *Stages leave three times a week for Mobile; for Montgomery; for Huntsville; for Tuscumbia; and for Columbus, Miss.*

GAINESVILLE is situated on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 283 miles from Mobile by the course of the river. It is a great cotton mart, and has three churches, three academies, and about 200 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Columbus, Miss., and for Mobile. Stages leave three times a week for Columbus, Miss.; for Jackson, Miss.; and for Mobile.*

DEMOPOLIS is on the left bank of the Tombigbee river, immediately below the entrance of the Black Warrior, and 220 miles from Mobile. It contains a United States Land-office, three churches, two academies, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Co-*



*lumbus, Miss., and for Mobile. Stages leave three times a week for Tuscaloosa, and for Mobile.*

ST. STEPHENS is on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 100 miles above Mobile. It is, next to Mobile, the oldest town in the state, and has a United States Land-office, two churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Mobile, and for Tuscaloosa.*

CAHAWBA is situated on the right bank of the Alabama river, 240 miles by water from Mobile. It was formerly the capital of the state. It now contains a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Steamboats pass daily for Mobile and for Montgomery. Stages leave 3 times a week for Mobile; for Tuscaloosa; and for Huntsville.*

SELMA, sixteen miles above Cahawba, and on the same side of the river, has three churches, two academies, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Montgomery; for Tuscaloosa; and for Columbus, Miss.*

HUNTSVILLE is situated 144 miles from Tuscaloosa, and 10 miles north of Tennessee river. A copious spring comes out at the foot of a large rock with a force sufficient to move a forcing pump, which raises water for supplying the village with pure cool water. The village contains a court-house of Grecian architecture, a bank, of hewn stone, with an Ionic portico of costly and elegant workmanship, a neat market-house, a United States Land-office, 5 churches, an academy, a seminary, and 2,500 inhabitants. The houses are neat and tasteful, and many of them elegant. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Knoxville, Tenn.; for Nashville; for Florence; for Tuscaloosa; and for Montgomery.*

FLORENCE is situated on the right bank of Tennessee river, immediately below the Muscle Shoals. When the water is not low, steam-boats ascend to this place, and it has great advantages for trade. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain 100 feet above the river: the streets are wide and handsome. It contains a court-house, a United States Surveyor-general's office, 3 churches, two academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

TUSCUMBIA is on the left bank of Tennessee river, four miles below Florence, and 346 miles north from Mobile. It contains 3 churches, 4 seminaries, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. A most extraordinary spring here flows from a large fissure in a limestone rock, which discharges 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the spring. *Steamboat, stage, and railroad line to Charleston, S. C.; three times a week via Gunter's Landing, Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta; and stages for Memphis. Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Maysville, Ky., via Nashville, Tenn.; and for Vicksburg, Miss., via Columbus and Jackson.*

La Grange College is sixteen miles southeast from Tuscumbia. This institution was founded in 1831, and is under the direction of the Methodists: it has a president, 3 professors, 50 alumni, 106 students, and 2,200 volumes in its libraries.

ATHENS is situated on a small branch of Tennessee river, 25 miles west from Huntsville, and has a court-house, 2 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. There are white sulphur and chalybeate springs 7 miles north of the village, which are much frequented. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Huntsville and for Tuscumbia.*



MISS. R.

MISSISSIPPI is situated between  $30^{\circ} 10'$  and  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $80^{\circ} 30'$  and  $81^{\circ} 35'$  W. lon. It is 339 miles long from north to south, and 150 broad. Population in 1840, 375,651.

The southern part of the state for about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico is mostly a sandy, level pine forest, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes, and a few hills of a moderate elevation. This region is generally healthy,

and by cultivation produces cotton, Indian corn, sugar, indigo, &c. As you proceed further north, the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified, and the soil is a deep rich mould, producing abundantly cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, peaches, melons, and grapes. The natural growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, black-walnut, sugar-maple, cotton-wood, magnolia, lime, and sassafras. The country in the north part of the state is healthy and productive; and the lands watered by the Yazoo, through its whole course in the northwest, are very fertile. The Mississippi river, with its various windings, forms the entire western boundary of the state; and its margin consists of inundated swamps covered with a large growth of timber. Back of this, the surface suddenly rises into what are called bluffs; and behind them the country is a moderately elevated table-land with a diversified surface. Cotton is the principal production of this state. The Yazoo is the largest river that has its whole course in the state. It rises in the NW. part, and after a course of 250 miles enters the Mississippi. The Pascagoula river, after a course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth it widens into a bay. It is navigable for a considerable distance for small vessels. The Big Black river, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Mississippi just above Grand Gulf. It has a boat navigation of 50 miles. Pearl river rises in the central part of the state, and passing through it to the south, forming in its lower part the boundary between this state and Louisiana, enters Lake Borgne. Its navigation is much impeded by sand-bars and obstructions of timber. The Homochitto is a considerable river which enters the Mississippi. Besides these, there are a few other small rivers and creeks. A chain of low sandy islands, 6 or 7 miles from the shore, enclose several bays or sounds, the largest of which are Pascagoula Sound and Lake Borgne.

The original constitution of this state was formed in 1817, and the present in 1832. The governor is elected by the people for a term of two years, and cannot hold the office more than four years out of six; and in case of his death, resignation, or other inability, it is provided that the president of the senate shall perform the duties of governor, until another shall be duly qualified. The senators are elected for four years, one-half



of the number being chosen biennially. They cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one-third of the whole number of the representatives. The representatives are elected biennially, on the first Monday and day following in November, and each county is entitled to one member. The legislature meets biennially at Jackson, on the third Monday in November. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and who has resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and four months in the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote, is deemed a qualified voter.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals consists of three judges, elected for a term of six years, one of whom is chosen biennially.

There are four colleges in this state, viz.: Jefferson College, at Washington; Centenary College, at Jackson; Oakland College, near Rodney; and Mississippi College, at Clinton. There are 80 academies and 400 schools.

In 1716 the French formed a settlement where the city of Natchez now stands. This colony was afterwards destroyed by the Indians in the vicinity. In 1763 the territory was ceded to Great Britain. In 1817 it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

JACKSON, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Pearl river, which is navigable to this place for small craft. It is built on a plain, a quarter of a mile from the river, is regularly laid out, and contains an elegant state-house, the governor's house, the state penitentiary, a United States Land-office, two churches, the buildings of Centenary College, and 2,500 inhabitants. Centenary College, founded in 1841, has a president, 5 professors, and 170 students. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Vicksburg. Stages leave for Nashville, Tenn., via Columbus and Florence, Ala.; and for Gainesville; and 3 times a week for Natchez.*

NATCHEZ is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 301 miles from New Orleans by the course of the river. A part of the city is built on the margin of the river, but mostly on a bluff elevated 150 feet above the water. The ground is somewhat uneven, but the streets are regularly laid out. The houses are mostly of wood, many of them elegant, and surrounded with gardens stored with fruit and finely ornamented with shrubbery. It has a court-house, four churches, three banks, an academy, a female seminary, a theatre, Masonic-hall, an hospital, orphan asylum, and 5,000 inhabitants. The country around contains fine cotton-lands, and the place is a great cotton mart, with an extensive and increasing trade. Three miles from the city is a race-course. Natchez was formerly the residence of the *Great Sun*, or principal chief of the *Natchez*, with whose permission the French built Fort Rosalie here in 1716. The Indians surprised and murdered the garrison, and nearly all the persons in the village, in the year 1729. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. Stages leave three times a week for Jackson and for St. Francisville, La. (See route 620.)*

GRAND GULF is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 352 miles above New Orleans by the course of the river. It is on a remarkable bend of the river, locally known as the Grand Gulf, and has a town-hall, hospital, a theatre, two churches, a cotton press, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, &c. (See route 620.)*

WASHINGTON, six miles east from Natchez, is pleasantly situated on a moderately elevated site, and consists chiefly of some 30 or 40 detached

private residences, embosomed in the rich evergreen shrubbery of the south. It contains two neat churches and the buildings of *Washington College*, established here in 1802, and endowed by Congress with a grant of land. The college buildings, which are of brick, contain a library of 1,000 volumes, a chemical apparatus, a geological cabinet, and a collection of Indian antiquities, together with the fossil remains of a mastodon, and other curious relics found in this state. Attached to the college are about fifty acres of ground, one-half of which remains in its original forest state. The location is healthy, and the vicinity has many fine springs of water, one of which, called Ellicott's Spring, is within the college grounds.

**PORT GIBSON** is prettily situated on Bayou Pierre, 25 miles by the course of the stream from the Mississippi, and only eight from it at Grand Gulf. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants.

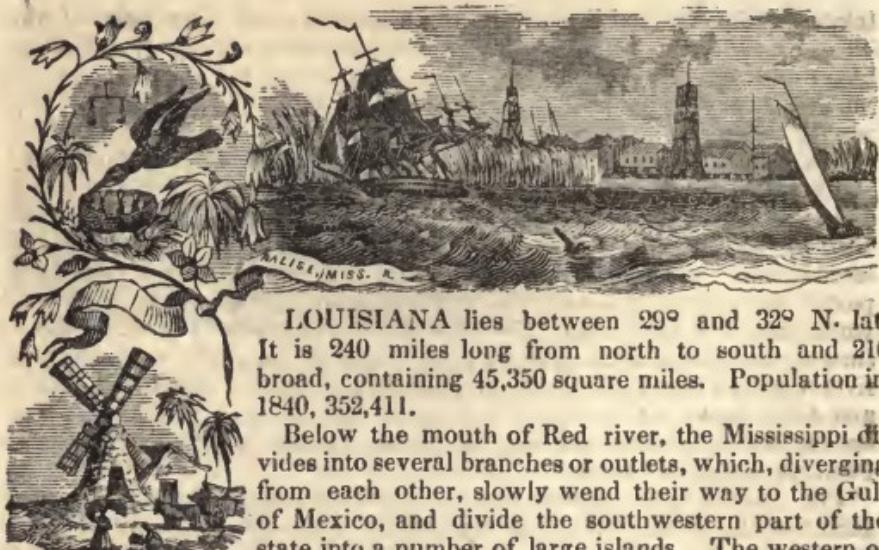
**VICKSBURG** is on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 513 miles from New Orleans by the river. Though of recent origin, it has become a large and flourishing place. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 3 academies, a theatre, and 4,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, and the houses are scattered in groups on the terraces. The Walnut Hills are just above the town. The country around is very fertile. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. (See routes 620 and 621.) Cars in connection with stages run to Maysville, Ky., via Jackson, Columbus, Tuscumbia, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.*

**YAZOO CITY**, situated on the left bank of Yazoo river, 493 miles from New Orleans, has several extensive warehouses and 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans. Stages leave 3 times a week for Holly Springs.*

**HOLLY SPRINGS** is situated on a high ridge at the head sources of Yazoo river, and is surrounded by a delightful and fertile region. The village contains a court-house, an academy, 3 churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Memphis, Tenn.; 3 times a week for La Grange; for Tuscumbia, Ala.; for Columbus; for Jackson; for Yazoo City; and for Commerce.*

**COLUMBUS** is situated on the left bank of the Tombigbee, 120 feet above the river, at the head of ordinary steam navigation, 141 miles from Jackson. It contains a court-house, two banks, an academy, a female seminary, a theatre, a United States Land-office, a market-house, 5 churches, and 4,000 inhabitants. A fine bridge here crosses the Tombigbee. *Steam-boats ply to Mobile. Stages leave daily for Vicksburg via Jackson; for Nashville, Tenn., via Tuscumbia; and 3 times a week for Memphis via Pontotoc and Holly Springs.*





LOUISIANA lies between 29° and 32° N. lat. It is 240 miles long from north to south and 210 broad, containing 45,350 square miles. Population in 1840, 352,411.

Below the mouth of Red river, the Mississippi divides into several branches or outlets, which, diverging from each other, slowly wend their way to the Gulf of Mexico, and divide the southwestern part of the state into a number of large islands. The western of these outlets is the Atchafalaya, which leaves the main stream at the mouth of Red river, and inclining eastward, flows into Atchafalaya bay in the Gulf of Mexico. About 128 miles below the Atchafalaya is the outlet of Plaquemine, the main stream of which unites with the Atchafalaya; but other portions of it intersect the country in different directions. Thirty-one miles below the Plaquemine, and 82 above New Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two mouths. Below the La Fourche numerous other small streams branch off from the river at various points. On the east side of the Mississippi the principal outlet is the Iberville, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne. The whole territory between the Atchafalaya on the west, and the Iberville, &c., on the east, is called the Delta of the Mississippi, from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter of that name. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed.

The alluvial margin along the Mississippi has a breadth of from one to two miles, and is of great fertility. To prevent the river from inundating the valuable tracts in the rear, an artificial embankment has been raised on the margin of the river, called the *Levee*. On the east side of the river this embankment commences about forty miles below New Orleans, and extends up the river for a distance of 180 miles. On the west side it continues with little interruption to the Arkansas line. Along this portion of the river there are many beautiful and finely cultivated plantations, and a continued succession of pleasant residences. The southwestern part of the state consists of sea marsh, on the margin of the Gulf, but farther inland, of extensive and fertile prairies, which contain many flourishing settlements. This country is elevated from ten to fifty feet above high tide. The country between the Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl rivers, in its southern parts, is generally level, and highly productive in cotton, sugar, corn, rice, and indigo. The northern part has an undulating surface, and a heavy natural growth of white, red, and yellow oak, hickory, black-walnut, sassafras, magnolia, and poplar. In the northwestern part, the Red river, after entering the state by a single channel, and flowing about thirty miles, spreads out into a number of channels, forming many

lakes, islands, and swamps, over a space of 50 miles long and 6 broad. The bottoms on the river are from one to ten miles wide, and very fertile. The timber on these is willow, cotton-wood, honey-locust, paw-paw, and buckeye; on the rich uplands, elm, ash, hickory, mulberry, black-walnut, with a profusion of grape-vines. On the less fertile and sandy uplands of the state are white, pitch, and yellow-pines, and various kinds of oak.

The Mississippi river forms the boundary of the state for a considerable distance, and in its lower part runs wholly in this state, where it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several passes. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size. Red river enters the state near the northwest corner, and passes through in a southeast direction, discharging a vast amount of water into the Mississippi, 236 miles above New Orleans. The Washita runs in a south direction in the north part of the state, and enters Red river a little above its entrance into the Mississippi. Bayou La Fourche and Atchafalaya are large outlets of the Mississippi. The other rivers are the Black, Tensaw, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermantau, Vermilion, Teche, Pearl, Amite, Iberville, &c.

The country was first explored by the French, and received its name in 1682 from La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV. A settlement was attempted in 1684, but failed. In 1699, a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Mississippi and founded a colony. His efforts were followed up by M. Crozat, a man of wealth, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About the year 1717, he transferred his interest in the province to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation involved the ruin of half of the French nobility. In 1731 the company resigned the concern to the crown, who in 1762 ceded the whole of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800 Spain reconveyed the province to the French, of whom it was purchased by the United States in 1803.

The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for 4 years. Representatives are chosen for 2 years, and senators for 4 years, one-half being chosen biennially. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, and in justices of the peace. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices for 8 years. The legislature meets biennially. Every free white male, who has been two years a citizen of the United States, and attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state two years next preceding the election, and the last year in the parish in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage.

The literary institutions in this state are—the Louisiana College; Jefferson College; St. Charles College; Baton Rouge College; Franklin College; Mandeville College; and the University of Louisiana. There are 60 academies and 200 common schools.

BATON ROUGE, the capital of the state, is on the left bank of the Mississippi, 140 miles above New Orleans. It is mostly built on a plain from 25 to 30 feet above high water, the business portion being on the street along the river at the foot of the bluff. The town contains a courthouse, three banks, the State Penitentiary, United States Land-office, four churches, a college, an academy, and 2,500 inhabitants. Baton Rouge College, founded in 1838, has a president, four professors, and 45 students, and 1,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is in December. The United States Barracks are on the river bank just above the town, and are surrounded by highly ornamented grounds. Steamboats leave daily for New Orleans, Vicksburg, &c. A line of stages runs to New Orleans, and also to St. Francisville.



NEW ORLEANS is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude  $29^{\circ} 57' 30''$  N., and  $90^{\circ} 8'$  W. lon. from Greenwich. Population in 1840, 102,193. The city is built on ground descending gently from the river towards Lake Pontchartrain in the rear; so that when the Mississippi is full, the streets are three or four feet below the surface of the river. To prevent inundation, an embankment four feet high and fifteen feet wide has been constructed, called the Levee, extending from Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to Baton Rouge, 120 miles above it. The position of New Orleans as a commercial emporium is unrivalled; the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries,—embracing in their course at the south the region yielding sugar, cotton, and tropical productions, and northwardly the great agricultural and mineral riches of the vast Mississippi valley,—bring to it, with their fleets of steamboats, an immense trade in these great staples.

The city proper is a parallelogram, extending 1,320 yards on the river; but its whole length, including the incorporated faubourgs, is not less than five miles parallel with the river; and it extends in breadth from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile, and to the Bayou St. John, two miles. The houses are mostly of brick, and many of the residences in the suburbs are ornamented with orange-trees and gardens. The view of the city from the river is beautiful. On entering the central or lower part of it, the stranger finds it difficult to believe it an American city. The population is nearly equally made up of Americans, French, Creoles, and Spaniards. In the business season, from November to July, the river in front of the *Levee*, in its whole extent, is crowded with vessels of all sizes, and from all quarters of the world; with hundreds of large and splendid steamboats, barges, flat-boats, &c.

The public buildings are: the State-house—a plain structure, formerly the Charity Hospital—the Court-house, the City Hall, and the United States Branch Mint, which is an edifice of the Ionic order of architecture, 282 feet long and 168 deep, Merchants' Exchange, Commercial Exchange, City Exchange, 14 churches, some of which are elegant buildings, four orphan asylums, 6 charitable associations, a charity hospital, a *Maison de Santé*, two infirmaries, two reading-rooms, three theatres, a circus, an armory, several extensive cotton presses, 7 banks, 3 convents, and several large and elegant hotels.

By authority of the state, the University of Louisiana is to be established in New Orleans, and to consist of four faculties, *viz.*, law, medicine, the natural sciences, and belles-lettres; the Medical College of Louisiana, as now organized, is to constitute the faculty of medicine. This institution was founded in 1835, and has a fine building on the corner of Common and Philippa streets; it has seven professors and 30 students.

Lectures commence on the third Monday in November. Mandeville College is on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, 35 miles from the city. It has a president and 6 professors. The National Gallery of Paintings has some fine pictures. The United States Marine Hospital is at McDonough, on the opposite side of the river. The Cypress Grove Cemetery, four miles from the centre of the city, is tastefully laid out: there are 3 others, 2 Roman Catholic and one Protestant.

New Orleans, from its shape, is often called the Crescent City, as those streets which follow the river make a curve somewhat in the form of a crescent. The vicinity affords the traveller many objects of interest. The road to Carrollton, six miles distant, is through delightful scenery; and the Shell Road affords an agreeable ride to Lake Pontchartrain, distant six miles; there is also a railroad to the lake. There are several other points of interest, and among them the battle-ground, six miles below the city, where the American army under Gen. Jackson gained a signal victory over a force of 8,000 British, killing in little more than an hour 2,000 of the enemy, with the loss of only 7 killed and 6 wounded.

*Fares from New Orleans on steamboat routes:—To Natchez, \$4 to 6 cabin, and \$1 to 2 deck; to Vicksburg, \$7 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Memphis, \$8 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Louisville or Cincinnati, \$12 to 20—\$2 to 3 deck; to Pittsburg, \$12 to 20—\$2 to 3 deck. To St. Louis, \$12 to 15—\$2 to 3 deck. To Nashville, \$15—\$3 deck. To Little Rock, \$12—\$3 deck. To Alexandria, \$4 to 6—\$1 to 2 deck; to Natchitoches, \$7 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Shreveport, \$8 to 12—\$2 to 3 deck: from Shreveport, to Fort Towson, \$15. From New Orleans, to Plaquemine, \$2; to St. Martinsville, (175 miles,) \$6 to 8; to Opelousas, (217 miles,) \$6. To Mobile, \$5 to 8. To Galveston, \$15 cabin, \$8 steerage, and \$4 deck.*

JACKSON is situated on Thompson's creek, 12 miles from St. Francisville. It is the seat of Louisiana College, founded in 1825, which has a president, eight professors or other instructors, 109 students, and about 2,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in June. The village has 2 churches, 3 academies, and 1,000 inhabitants.

ST. FRANCISVILLE is on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 176 miles from New Orleans. It contains a court-house, a church, an academy, several extensive warehouses, and 1,000 inhabitants. It is a great cotton mart. *Cars leave daily for Woodville—stages from thence to Natchez; also 3 times a week for Liberty, Miss., via Jackson and Clinton.*

DONALDSONVILLE, formerly the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, just below the outlet of La Fourche. It has a court-house, an arsenal, a church, 4 academies, a United States Land-office, and 1,000 inhabitants.

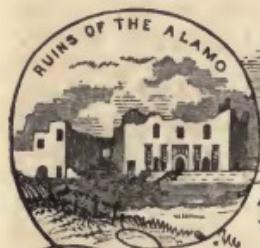
OPELOUSAS is near the head of Vermilion river, 217 miles from New Orleans, and is surrounded by a level and pleasant country. Franklin College, founded in 1839, and located here, has a president, 3 professors or other instructors, and 70 students; the commencement is on the first of November. The village contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, two banks, two churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Steam-boats ply to New Orleans. The lower route to Houston, Texas, via Ballieu Ferry, on the Sabine, is from this place.*

GRAND COTEAU is pleasantly situated in the midst of small elevated prairies, seven miles from Opelousas, and has a Catholic chapel and some 20 or 30 dwellings. Here is St. Charles College, under the direction of the Jesuits, which has a president, ten professors, and 70 students. The Convent or "Academy of the Sacred Heart," is near the village.

ALEXANDRIA lies on Red river, a little below the lower rapids, 320 miles by the course of the river from New Orleans. It contains a court-house, two churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans.*

NATCHITOCHES is situated on the left bank of Red river, 414 miles from New Orleans by steamboat, and 178 miles from the junction with the Mississippi river. The village stands at the foot of a bluff, and contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 3 churches, 3 academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It has considerable trade. It was first settled by the French in 1717, and half of its inhabitants are of French descent. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans. The upper route through Texas to the Rio Grande is from this place, via Gaines Ferry, St. Augustine, Tex., Nacogdoches, Robbins Ferry, Bastrop, and San Antonio.*

SHREVEPORT, on the left bank of Red river, 500 miles from New Orleans, contains a court-house, a church, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, to Fulton, Fort Towson, and to Fort Washita, (450 miles.)*



TEXAS, the southernmost state in the Union, is situated between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  N. lat., and between  $94^{\circ}$  and  $107^{\circ}$  W. lon. from Greenwich, and contains 324,018 square miles, and 200,000 inhabitants.

The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, gradually sloping from the mountains eastward to the sea, and traversed by numerous rivers, all having a southeast direction. It may be naturally divided into three regions: The first, which is level, extends along the coast with a breadth varying from 100 to 30 miles, being narrowest at the southwest. The soil of this region is principally a rich alluvion, with scarcely a stone, and singularly free from stagnant swamps. Broad woodlands fringe the banks of the rivers, between which are extensive and rich pasture-lands. The second division, the largest of the three, is the undulating prairie region, which extends for 150 or 200 miles further inland, its wide grassy tracts alternating with others that are thickly timbered. Limestone and sandstone form the common substrata of this section. The third, or mountainous region, situated principally on the west and southwest, forming part of the Sierra Madre, or Mexican Alps, is but little explored. At its remote extremity, it consists of an elevated table-land, resembling the vast steppes of Asia, except in their superior fertility. The mountain sides are clothed with forests, and there are few if any districts of country of the same extent as Texas with so little unproductive land.

The principal rivers in the state are the Sabine, Neches, Trinidad, Brazos de Dios, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and the Rio Grande. The Neches is navigable for small steamboats for more than 100 miles, Trinidad river for three or four hundred miles, and the Brazos for half that distance. The Rio Colorado is obstructed by a raft ten miles from its mouth ; it will, when removed, be navigable for steamboats 200 miles to Austin City. The San Antonio and Nueces are navigable for only short distances ; but the Rio Grande del Norte, a noble stream, having a course of 1,800 miles, will most probably, though in parts broken by rapids, become hereafter an important commercial channel. Galveston bay, into which the Trinidad flows, is about 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 18 miles wide.—The Gulf of Mexico bounds its southeastern border, on which are many bays and some good harbors.

The Texan year is divided into a wet and dry season. The former lasts from December to March ; and the latter from March to December. Snow is seldom seen, except on the mountains. The country is in most parts covered with a luxuriant native grass, and it is amply supplied with timber, among which are the live-oak, white, black, and post oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, caoutchouc, &c., and on the high lands pine and cedar. The "Cross Timbers" are two lines of continuous forests of great extent.—Cotton and the sugar-cane are the great agricultural staples, both of which attain to the greatest perfection. The grains chiefly cultivated are Indian corn and wheat. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, dates, olives, grapes, &c., grow abundantly. Great numbers of cattle and horses are reared, and vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses wander over the prairies, while deer and game are abundant.—Among its minerals are coal of a superior quality, iron ore, limestone, granite, slate, gypsum, &c. Silver mines have been wrought in the mountains, and bitumen and salt are abundant.

The principal literary institutions of the state are the University of San Augustine, at St. Augustine ; Wesleyan College, do. ; Rutersville College, at Rutersville ; University of Nacogdoches, at Nacogdoches ; University of Matagorda ; University of Galveston ; University of De Kalb ; Trinity College ; Guadalupe College, at Gonzales ; and a college at Marshall. Only the first four have gone into operation.

The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is eligible only four years in six. He must be 32 years of age, and have resided in the state three years previous to his election. The lieutenant-governor is chosen in like manner and for the same time, and must possess the like qualifications. He is president of the senate, and in case of the death, absence, or inability of the governor, exercises the duties of that office. The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, and such inferior courts as the legislature shall appoint. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate, and hold office for six years. The senators are chosen by the people, and act for four years, one-half being elected biennially. They must be 32 years of age, and have resided in the state three years next preceding the election. The representatives are chosen for two years by the people. They must be 21 years of age, and have resided in the state two years preceding their election. The legislature meets once in two years.—Every free male person 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, or who was at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the state of Texas by the Congress of the United States, or a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and who shall have resided in this state one

year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county in which he offers his vote, (Indians not taxed, Africans, and descendants of Africans excepted,) has the right of suffrage; but no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

In 1821 the colonization of Texas was commenced by citizens of the United States. After three years of struggle with the government of Mexico, it finally became independent, April 21st, 1836, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1845.

AUSTIN, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Colorado, 200 miles from the mouth of the river, and 255 miles northwest from Galveston. It is built on a plain, elevated some thirty or forty feet above the level of the river. The Capitol is situated on a hill, and from it a very commanding view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The governor's house is upon another eminence, about three hundred yards from the Capitol. Austin contains two churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. (*See routes in Texas.*)



GALVESTON, 255 miles from Austin, and 350 west by north of the southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, is situated on the east end of Galveston Island, and is the great commercial emporium of Texas. It was settled in 1837, and has forty to fifty stores and commission houses, three cotton presses, two high schools, one university, shortly to be put in operation, five churches, and 5,000 inhabitants. It has a fine harbor, with twelve feet of water over the bar at low tide, and is the most thriving town upon the seacoast, and rapidly increasing in commercial importance. *There are regularly plying weekly between this place and New Orleans 2 steam packets, a daily line to Houston; also regular boats, running to the Brazos, Trinity, and Sabine rivers.*

HOUSTON is situated at the head of tide-water on Buffalo bayou, 188 miles from Austin and 85 from Galveston. It is surrounded by a beautiful prairie, and contains a court-house, four churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 4,000 inhabitants. It is an extensive cotton mart. *Steamboats ply to Galveston. Stages run to Washington.*

WASHINGTON is situated on the right bank of Brazos river, at the head of steamboat navigation; except at seasons of high floods; and is 133 miles from Austin. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages run to Houston.*

MATAGORDA, 198 miles southeast from Austin, is situated on a plain north of Matagorda bay, and on the right bank of Colorado river, 35 miles from the Caballo Pass. It contains a court-house, a custom-house, chamber of commerce, 2 churches, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. *Steam-boats ply to Galveston and New Orleans.*

BRAZORIA is situated on the right bank of the Brazos river, 30 miles from the Gulf, and 60 miles from Galveston. It has a court-house and 500 inhabitants.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN is on the right bank of the Brazos river, 120 miles from Austin. It contained, prior to the revolution, about 600 inhabitants; it was burnt by the retreating Texan army; since that time it has been rebuilt, and now contains a court-house and 1,000 inhabitants.

SAN AUGUSTINE is situated on the Ayish Bayou, a branch of the Neches river, 360 miles ENE. from Austin, and 27 from Gaines' Ferry on the Sabine. It contains a court-house, two churches, and 1,500 inhabitants; it is very healthy, being built on the high rolling lands, and is one of the most beautiful towns in Texas. *The University of San Augustine*, incorporated in 1837, has a president, two professors or other instructors in the male department, and three instructors in the female department. The session commences on the third Monday in June. *The Wesleyan College*, with a male and female department, has a president and four instructors. The session commences on the first Monday in March. *Stages leave for Natchitoches, and for Nacogdoches.*

NACOGDOCHES is 250 miles from Austin, and 60 west from the Sabine river, and is situated at the head of several small streams which enter, after a course of six miles, into the R. Angelina. It was formerly occupied as a military post by the Spaniards and Mexicans. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic Church, ten stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The University of Nacogdoches was incorporated in 1845, and donated with four leagues of land. It has a president and two professors.

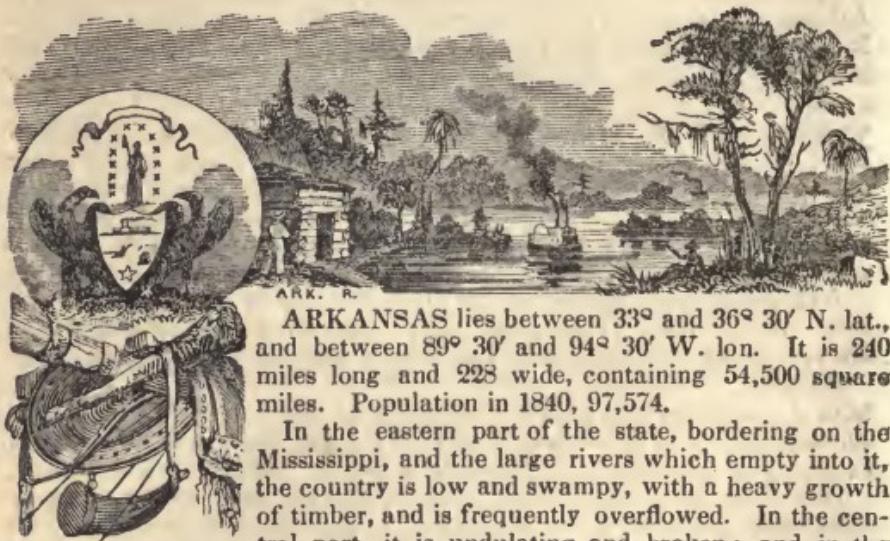
RUTERSVILLE, 78 miles from Austin, and five from the Colorado river, is on elevated ground, and the country in its vicinity affords many views of picturesque scenery. It contains about 200 inhabitants. It is the seat of Rutersville College, established in 1840, and donated with four leagues of land. The college, which is under the direction of the Methodists, has 2 professors, and a preceptress. There are terms of 21 weeks each: the first commences on the third Monday in January, and the second on the third Monday in July. A new college building has been completed, which furnishes ample accommodation for a large number of students.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, 90 miles south by west from Austin, is situated near the head sources and on both sides of the San Antonio river, and is one of the most ancient towns in North America. The houses, which are one story high, with terraced roofs, are built mostly of stone. It contained, previous to the revolution, a population of some 8,000; its population at the present time is estimated at 1,500. In its vicinity stand the ruins of the *Alamo*. This was an oblong enclosure, with walls about ten feet high and 3 feet thick, covering an acre of ground; it has been styled the Thermopylæ of Texas, in commemoration of the heroic defence of TRAVIS and his brave comrades.

CORPUS CHRISTI, at the head of a bay of the same name, 250 miles south from Austin, has a court-house, several stores, and about 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Galveston and to New Orleans.*

BASTROP, situated on the left bank of the Colorado river, at the crossing of the Great San Antonio road, is surrounded by a highly fertile prairie region. It has a court-house, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

SANTA FÉ is situated at the base of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, 12 miles east from the Rio Grande del Norte, on a small branch of that noble stream. It is in lat.  $35^{\circ} 41'$  and  $106^{\circ}$  W. lon. from Greenwich, and is elevated about 7,000 feet above the sea. It is the nominal capital of the province of Santa Fé, or New Mexico, although, according to the claims of the late Republic of Texas, it is within the bounds of that state. It is 1,400 miles distant from the entrance of the Rio Grande into the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,067 miles by the great caravan route from St. Louis, Mo. The number of inhabitants in the town does not probably exceed 3,000, but including the several surrounding villages embraced within its incorporation, they amount to about 6,000. The city is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways. The buildings around the public square are the Governor's house, the custom-house, the barracks, the consistorial of the Alcaldes, the military chape!, several private residences, and most of the shops of the American traders; these buildings are the only ones which have any pretensions to architectural regularity, the fronts of which are shaded with *portales* of the rudest description. The mountains about ten miles to the northeast of the town are supposed to attain an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea, and their summits are covered with perpetual snows. The silver mines are among the mountains to the southeast, where are procured washings to a large amount annually.



ARKANSAS lies between  $33^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $89^{\circ} 30'$  and  $94^{\circ} 30'$  W. lon. It is 240 miles long and 228 wide, containing 54,500 square miles. Population in 1840, 97,574.

In the eastern part of the state, bordering on the Mississippi, and the large rivers which empty into it, the country is low and swampy, with a heavy growth of timber, and is frequently overflowed. In the central part, it is undulating and broken; and in the northwestern parts, the Ozark Mountains, rising sometimes to the height of 1,500 feet, extend across the state. The Washita Hills, north of the Washita river, have considerable elevation. The soil is of every variety, from the most productive to the most sterile. On the margins of the rivers, it is exceedingly fertile; but back of this the land is generally sterile. Prairies are abundant, and of immense extent. In many parts there is a scarcity of water. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple productions; but the country is well calculated for raising cattle. Wild animals and fowls, as the buffalo, deer, elk, otter, beaver, rabbit, racoon, &c., wild-geese, turkeys, and quails, are abundant. Near the centre of the state there are numerous hot-springs, the temperature of which sometimes rises nearly to the boiling point.

The Arkansas, the principal river, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows through the state in a southeast direction. It is navigable for steam-boats 300 miles to Little Rock; and in time of high water, 350 miles farther to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. The St. Francis, the White, and the Washita, are other important rivers.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1836. The governor is chosen by the people for four years, but cannot hold the office more than eight years in twelve. The members of the senate are elected by the people for four years, and the representatives for two years. The elections are *viva voce*. The senate can never consist of less than 17 nor more than 33 members; the house of representatives of less than 54, nor more than 100 members. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for eight years, and those of the Circuit Court for four years. These judges are chosen by the legislature. The judges of the county courts are chosen by justices of the peace. The legislature meets once in two years. Every white male citizen of the United States, who has resided in the state six months, is entitled to vote.

There is no college in this state. It has ten academies and 150 common schools.

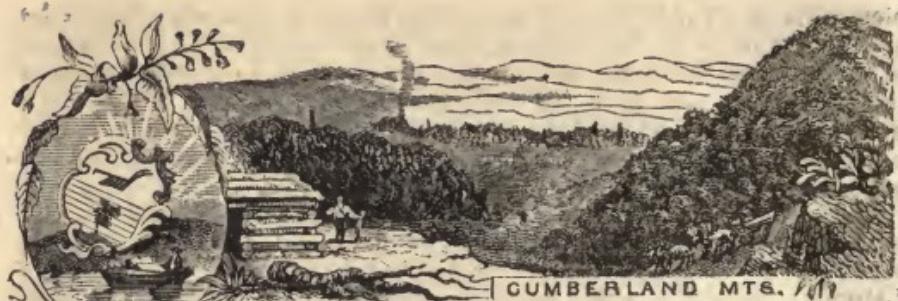
Arkansas was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a territory in 1819, and admitted into the Union in 1836.

LITTLE ROCK, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Arkansas river, 905 miles from New Orleans by the course of the rivers. It is built on a high rocky bluff, 150 feet above the water of the river, and is the first place where rocks occur west of the Mississippi. The city has a state-house, a court-house, five churches, two banks, a theatre, an academy, the State Penitentiary, a United States arsenal, a United States Land-office, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, and up the river to Fort Gibson. (See route 441.) Stages leave three times a week for Washington; for Van Buren; for St. Louis via Batesville and Frederickstown, Mo.; and twice a week for Rock Roe; thence in steamboats to New Orleans.*

ARKANSAS POST, situated on the left bank of Arkansas river, 685 miles from New Orleans, is on a high bluff, and contains a court-house and 200 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, Little Rock, &c.*

HELENA, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, and 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart for New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, and the intermediate places.*

HOT SPRINGS is situated six miles north of the Washita river, and sixty from Little Rock. It contains a court-house and about 100 inhabitants. The Springs from which the village derives its name are about fifty in number; the waters rise from the west base of a mountain and flow into a small stream, which after a course of six miles enters the Washita river. The temperature of the springs differs, ranging from 110 to 150° of Fahrenheit. The waters have been found efficacious in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and cutaneous affections. There are here ample accommodations for visitors. Three miles northeast are the Chalybeate Springs, the waters of which are cold, and held in much repute by invalids. Thirty miles northwest are the Sulphur Springs, but recently discovered. *Stages arrive from, and depart for Little Rock three times a week.*



CUMBERLAND MTS.

TENNESSEE lies between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and  $81^{\circ} 30'$  and  $90^{\circ} 10'$  W. lon. Its mean length is 400 miles, and its mean breadth 114 miles, containing 45,600 square miles. Population in 1840, 829,210.

The Cumberland Mountains extend through the middle of the state, in a southwest direction, dividing it into two parts, denominated *East Tennessee* and *West Tennessee*. The western part of Tennessee is level, or gently undulating; in the middle it is hilly. East

Tennessee abounds in mountains, many of them elevated, presenting much grand and picturesque scenery. Of the mountains, Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. It nowhere has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet. Stone, Yellow, Iron, Ball, Smoky, and Unika mountains, form a chain in the SE., and constitute the eastern boundary of the state. Northwest of these are Bay's Mountain, Copper Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Powell's Mountain, and Willing's Ridge, with valleys between them from 5 to 10 miles wide. Caves of great depth and extent are found in the eastern part of the state.

The soil is various, but generally fertile. The western part has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern part the mountains are mostly sterile, but the valleys are very fertile. The country has a great profusion of native timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beech, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c. There are many medicinal plants. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, the staple commodities of the state; also grain, grass, and fruit.

The Tennessee river has its chief course in this state. It is 1,200 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats to Florence in Alabama, 276 miles above its entrance into the Ohio; and from the head of the Muscle Shoals, for boats 250 miles further. Cumberland river, which, rising in Kentucky, runs mainly in Tennessee, is navigable for steamboats 198 miles to Nashville, and for boats 300 miles further. It enters the Ohio river in Kentucky, 60 miles from Mississippi river. The Holston, Clinch, French Broad, and Hiwassee are branches of the Tennessee. Obion, Forked Deer, and Wolf rivers, in the western part of the state, flow into the Mississippi, and are navigable for boats.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1796, at Knoxville, and revised in 1833. The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is not eligible more than six years in eight. The representatives, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of qualified voters, are chosen biennially, and their number cannot exceed 75 until the population is 500,000, and can never afterwards exceed 99. The senators are chosen and appointed in like manner, and can never exceed one-third the number of representatives. The legislature meets

biennially, at Nashville, in October following the election. It can be called together by the governor at other times, if necessary. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature, and hold their office for twelve years. Every white person over 21 years of age, who is a freeholder in the county where he offers his vote, or who has resided in the county six months immediately preceding the election, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The literary institutions are: Greenville College, at Greenville; Washington College, near Jonesboro; the University of Nashville, at Nashville; East Tennessee College, at Knoxville; Cumberland College, at Lebanon; Jackson College, near Columbia; Franklin College, near Nashville; and the Southwestern Theological Seminary, at Marysville. There are in the state 160 academies and 1,000 common schools.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1796.

NASHVILLE, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Cumberland river,

at the head of steam-boat navigation, 120 miles from its junction with Ohio river. Its site is undulating, and is elevated from fifty to 175 feet above the river. It contains



an elegant state-house, a court-house, market-house, a lunatic hospital, the State Penitentiary, three banks, ten churches, the halls of Nashville University, a seminary, several other schools of a high order, and 10,000 inhabitants. The Lunatic Hospital is a large and commodious building, and will accommodate 100 patients. The University, founded in 1806, has a president, four professors and two tutors, 291 alumni, 100 students, and 10,000 volumes in its libraries. The main edifice is 200 feet long, 50 wide, and three stories high. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. *Stages leave daily for Maysville, Ky., via Lexington; for Vicksburg, Miss., via Tuscumbia and Jackson; three times a week for Knoxville; for Augusta via Atlanta; for Huntsville, Ala.; for Memphis via Huntingdon and Bolivar; for Columbus, Ky.; and for Smithland. Steamboats leave for New Orleans, &c., via Smithland.*

MEMPHIS is situated on a bluff, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, immediately below the mouth of Wolf or Loosahatchie river, 798 miles above New Orleans. It is regularly laid out, and contains six churches, an academy, and 10,000 inhabitants. Memphis is the depot for West Tennessee, and its commerce is extensive, more than 120,000 bales of cotton being shipped from this place every season. A United States Navy Yard has lately been established here, and the necessary buildings are in course of erection. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans; for Cincinnati; for St. Louis, &c. Stages in connection with steamboats and railroad cars leave for Charleston, S. C., via Tuscumbia, Ala., Gunter's Landing, Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta. Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville; for Jackson, Miss., via Holly Springs; and also for Columbus.*

COLUMBIA, 42 miles from Nashville, is situated on the left bank of Duck river, and contains a court-house, three churches, a bank, an

academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Jackson College, in the vicinity, founded in 1830, has a president and four professors, 100 students, and 1,250 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave daily for Nashville.*

CLARKSVILLE, situated on the right bank of Cumberland river, 65 miles from Nashville by the course of the river, contains a court-house, three churches, an academy, two banks, and 2,000 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in cotton and tobacco. *Steamboats leave for Nashville and for New Orleans. Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville and for Smithland.*

FRANKLIN is eighteen miles from Nashville, on the left bank of Big Harpeth river, and has a court-house, four churches, five academies, and about 1,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is Franklin College, founded in 1844, which has a president, six professors, and 90 students. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville.*

MURFREESBORO', once the capital of the state, is situated on a small branch of Cumberland river, and contains a court-house, three churches, an academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Nashville; for Knoxville; and for Huntsville, Ala.*

KINGSTON, situated on the right bank of the Tennessee river, at the junction of the Clinch river, contains a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 700 inhabitants.

KNOXVILLE is on the right bank of Holston river, four miles below the



junction of French Broad river, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a fine court-house, 3 churches, two academies, a male and a female seminary, and 1,500 inhabitants. The buildings of *East Tennessee University* are located on a beautiful eminence of

considerable elevation, on the north bank of the Holston, half a mile west of the city. They consist of a large central edifice, two commodious halls, three stories high, for study and lodging rooms, three professors' houses, &c. The University has a president, four professors, 100 alumni, 120 students, 3,800 volumes in its libraries, and an extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus, mineralogical cabinet, &c. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. *Stages leave three times a week for Washington, D. C., via Abingdon, Va., and Staunton; for Raleigh, N. C.; for Charleston, S. C., via Warm Springs, Greenville, &c.; for Charleston via Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta; for Savannah via Atlanta; for Nashville; and for Lexington, Ky., via Cumberland Gap.*

JONESBORO' is on a small branch, and ten miles south of Holston river. It has a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,000 inhabitants. Washington College, in the vicinity, founded in 1794, has a president, three professors, 110 alumni, 45 students, and 1,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave Jonesboro' 3 times a week for Knoxville; for Abingdon, Va.; and for Raleigh, N. C.*

MARYSVILLE, 18 miles from Knoxville, is situated on a branch of Holston river, and contains a court-house, a church, and about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of the Southwestern Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Presbyterians, founded in 1821, which has two professors, 30 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries.

**RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,  
THROUGH  
THE SOUTHERN STATES.**

Dugger's Ferry...	9	246
Elizabethtown...	13	259
JONESBORO'	18	277
Leesburg...	2	282
Rheatown...	10	292
Henderson's Mills	4	296
Greenville...	6	302
Gustavus...	13	315
Cheek's $\Delta$ Roads.	14	329
Morristown...	6	335
Panther Springs...	5	340
Mossy Creek...	8	348
Newmarket...	4	352
Strawberry Plains	9	361
KNOXVILLE...	16	377

(346) F'M RALEIGH TO  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.  
*Via Salisbury & Warm  
Springs.*

To Grove...	20
Hackney's $\Delta$ R'ds	7
Pittsboro'	7
St. Lawrence...	12
Marley's Mills...	10
Lanesville...	4
Ashboro'...	12
Spencer...	16
Cotton Grove...	11
SALISBURY...	16
Woodgrove...	10
Cowansville...	6
Statesville...	11
Poplar Grove...	9
Hokesville...	5
Eavesville...	10
Drowning Creek	10
MORGANTOWN...	15
Locust Grove...	20
Pleasant Garden...	5
Old Fort...	10
Swannano...	12
ASHVILLE...	12
French Broad...	11
Lapland...	10
Warm Springs...	16
Newport...	27
Oak Grove...	10
DANDRIDGE...	8
Tuckahoe...	11
Mechlenburg...	15
KNOXVILLE...	5
	363

(347) F'M RALEIGH TO  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Via Fayetteville and Cheraw, S. C.	
To Middle Creek...	12
Averysboro'...	23
FAYETTEVILLE...	25
Davis' Springs...	13
Randallsville...	12
Montpelier...	6
Laurel Hill...	8

CHERAW, S. C...	33	132
Tiller's Ferry...	35	167
Camden...	25	192
COLUMBIA...	33	225

(348) F'M RALEIGH TO  
WILMINGTON.

To Goldsboro'	—	52
(see No. 338) ...		

*Wilmington & Raleigh  
Railroad.*

Dudley's ...	9	61
Faison's...	12	73
Warsaw...	8	81
Strickland...	8	89
Teachy's...	9	98
S. Washington...	9	107
Bergaw...	7	114
Rocky Mount...	8	122
WILMINGTON...	14	136

(349) F'M GAREYSBURG  
TO BEAUFORT,

*Via Plymouth & New-  
bern.*

To Jackson...	10
Rich Square...	16
Britton's Store...	7
Windsor...	26
Plymouth...	16
Washington...	3
Swift Creek B'dge	18
Newbern...	17
Cravensville...	16
BEAUFORT...	25
	189

(350) F'M EDENTON TO  
NORFOLK, Va.

To Hertford...	12
Woodville...	11
Elizabeth City...	10
New Lehanon...	12
South Mills...	5
Lake Drummond...	13
Deep Creek, Va...	9
NORFOLK...	14
	86

(351) F'M WILMINGTON  
TO NORFOLK, Va.

To Gareysburg—  
(see No. 352) ... | 167

*Portsmouth & Roanoke  
Railroad.*

Margaretsville...	12	179
Newson's, Va...	14	193
Franklin...	13	206
Carrsville...	5	211
Suffolk...	13	224
Portsmouth...	17	241
NORFOLK...	12	242

(352) F'M WILMINGTON  
TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Via Richmond.*

*Wilmington & Raleigh  
Railroad.*

To Rocky Mount...

Bergaw ... | 141

S. Washington... | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  23

Teachy's... | 7 30

Strickland... | 9 48

Warsaw... | 8 56

Faison's... | 8 64

Dudley's... | 12 76

Goldsboro'... | 9 85

Nahunta... | 11 96

Barden's... | 7 103

Tosnott... | 6 109

Joiners'... | 7 116

Rocky Mount... | 9 125

Battles'... | 8 133

Entfield... | 11 144

Halifax... | 11 155

WELDON... | 7 162

Gareysburg... | 5 167

*Richmond, Petersburg,  
& Potomac RR.*

Pleasant Hill ... | 10 177

Belfield... | 10 187

Jarrett's... | 11 198

Stony Creek... | 9 207

PETERSBURG... | 11 218

Proctor's Creek. | 11 229 $\frac{1}{2}$

RICHMOND... | 11 240 $\frac{1}{2}$

Taylorsville... | 2 261 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rutherford Glen... | 8 269 $\frac{1}{2}$

Milford... | 10 279 $\frac{1}{2}$

Guiney's... | 11 290 $\frac{1}{2}$

FREDERICKSB'G | 12 302 $\frac{1}{2}$

Aquia C'k Land-  
ing, Va... | 14 316 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Steamboat.*

Mt. Vernon... | 27 343 $\frac{1}{2}$

Alexandria... | 8 351 $\frac{1}{2}$

WASHINGTON... | 7 358 $\frac{1}{2}$

(353) F'M WILMINGTON  
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

To Robinson's... | 16

Westbrook... | 15 31

Elizabethtown... | 18 49

Prospect Hall... | 17 66

FAYETTEVILLE... | 22 88

(354) F'M WILMINGTON  
TO CHARLESTON, S.C.

*Steamboat.*

To Smithville... | 30

CHARLESTON... | 130 160

(355) FROM FAYETTE-  
VILLE TO SALISBURY.

To Murchison's  
Mills... | 14

Johnsonville... | 9 23

Carthage.....	16	39
Caledonia .....	18	57
Sugg's Bridge.....	6	63
Hill's Store.....	15	78
Mt. Lebanon .....	8	86
Healing Springs..	8	94
SALISBURY.....	18	112

(356) FROM SALISBURY  
TO NORFOLK, Va.

To Cotton Grove.	16
Spencer.....	11
Ashboro'.....	16
Lanesville.....	12
Marley's Mills....	4
St. Lawrence .....	10
Pittsboro'.....	12
Hackney's R'ds	7
Grove .....	95
RALEIGH.....	20
NORFOLK— (see No. 342)...	178
	293

(357) F'M SALISBURY TO  
LYNCHBURG, Va.

To Greensboro' ..	52
Danville, Va. ....	52
LYNCHBURG .....	104
	177

(358) FROM SALISBURY  
TO WYTHEVILLE.

To Lexington ....	17
Salem .....	20
WYTHEVILLE— (see No. 344) ...	37
	130

(359) FROM SALISBURY  
TO CLARKSVILLE, Ga.

To Statesville ..	27
Morgantown ..	48
Ashville.....	59
Waynesville ..	29
Franklin .....	134
Clayton.....	21
CLARKSVILLE..	24
	225
	248

(360) F'M SALISBURY TO  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

To Lincolnton....	52
Erwinville .....	29
Spartansburg....	81
GREENVILLE....	33
	114
	31
	145

(361) F'M SALISBURY TO  
ABBEVILLE, S. C.*Via Charlotte & York-ville.*

To China Grove..	10
Concord.....	11
Harrisburg .....	12
CHARLOTTE .....	7
Whitehall.....	40
Ranalesburg....	8
YORKVILLE, S.C.	56
	15
	71

Blairville.....	10
Pinckneyville ..	9
Mt. Tabor.....	3
Decatur .....	5
UNIONVILLE .....	7
Cedar Grove .....	6
Cross Keys.....	6
Huntington.....	6
Laurensville.....	12
Waterloo.....	11
Stony Point .....	5
Deadfall .....	7
Smithville.....	1
ABBEVILLE .....	9
	168

(362) FROM SALISBURY  
TO COLUMBIA, S. C.

Via Yorkville.	
To Yorkville— (see No. 361) ...	71
Guthriesville .....	7
Brattonsville .....	3
Chester.....	12
Blackstock's .....	11
Yonguesville.....	5
Albion .....	7
Winnsboro' .....	5
Cookham .....	9
COLUMBIA .....	20
	150

(363) FROM SALISBURY TO CHARLESTON, S.C.	
Via Charlotte & Cam-den, S. C.	
To CHARLOTTE, (see No. 361) ...	40
Mt. Seer.....	8
Pleasant Valley, S. C. .....	7
Bel Air .....	4
Cureton's Store .....	8
Lancaster .....	10
Pleasant Hill .....	11
Sandton .....	6
Flat Rock.....	3
CAMDEN .....	18
Bradford Springs..	15
Sumpterville .....	15
Privateer.....	20
Vance's Ferry .....	16
Roadsville .....	13
Inabret's .....	17
	211

<i>South Carolina RR.</i>	
CHARLESTON .....	133
	244

(364) FROM SALISBURY TO GEORGETOWN, S.C.	
Via Cheraw.	
To Rockville.....	10
Kendall's Store...	10
Albemarle.....	3
Norwood .....	12
Cedar Hill .....	5
Beverly.....	6
	51

Wadesboro' .....	6
Morven .....	10
Sneedsboro' .....	4
CHERAW, S. C. ....	14
Society Hill .....	15
Darlington .....	15
Mar's Bluff .....	13
Jaffrey's Creek .....	5
Flintville .....	12
Lynch's Creek .....	11
China Grove .....	19
GEORGETOWN .....	21
	196

(365) FROM SALISBURY  
TO WILMINGTON,  
*Via Fayetteville.*

To Healing Sp'gs.	18
Mt. Lebanon .....	8
Hill's Store .....	8
Snugg's Bridge ..	15
Caledonia .....	6
Carthage .....	18
Johnsonville .....	16
Murchinson's M'l's	9
FAYETTEVILLE .....	14
Prospect Hall .....	22
Elizabethtown .....	17
Westbrook .....	18
Robinson's .....	15
WILMINGTON .....	16
	200

(366) F'M CHARLESTON TO GEORGETOWN, By Stage .....	1
	60

(367) F'M CHARLESTON TO SALISBURY, <i>Via Camden &amp; Char-lotte.</i>	
To Sumpterville— (see No. 363) ...	99
CAMDEN .....	30
Lancaster .....	38
Charlotte, N. C. ....	37
SALISBURY .....	40
	244

(368) F'M CHARLESTON TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.	
Via Columbia & Ash-ville, N. C.	

<i>South Carolina RR.</i>	
To Branchville...!	1
	62

Branchville & Columbia Railroad.	
Rowe's Pump....	9
Orangeburg .....	9
Semerson's .....	6
Lewisville .....	5
Fort Motte .....	9
Gadsden .....	12
Hopkins .....	8
Woodlands .....	5
COLUMBIA.....	130

Oakville.....	13	143	(371) F'M CHARLESTON TO SAVANNAH,	Clarksville, Ga. ....	20	79
Pomaria.....	13	156		Nacoochee.....	13	92
Newberry.....	14	170	By Steamboat....	DAHLONEGA .....	21	113
Pagesville.....	9	179				
Huntsville.....	5	184		(377) FR'M ABBEVILLE TO UNION POINT, Ga.		
Holland's.....	5	189	(372) F'M COLUMBIA TO RALEIGH, N. C.	To Calhoun's M'l's	12	
LAURENSVILLE .....	9	198	Via Camden & Cheraw.	Petersburg, Ga. ....	11	23
Greenwood.....	11	209	To CAMDEN.....	Danbury .....	8	31
Fountain Inn.....	8	217	Tiller's Ferry....	Washington.....	10	41
Plains.....	6	223	CHERAW.....	Tyrone .....	9	50
GREENVILLE.....	12	235	Laurel Hill, N. C. ....	Public Square....	11	61
'Traveller's Rest .....	10	245	Montpelier .....	UNION POINT .....	9	70
Merrittsville.....	13	248				
Flat Rock.....	13	271		(378) FROM SAVANNAH TO AUGUSTA.		
Hendersonville .....	7	278		Central Railroad.		
Mud Creek.....	5	283		To Brinsonsville—		
Limestone.....	4	287		(see No. 379) ...		80
Ashville.....	10	297		Stage.		
French Broad .....	11	308		Waynesboro' .....	22	102
Lapland.....	10	318		Richmond Fact'y .....	15	117
Warm Springs.....	16	334		AUGUSTA .....	10	127
Newport.....	27	361	(373) F'M COLUMBIA TO SALISBURY,			
Oak Grove.....	10	371	Via Yorkville.			
Dandridge.....	8	379	To Cookham.....	(379) FROM SAVANNAH TO MACON.		
Tuckahoe.....	11	390	Winsboro' .....	Central Railroad.		
Mechlenburg.....	15	405	Albion .....	To Eden Depot...		
KNOXVILLE .....	5	410	Yonguesville .....	Reform .....		
			Blackstock's .....	Armenia .....		
(369) F'M CHARLESTON TO AUGUSTA, Ga.			Chester .....	Haleyondule .....		
			Brattonsville .....	Depot .....		
South Carolina RR.			Guthriesville .....	Scarboro' .....		
To Mile Pump ...		8	YORKVILLE .....	Brinsonville .....		
Sneath's.....	5	13	Ranahlesburg, NC. ....	Midville .....		
Woodstock.....	3	16	Whitehall .....	Holcomb .....		
Ladson's.....	2	18	CHARLOTTE .....	Depot .....		
Somerville.....	4	22	Harrisburg .....	Davisboro' .....		
Lawrence's.....	6	28	Concord .....	Tennille .....		
Inabret's.....	5	33	China Grove .....	Oconee .....		
Russ's.....	4	37	SALISBURY .....	Eminett .....		
St. George's.....	11	48		Kingston .....		
Reeve's.....	4	52	(374) F'M COLUMBIA TO RUTHERFORDT'N, NC.	Gordon .....		
BRANCHVILLE .....	10	62	To Maybintown .....	Larkville .....		
Edisto Turn-out..	4	66	Goshen Hill .....	MACON .....		
Midway .....	6	72	Unionville .....			
Loury's.....	4	76	Glen's Springs .....	(380) F'M SAVANNAH TO MONTGOMERY, Ala.		
Graham's.....	5	81	Spartansburg .....	Via Macon & Colum-		
Blackville.....	9	90	RUTHERFORDT'N .....	bus.		
Williston.....	9	99		To E. Macon—		
White Pond.....	4	103	(375) F'M COLUMBIA TO AUGUSTA, Ga.	(see No. 379) .....		
Windsor.....	4	107	To Lexington .....	Macon .....	190	
Johnson's.....	8	115	Leesville .....	& Western RR.		
Aiken.....	5	120	Ridge .....	Prattsville .....	16	207
Clark's.....	4	124	Edgefield C. H. ....	Forsyth .....	8	215
Marshes.....	4	128	Hamburg .....	Depot .....	8	223
Hamburg.....	8	136	AUGUSTA .....	BARNESVILLE .....	8	221
AUGUSTA, Ga. ....	1	137		Union Hill .....	6	237
				Thomaston .....	10	247
(370) F'M CHARLESTON TO SAVANNAH, Ga.				Pleasant Hill .....	11	258
To Jacksonboro' .....		32		Bellevue .....	5	263
Blue House.....	18	50		Bluff Springs .....	7	270
Pocotaligo.....	14	64		Waverly Hall .....	7	277
Grahamsville.....	15	79		Ellerslie .....	8	285
SAVANNAH, Ga. ....	33	112		COLUMBUS .....	16	301

Crawford, Ala ..	12	313	Noah's Fork....	10	513	Stone Mountain	8	155
Society Hill.....	15	328	Millersburg.....	14	527	Decatur .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuskegee.....	15	343	Murfreesboro' ...	10	537	ATLANTA.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	171
Cross Keys.....	10	353	NASHVILLE.....	34	571	(386) F'M AUGUSTA TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.		
Cabahutchie .....	9	362	(383) F'M AUGUSTA TO CHARLESTON, S. C.			<i>Georgia Railroad.</i>		
Mt. Meigs.....	8	370				To Atlanta—		
MONTGOMERY .....	13	383				(see No. 385) .....	171	
(381) F'M SAVANNAH TO ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.			<i>South Carolina RR.</i>			<i>West'n &amp; Atlantic RR.</i>		
To Old C. H.....	17	17	Marsh's.....	8	9	To Chattanooga.		
Riceboro' .....	17	34	Clark's.....	4	13	(see No. 382) .....	148	319
S. Newport.....	14	48	Aiken .....	4	17	<i>Stage.</i>		
DARIEN.....	14	62	Johnson's.....	5	22	NASHVILLE.....	141	460
Bethel.....	23	85	Windsor .....	8	30	(387) F'M AUGUSTA TO MONTGOMERY, Ala.		
Waynesville .....	9	94	White Pond.....	4	34	<i>To ATLANTA—</i>		
Langsbury .....	10	104	Williston.....	4	38	(see No. 385) .....	171	
Jeffersonton.....	13	117	Blackville.....	9	47	<i>Macon &amp; Western RR.</i>		
St. Mary's.....	23	140	Graham's.....	9	56	Poolsville.....	11	182
Jacksonville, Fla.	40	180	Loury's.....	5	61	Jonesboro.....	10	192
St. AUGUSTINE.	38	218	Midway.....	4	65	Fosterville.....	7	199
(382) F'M SAVANNAH TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.			BRANCHVILLE .....	10	75	GRIFFIN.....	15	214
To E. Macon—			Reeve's.....	10	85	<i>Stage.</i>		
(see No. 379) .....		190	St. George's.....	4	89	Zebulon.....	11	225
Macon.....		1191	Ross's.....	11	100	Flat Shoals.....	11	236
<i>Macon &amp; Western RR.</i>			Inabret's.....	4	104	Greenville.....	10	246
Prattsville.....	16	207	Lawrence's.....	5	109	Mountville .....	10	256
Forsyth.....	8	215	Somerville.....	6	115	La Grange.....	8	264
Depot .....	8	223	Ladson's.....	4	119	Long Cane.....	10	274
BARNESVILLE .....	8	231	Woodstock.....	2	121	WEST POINT.....	5	279
Milner.....	7	238	Sneath's.....	3	124	Cusseta.....	14	293
Grittin.....	11	249	Eight-mile Pump	5	129	Mt. Jefferson.....	7	300
Depot .....	8	257	CHARLESTON.....	8	137	Auburn.....	11	311
Fosterville.....	7	264	(384) F'M AUGUSTA TO ATHENS.			Chehaw.....	10	321
Jonesboro' .....	7	271	To Union P'tn—			<i>Montgomery and West Point RR.</i>		
Poohsville.....	10	281	(see No. 385) .....	76		Uphawpee .....	9	330
ATLANTA.....	11	292	<i>Athens Branch RR.</i>			Fort Decatur.....	5	335
<i>West'n &amp; Atlantic RR.</i>			Woodville.....	4	80	Magruders.....	10	345
Chattahoochee R	8	300	Salmonville.....	7	87	Creyons .....	11	356
Marietta.....	12	312	Lexington Depot	9	96	MONTGOMERY .....	10	366
Aeworth .....	14	326	Pinston's.....	10	106	(388) F'M AUGUSTA TO MONTGOMERY, Ala.		
Allatoona .....	6	332	ATHENS .....	9	115	<i>Via Indian Springs.</i>		
Etowah River.....	7	339	(385) F'M AUGUSTA TO ATLANTA.			To Madison.....	104	
KINGSTON .....	13	352	<i>Georgia Railroad.</i>			Shadydale.....	14	118
Williams' .....	10	362	To Belair.....	10		Monticello.....	8	126
Oothkaloga .....	10	372	Berzelia.....	11	21	Planter's .....	7	133
Oostanaula.....	5	377	Dearing .....	8	29	INDIAN SPRINGS.	10	143
Connasauga.....	8	385	Thompson.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Unionville.....	11	154
CROSS PLAINS .....	7	392	Cumak.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Barnesville .....	17	171
Tunnel .....	7	393	Cumming.....	10	57	Union Hill .....	6	177
Dogwood.....	7	406	Crawfordsville .....	7	64	Thomaston.....	10	187
Tennessee Line.....	7	413	UNION POINT.....	12	76	Pleasant Hill.....	11	198
Chickamauga R.	6	419	Greensboro' .....	7	88	Bellevue .....	5	203
CHATTANOOGA..	11	430	Buckhead .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bluff Springs .....	7	210
<i>Stage.</i>			Madison .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	Waverly Hall .....	7	217
Lookout Valley.	6	436	Rutledge .....	9	112	Ellerslie .....	8	225
Jasper .....	21	457	Social Circle .....	7	119	COLUMBUS.....	16	241
Battle Creek .....	4	461	Covington .....	11	130	MONTGOMERY .....	82	323
Pelham.....	25	486	Conyers .....	10	140			
Hillsboro' .....	9	495	Lithonia .....	7	147			
Manchester.....		8 503						

(389) F'M AUGUSTA TO MONTGOMERY,		Anderson C. H. . . . .	5	90	ATHENS .....	7	73
<i>Via Milledgeville, Ma-</i>		Steele's.....	8	98	Grove Hill.....	10	83
<i>con. &amp; Columbus.</i>		Pendleton .....	7	105	Danielsville.....	6	89
To Camac—		Double Branches.....	8	113	<i>Madison Springs</i> .....	8	97
(see No. 385) ...		Pickensville .....	8	121	Carnesville .....	12	109
Warrenton .....	34	GREENVILLE.....	13	134	Poinsett .....	9	118
Mayfield .....	9	KNOXVILLE—			CLARKSVILLE.....	18	136
Sparta.....	12	(see No. 368) ...	175	309			
Devereaux's Store	8						
MILLEDGEVILLE.	15						
Wallace .....	13						
MACON.....	1						
Knoxville .....	25						
Francisville .....	6						
Union .....	7						
Daviston .....	12						
Talbotton .....	12						
Ellerslie .....	16						
COLUMBUS.....	16						
MONTGOMERY—							
(see No. 380) ...	82						
(390) F'M AUGUSTA TO PENSACOLA, Flor.							
<i>Via Warrenton, Macon, Bainbridge, Chatta-</i>		To Jefferson.....		20			
<i>hoochee, &amp; LaGrange,</i>		Cunningham's	9	23			
<i>Flor.</i>		Store .....					
To Macon—		Gainesville .....	14	43			
(see No. 379) ...	125	Lucksville .....	6	49			
Busbeeville .....	17	New Bridge .....	12	61			
Perry .....	12	Auraria .....	4	65			
Limestone .....	8	DAHLONEGA .....	5	70			
Marshallville .....	16						
Traveller's Rest ..	17						
Americus.....	17						
Starkville .....	18						
Palmyra .....	7						
Albany .....	5						
Newton .....	20						
BAINBRIDGE .....	40						
Chattahoochee,							
Florida .....	41						
Marianna .....	25						
Oak Hill .....	16						
Holmes' Valley ..	18						
La Grange .....	25						
Steamboat.	414						
PENSACOLA .....	90						
504							
(391) F'M AUGUSTA TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.		To Gainesville—		43			
<i>Via Greenville, S.C. &amp; Ashville, N. C.</i>		(see No. 393) ...					
To Hamburg, S.C.	1	Cummings' .....	20	63			
Edgefield .....	23	High Tower .....	9	72			
Duntonsville .....	9	Orange .....	10	82			
Longmire's Store.	9	Canton .....	10	92			
Winter Seat .....	5	Cassville .....	19	111			
Fraziersville .....	9	Rome .....	17	128			
ABBEVILLE .....	9	Missionary Station	12	140			
Temple of Health ..	10	Ballplay, Ala. ....	16	156			
Varennes .....	10	Glylesville .....	9	165			
		Van Buren .....	18	183			
		Marshall .....	18	201			
		Claysville, (opposite Gunter's Landing) .....	5	206			
		Newhope .....	13	219			
		HUNTSVILLE .....	22	241			
(392) FR'M ATHENS TO MADISONVILLE, Tenn.							
<i>Via Clarksville.</i>							
To Grove Hill .....							
Danielsville .....	6						
<i>Madison Springs</i> .....	8						
Carnesville .....	12						
Poinsett .....	9						
CLARKSVILLE.....	18						
(393) FR'M ATHENS TO DAHLONEGA.							
To Jeffeson .....							
Cunningham's	9						
Store .....							
Gainesville .....	14						
Lucksville .....	6						
New Bridge .....	12						
Auraria .....	4						
DAHLONEGA .....	5						
(394) FR'M ATHENS TO HUNTSVILLE, Ala.							
<i>Via Rome &amp; Gunter's Landing.</i>							
To Gainesville—							
(see No. 393) ...							
Cummings' .....	20						
High Tower .....	9						
Orange .....	10						
Canton .....	10						
Cassville .....	19						
Rome .....	17						
Missionary Station	12						
Ballplay, Ala. ....	16						
Glylesville .....	9						
Van Buren .....	18						
Marshall .....	18						
Claysville, (opposite Gunter's Landing) .....	5						
Newhope .....	13						
HUNTSVILLE .....	22						
(395) FROM MILLEDGEVILLE TO CLARKSVILLE,							
<i>VIA Athens.</i>							
To Cloptonville ..							
Eatonton .....	10						
Madison .....	20						
Salem .....	10						
Watkinsville .....	10						
(396) FROM MILLEDGEVILLE TO DARIEN.							
To Emmett .....							
Irwinton .....							
Rains' Store.....	15						
Marion .....							
Tarversville .....							
HAWKINSVILLE .....							
Copeland .....							
Temperance .....							
Jacksonville .....							
Lumber City .....							
Boxville .....							
Perry's Mills .....							
Surrency .....							
Fort Barrington ..							
DARIEN .....							
(397) FROM MILLEDGEVILLE TO COLUMBUS.							
To Wallace .....							
MACON.....							
Knoxville .....							
Francisville .....							
Union .....							
Daviston .....							
Talbotton .....							
Ellerslie .....							
COLUMBUS .....							
(398) FROM MACON TO AUGUSTA.							
To Wallace .....							
MILLEDGEVILLE .....							
Devereaux' Store.							
Sparta .....							
Mayfield .....							
Warenton .....							
Camac .....							
<i>Georgia Railroad.</i>							
AUGUSTA.....							
(399) FROM MACON TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.							
To CROSS PLAINS							
(see No. 382) ...							
Stage.							
Spring Place .....							
Pleasant Valley .....							
Cleveland, Tenn. ....							
Calhoun .....							
Mantua .....							
Athens .....							
Philadelphia .....							
Blair's Ferry .....							
Campbell's Sta'n .....							
KNOXVILLE .....							

## (400) FROM COLUMBUS TO CHARLESTON.

*Via Macon & Augusta.*

To Ellerslie.....	16
Waverly Hall....	8 24
Bluff Springs....	7 31
Bellevue.....	7 38
Pleasant Hill....	5 43
Thomaston.....	11 54
Union Hill.....	11 65
Barnesville.....	6 71

*Macon & Western RR.*

Griffin.....	18 89
ATLANTA.....	43 132

*Georgia Railroad*

AUGUSTA.....	171
(see No. 385) .....	303

*South Carolina RR.*

CHARLESTON.....	137
(see No. 383) .....	440

## (401) FROM COLUMBUS TO SAVANNAH.

To BARNEV'LE   (see No. 400) .....	71
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*Macon & Western RR.*

Depot.....	8 79
Forsyth.....	8 87
Prattsville.....	8 95
MACON.....	16 111
E. Macon.....	1 112

*Central Railroad.*

Larksville.....	10 122
Gordon.....	10 132
Kingston.....	10 142
Emmet.....	8 150
Oconee.....	5 155
Tennille.....	12 167
Davisboro'.....	13 180
Depot.....	10 190
Holcomb.....	12 202
Midville.....	5 207
Brinsonville.....	15 222
Scarboro'.....	10 232
Depot.....	10 242
Halcyondale.....	10 252
Armenia.....	4 256
Reform.....	16 272
Eden' Depot.....	10 282
SAVANNAH.....	20 302

## (402) FROM COLUMBUS TO MADISON.

To Ellerslie.....	16
Waverly Hall....	8 24
Bluff Springs....	7 31
Bellevue.....	7 38
Pleasant Hill....	5 43
Thomaston.....	11 54

## (406) FROM MILLEDGEVILLE TO COLUMBIA, S. C.

*Via Augusta.*

To Devereaux' Store.....	15
Sparta.....	8 23
Maryfield.....	12 35
Warrenton.....	9 44
Camac .....	34 47 1/2

*Georgia Railroad.*

Thompson.....	9 56 1/2
Dearing .....	9 65 1/2
Barzelia.....	9 74 1/2
Bell Air.....	10 1/2 85
AUGUSTA .....	10 95

*Ferry.*

Hamburg, S. C. ....	1 96
Stage.	
Edgefield C. H. ....	20 116
Lott's .....	9 125
Ridge .....	7 132
Leesville .....	10 142
Lexington.....	18 160
COLUMBIA .....	12 172

## (407) FR'M ST. AUGUSTINE TO TALLAHASSEE.

To Whiteserville (or Garey's Ferry) .....	24
Newnansville .....	48 72
Lancaster .....	35 107
Mineral Spring .....	20 127
Columbus .....	15 142
Madison .....	12 154
Marion .....	27 181
Lipona .....	6 187
Lake Laura .....	7 194
TALLAHASSEE .....	16 210

## (408) FROM TALLAHASSEE TO PORT LEON.

*By Railroad.....* 1 26

## (409) FROM TALLAHASSEE TO PENSACOLA.

To Quincy.....	21
Chattahoochee .....	21 42
Marianna .....	25 67
Webbville .....	12 79
Campbellton .....	14 93
Almirante.....	42 135
Milton .....	38 173
Floridatown .....	7 180
PENSACOLA .....	15 195

## (410) FROM PENSACOLA TO MOBILE, Ala.

To Blakely .....	60
MOBILE .....	14 74

## (411) FROM MOBILE TO CHARLESTON.

To Blakely .....	14
Stockton .....	15 23

Mt. Pleasant .....	36	65	(414) FROM MOBILE TO COLUMBUS, Miss.	Shelbyville .....	7209
Claiborne .....	18	83	Steamboat.	Fosterville.....	13221
Burnt Corn .....	25	108	To Ft. St. Philip .	Murfreesboro'.....	12233
Greenville .....	57	165	Ft. Stodder.....	Stuartsboro'.....	14247
Kirkville .....	11	176	Alabama River ..	Buchananville...	8255
Sandy Ridge .....	5	181	McIntosh Bluff..	NASHVILLE .....	12267
Hickory Grove ..	5	186	Crawford's Land-	(418) F'M TUSCALOOSA	
Pint Lala .....	10	196	ing .....	TO CORTLAND.	
MONTGOMERY ..	13	209	11	To Northport .....	1
West Point.....	87	296	68	New Lexington ..	2324
Atlanta.....	109	404	10	Eldridge.....	2852
Augusta.....	171	575	78	Thorn Hill .....	2274
CHARLESTON ...	137	612	85	Camp Spring.....	1998
(412) FR'M MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY.			92	Moulton.....	10103
Steamboat.			8	CORTLAND.....	16119
To Ft. St. Philip .		21	133	(419) F'M TUSCALOOSA	
Ft. Stodder.....	18	39	Turner's Shoals..	TO COLUMBUS, Miss.	
Tombigbee River.	5	44	13	To Carrollton .....	42
English's Landing	9	53	140	Pickensville .....	1153
Tuit's Landing...	25	78	10	Nashville, Miss... COLUMBUS .....	1063 1679
James' Landing..	14	92	150	(420) F'M TUSCALOOSA	
French's Landing	6	98	21	TO MOBILE.	
Oliver's Ferry ....	9	107	171	To Demopolis—	
Gosport .....	8	115	1485	(see No. 413) ...	64
Turkey Shoals .....	13	128	206	St. Stephen's....	85149
Bell's Landing .....	15	143	220	MOBILE .....	68217
Lower Peach-tree.	9	152	222	(421) F'M TUSCALOOSA	
Black Bluff L'dg	11	163	2850	TO MONTGOMERY.	
Upper Peach-tree.	13	176	2864	To Mars.....	24
Prairie Bluff.....	11	187	276	Scottsville.....	630
Canton .....	10	197	7283	Centreville .....	838
Bridgeport .....	3	200	1295	Randolph .....	1452
Bogue Chitto.....	12	212	10305	Maplesville.....	1062
Portland.....	5	217	15320	Kingston.....	2481
Centreport .....	3	220	9329	Coosada.....	20106
King's Landing ..	15	235	9338	Wetumpka.....	4110
CAHAWBA.....	5	240	Young's Bluff,	MONTGOMERY .....	15125
Seima .....	16	256	Miss. ....	(422) F'M MONTGOM'RY	
Frederick's Land.	9	265	8346	TO AUGUSTA, Ga.	
Benton .....	20	285	COLUMBUS.....	Via West Point.	
Miller's Ferry .....	13	298	(415) FROM MOBILE TO NEW ORLEANS,		
Vernon .....	9	307	By Steamboat.....		
Lowndesport.....	10	317	(416) FROM MOBILE TO PENSACOLA.		
Washington.....	9	326	To Blakely .....	14	
MONTGOMERY .....	12	338	PENSACOLA .....	6074	
(413) FROM MOBILE TO TUSCALOOSA.			(417) F'M TUSCALOOSA		
To Mt. Vernon...	33		TO NASHVILLE,		
New Wakefield ..	20	53	Via Huntsville.		
ST. STEPHEN'S ..	15	68	To Bucksville.....	32	
Coffeeville.....	17	85	Jonesboro' .....	1143	
Pineville .....	22	107	Elyton.....	1154	
Nanafalia.....	10	117	Mt. Pinson .....	1468	
Montpelier .....	9	126	Village Springs ..	876	
Linden .....	11	137	Blountsville .....	1995	
Springhill .....	9	146	Martin's Stand...	10105	
DEMOPOLIS .....	7	153	Oleander.....	14119	
Macon .....	8	161	Lacy's Springs...	11130	
Greensboro' .....	16	177	Whitesburg .....	4134	
Havanna .....	15	192	HUNTSVILLE .....	10144	
Carthage.....	8	200	Meridianville .....	8152	
TUSCALOOSA.....	17	217	Hazel Green .....	6158	
			Fayettevilie, Tenn	16174	
			Lynchburg .....	15189	
			Flat Creek .....	12201	
			To Wetumpka...	1515	
			Rockford.....	2338	

Sylacauga.....	23	61	Burnt Corn.....	57	101	SPARTA .....	13	110
Weewokaville .....	10	71	Claiborne .....	25	126	Bonair.....	6	116
Mardisville.....	8	79	Mt. Pleasant .....	18	144	Railroad Plains ..	6	123
Talladega.....	5	84	Stockton .....	36	180	Crossville.....	6	128
Kelly's Springs..	6	90	Blakely.....	15	19	Bellville .....	20	148
Fife's.....	6	96	MOBILE .....	14	209	Post-oak Springs ..	5	153
Alexandria.....	18	114	<b>FR'M MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE.</b>			Kingston .....	7	160
JACKSONVILLE .....	10	124	<i>Steamboat.</i>			Wood's Hill.....	19	179
Ludiga.....	13	137	To Mobile—			Campbell's Stat'n .....	6	185
State Line, Ga. ....	15	152	(see No. 412) ...	338		KNOXVILLE .....	15	200
Cave Spring.....	4	156						
Vann's Valley.....	5	161						
ROME .....	12	173						
<b>(424) FROM MONTGOMERY TO HUNTSVILLE.</b>								
To Jacksonville—			To Mt. Meigs .....	13		To Meridianville .....	8	
(see No. 423) ...	124		Cabahachie .....	8	21	Hazel Green.....	6	14
Cove Creek .....	13	137	Cross Keys .....	9	30	Fayetteville, Tenn .....	16	30
Bennettsville .....	15	152	Tuskegee .....	10	40	Mulberry .....	7	37
Aurora.....	10	162	Society Hill .....	15	55	Lynchburg .....	8	45
Marshall .....	17	179	Crawford.....	15	70	Flat Creek .....	12	57
Claysville .....	5	184	Gerard .....	11	81	Shelbyville .....	7	64
HUNTSVILLE .....	35	219	COLUMBUS .....	1	82	Fosterville .....	13	77
<b>(425) F'M MONTG'MERY TO COLUMBUS, Miss.</b>								
<i>Via Selma.</i>								
To Washington .....	10		To Woodlawn .....	13		<b>(429) FROM SELMA TO HUNTSVILLE.</b>		
Vernon.....	10	20	Plantersville.....	7	20	To Shoal Ford .....	13	
Mulberry.....	13	33	Maplesville.....	15	35	Athens .....	12	25
SELMA .....	18	51	Montevallo .....	23	58	Rogersville .....	23	48
Valley Creek.....	3	54	Shelbyville .....	13	71	Masonville .....	14	62
Hamburg.....	15	69	Elyton.....	16	87	FLORENCE .....	9	71
Marion .....	7	76	HUNTSVILLE—			<b>(434) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO FLORENCE.</b>		
Greensboro' .....	18	94	(see No. 427) ...	90	177	To Shoal Ford .....	13	
Erie .....	13	107				Athens .....	12	
Eutaw .....	12	119				Rogersville .....	23	
Springfield .....	3	122	To Cahawba.....	9		Masonville .....	14	
Clinton.....	7	123	Barnes .....	5	14	FLORENCE .....	9	
Pleasant Ridge .....	1	130	Pleasant Hill .....	9	23	<b>(435) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO FLORENCE.</b>		
Vienna.....	8	138	Farmersville .....	8	21	To Decatur .....	1	31
Pickensville .....	3	141	Bragg's .....	6	37	<i>Tuscumbia &amp; Decatur Railroad.</i>		
Nashville, Miss....	10	151	Manningham .....	12	49	Hillsboro' .....	12	43
COLUMBUS .....	16	167	GREENVILLE .....	9	58	Cortland .....	8	51
<b>(426) FROM MONTGOMERY TO TUSCALOOSA.</b>								
To Wetumpka .....	15		To Valley Creek .....	3		Leighton .....	13	64
Coosada.....	4	19	Hamburg.....	15	18	Tuscumbia .....	10	74
Kingston .....	20	39	Marion .....	7	25	FLORENCE .....	4	78
Maplesville .....	24	63	Greensboro' .....	18	43	<b>(436) FROM FLORENCE TO AUGUSTA, Ga.</b>		
Randolph .....	10	73	Havanna .....	15	58	To Masonville .....	1	9
Centreville .....	14	87	Carthage .....	8	66	Rogersville .....	12	21
Scottsville .....	8	95	TUSCALOOSA .....	17	83	Athens .....	23	44
Mars .....	6	101				Shoal Ford .....	12	56
TUSCALOOSA .....	24	125				HUNTSVILLE .....	13	69
<b>(427) FROM MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE.</b>								
To Pint Lala .....	13		To Newmarket,			Cobb's Store .....	12	81
Hickory Grove .....	10	23	Ala.....			Newhope .....	10	91
Sandy Ridge .....	5	28	Salem .....	17	34	Cottonville .....	7	98
Kirkville .....	5	33	Winchester .....	10	44	Claysville (opp. Gunter's L'd'g).	6	104
Greenville .....	11	44	Hillsboro' .....	18	62	Marshall .....	5	109
			Hickory Creek .....	9	71	Van Buren .....	18	127
			McMinnville .....	13	84	Galesville .....	18	145
			Rock Island .....	13	97	Ballplay .....	9	154
						Missionary Stat'n, Ga.....	16	170
						ROME .....	12	182
						Kingston .....	18	200

Allatoona .....	20	220	(440) F'M N. ORLEANS TO NATCHEZ.	Camden .....	22	705
Aeworth .....	6	226	Pt. Coupee L'dg.	10	715	
Marietta .....	14	240	Lit. Missouri Riv.	26	741	
Atlanta .....	20	260	Dallasport .....	43	784	
Georgia RR.			Manchester .....	14	798	
AUGUSTA— (see No. 385) .....	171	451	ARCHIDELPHIA .....	12	810	
(437) F'M FLORENCE TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.			(443) F'M N. ORLEANS TO SHREVEPORT. <i>Steamboat.</i>			
To Lawrenceburg .....	36		To Red River L'g .....	236		
Mt. Pleasant .....	22	58	Alexandria .....	84	320	
Columbia .....	11	69	Natchitoches .....	94	414	
Spring Hill .....	12	81	SHREVEPORT .....	86	500	
Franklin .....	12	93	(444) F'M N. ORLEANS TO GALVESTON, Tex. By Steamboat .....	1450		
Good Spring .....	5	98	(445) F'M N. ORLEANS TO MOBILE. <i>Steamboat.</i>			
NASHVILLE .....	13	111	To Pass Christian .....	65		
(438) FROM FLORENCE TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.			Mississippi City .....	14	79	
To Young's M Roads .....	15		Pascagoula .....	30	109	
Savannah .....	33	48	MOBILE .....	55	164	
Combs' Store .....	4	52	(446) F'M N. ORLEANS TO LOCOPOLIS, Miss. <i>Steamboat.</i>			
Adamsville .....	4	56	To Mouth of Ya- zoo River .....	420		
Purdy .....	9	65	Satartia .....	52	472	
Rose Creek .....	10	75	YAZOO CITY .....	21	493	
Bolivar .....	22	97	Tchula .....	57	550	
Middleburg .....	7	104	Marion .....	33	583	
New Castle .....	5	109	LOCOPOLIS .....	77	660	
Somerville .....	11	120	(447) F'M N. ORLEANS TO HOUSTON, Texas.			
Whitehall .....	5	125	To OPELOUSAS— (see No. 441) .....	217		
Oakland .....	5	130	Buchanan's Ferry .....	90	307	
Birch Pond .....	4	134	Ballou's Ferry .....	30	337	
Morning Sun .....	8	142	Pattillo's, Texas .....	3	340	
Green Bottom .....	6	148	Beaumont .....	12	353	
Raleigh .....	7	155	Liberty .....	50	402	
MEMPHIS .....	10	165	HOUSTON .....	50	452	
(439) F'M FLORENCE TO COLUMBUS, Miss.			(448) F'M N. ORLEANS TO AUSTIN, Texas, <i>Via Natchitoches.</i> <i>Steamboat.</i>			
To Tuscaloosa .....	5		To NATCHITO- CHES— (see No. 443) .....	414		
Russellville .....	18	23	Fort Jessup .....	25	429	
Tollgate .....	33	56	Lowe's Ferry .....	29	468	
Pikeville .....	10	66	Sabine Town, Texas .....	2	470	
Moscow .....	19	85	Milan .....	15	485	
Border Spring, Miss. ....	15	100	San Augustine .....	15	500	
COLUMBUS .....	17	117	NACOGDOCHES .....	35	535	
(439½) FR'M FLORENCE TO PADUCAH, (Mouth of Tennessee River.) <i>Steamboat.</i>			Douglass .....	15	550	
To Savannah, Tenn. ....	65		Mt. Airy .....	10	560	
Perrysville .....	58	123				
Reynoldsburg .....	48	171				
PADUCAH, Ken. ....	105	276				
For distances on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, see pages						

Crockett.....	37	597
Cincinnati.....	30	62
Huntsville.....	15	642
Montgomery.....	25	667
Rusk.....	12	679
Fanthorp's.....	5	684
WASHINGTON.....	18	702
Independence.....	11	713
Mt. Vernon.....	10	723
Shelby's.....	15	738
Rutersville.....	19	757
La Grunge.....	5	762
Plain Grove.....	9	771
Mt. Pleasant.....	20	791
Bastrop.....	11	802
Webber's Prairie.....	15	817
AUSTIN.....	18	835

## (449) FR'M GALVESTON TO WASHINGTON,

*Via Houston.*

To Houston.....	80	
Myrtle Turf.....	30	110
WASHINGTON.....	35	145

## (450) FR'M GALVESTON TO MATAGORDA.

To San Louis....	28	
Velasco.....	12	40
Cedar Grove.....	25	65
MATAGORDA.....	25	90

## (451) F'M VELASCO TO WASHINGTON.

To Brazoria.....	18	
Columbia.....	10	28
Oroziimba.....	10	38
Big Creek.....	10	48
Richmond.....	15	63
San Felipe de Austin.....	35	98
Burleigh.....	9	107
Travis.....	13	120
Cedar Creek.....	11	131
WASHINGTON.....	14	145

## (452) F'M MATAGORDA TO AUSTIN.

To Preston .....	40	
Peach Creek.....	8	48
Egypt.....	12	60
Columbus.....	30	90
La Grange.....	35	125

AUSTIN—

(see No. 448) ... 73 198

## (453) F'M LA GRANGE TO SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

To Gonzales .....	50	
Seguin .....	35	85
SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR .....	35	120

(454) FR'M GALVESTON TO CORPUS CHRISTI.		
To Matagorda.....	90	
Texana.....	40	130
Victoria.....	24	154
Goliad .....	34	188
CORPUS CHRISTI	45	233

## (455) F'M SAN AUGUSTINE TO BONHAM.

To Shelbyville .....	20	
Hillyar's .....	18	38
Elysian Fields.....	36	74
Marshall .....	23	97
Smithland.....	15	112
Hughes.....	20	132
Duingerfield .....	20	152
Weaver's.....	17	169
Boston .....	14	183
De Kalb.....	16	199
Savannah .....	15	214
Clarksville .....	15	229
Blossom Prairie.....	22	251
Paris .....	22	273
Honey Grove.....	14	287
BONHAM .....	18	305

## (456) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO ST. LOUIS, Mo.

To Searcy C. H....	55	
Batesville .....	40	95
Reed's Creek.....	20	115
Smithville.....	5	120
Jackson .....	15	135
Fourche De'Mas .....	16	151
Hicks' Ferry .....	14	165
Cane Creek, Mo.....	27	192
Greenville.....	23	215
Fredericktown .....	35	250
Mine La Motte.....	4	254
Farmington .....	4	258
Caledonia .....	22	280
POTOSI.....	12	292
Old Mines .....	7	299
Glenfinlas .....	9	308
Hillsboro' .....	10	318
Clifton .....	15	333

## (457) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO FORT GIBSON.

To Lewisburg .....	45	
Pt. Remove .....	6	51
Dwight .....	26	77
Scotia .....	6	83
Pittsburg .....	8	91
Clarksville .....	8	99
Horsehead .....	12	111
Ozark .....	15	126
Pleasant Hill .....	12	138
Van Buren .....	23	161

FORT SMITH.....	5	166
Kedron .....	28	194
Muckey's Salt Works .....	18	212
FORT GIBSON.....	20	232

## (458) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO FORT TOWSON.

To Collegeville .....	17	
Benton .....	8	25
Rockport .....	22	47
Raymond .....	28	75
Washington .....	47	122
Columbus .....	10	132
Paraclita .....	25	157
Ultima Thule .....	25	182
Eagletown .....	10	192
FORT TOWSON .....	47	239

## (459) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO NAPOLEON.

To Pine Bluff .....	50	
Richland .....	20	70
Arkansas Post .....	47	117
Wellington .....	16	133
White River .....	6	139
NAPOLEON .....	9	148

## (460) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO HELENA.

To Clarendon .....	60	
Lawrenceville .....	15	75
Big Creek .....	28	103
HELENA .....	19	122

## (461) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

To Rock Roe .....	63	
Strambat, Mouth of White River .....	140	203

## (462) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.

To Cache .....	60	
MEMPHIS .....	98	158

## (463) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO SHREVEPORT, La.

To WASHINGTON .....	122	
Spring Hill .....	25	147
Lewisville .....	26	173
Belleview, La. ....	52	225
SHREVEPORT .....	18	243

## (464) F'M LITTLE ROCK TO BOSTON, Texas.

To WASHINGTON .....	122	
Fulton .....	15	137
BOSTON .....	55	192

(465) FR'M VAN BUREN TO JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.		Montgomery .....	20 143	JACKSON .....	23 141
To Fayetteville..	50	Franklin .....	12 155	NATCHEZ— (see No. 473)	100 241
Bentonville.....	20	Lexington .....	7 162	(475) FROM COLUMBUS TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.	
Springfield, Mo..	100	Black Hawk .....	15 177	Via Pontotoc & Holly Springs.	
JEFFERSON CITY	210	Carrolton .....	15 192	To Waverly.....	6
(466) F'M NATCHEZ TO CINCINNATI, O.		Grenada.....	21 213	Colbert.....	6 12
<i>Via Columbus, Nash- ville, &amp; Lexington.</i>		Oaknchickama.....	13 226	Hamilton.....	6 18
<i>Mississippi Railroad.</i>		Coffeeville.....	4 230	Aberdeen.....	10 28
To Washington .....	16	Ragsdale's Stand.	14 244	Cotton-gin Port .....	12 40
Malcolm .....	14	Oxford .....	16 260	PONTOTOC .....	39 79
<i>Stage.</i>	30	College Hill .....	6 266	Cypress Creek.....	25 104
Gallatin .....	33	Wyatt.....	8 274	Milton.....	16 120
Line Store .....	15	Waterford.....	10 284	Waterford.....	5 125
Newtown .....	12	Holly Springs .....	9 293	HOLLY SPRINGS..	9 134
JACKSON.....	10	N. Mt. Pleasant .....	15 308	MEMPHIS .....	53 187
Canton.....	123	Colliersville .....	15 323	(476) FR'M NASHVILLE TO WASHINGTON, D.C.	
Sharon.....	130	Germantown .....	9 332	<i>Via Knoxville.</i>	
Springfield.....	11	MEMPHIS .....	14 346	To Green Hill.....	14
Ofahoma.....	147	(470) FR'M VICKSBURG TO JACKSON.		Cedar Grove.....	11 25
Hopahka .....	155	To Bovina .....	13	Lebanon .....	7 32
Louisville .....	192	Edwards' Depot..	6 19	Three Forks.....	13 45
Choctaw Agency .....	25	Bolton's.....	8 27	Alexandria.....	5 50
Shoco .....	217	Clinton.....	8 35	Liberty.....	7 57
COLUMBUS.....	18	JACKSON .....	9 44	Smithville.....	10 67
FLORENCE— (see No. 4 ) .....	117	(471) F'M JACKSON TO GAINESVILLE, Ala.		Allen's Ferry.....	6 73
NASHVILLE— (see No. 437) .....	111	To Brandon.....	13	Sparta.....	16 89
CINCINNATI— (see No. 478) .....	291	Centenary Coll..	7 20	Bonair Springs.....	6 95
(467) F'M NATCHEZ TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.	760	Hillsboro' .....	28 48	Railroad Plains.....	6 101
To LEXINGTON— (see Nos. 466 & 478).....	676	County Line .....	12 60	Crossville.....	6 107
Moreland.....	684	Union.....	15 75	Belleville.....	20 127
Paris .....	691	Herbert.....	11 86	Post Oak Springs.....	5 132
Millersburg.....	699	De Kalb.....	20 106	Kingston .....	7 139
Forest Retreat.....	705	GAINESVILLE .....	32 138	Wood's Hill.....	19 158
Lower Blue Lick.....	713	(472) F'M JACKSON TO VICKSBURG.		Campbell's Stat'n .....	6 164
May's Lick.....	725	<i>Vicksburg and Clinton Railroad.</i>		KNOXVILLE.....	15 179
Washington.....	733	To Clinton .....	9	Academian.....	10 189
MAYSVILLE .....	4737	Bolton's.....	8 17	Blain's Roads..	9 198
(468) F'M NATCHEZ TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.		Edward's Depot..	8 25	Rutledge .....	14 212
To NASHVILLE— (see No. 466) .....	469	Bovina .....	6 31	Bean's Station .....	9 221
LOUISVILLE— (see No. 481) .....	181	VICKSBURG.....	13 44	Rocky Spring .....	4 225
(469) F'M NATCHEZ TO MEMPHIS,	650	(473) F'M JACKSON TO NATCHEZ.		Red Bridge.....	7 232
<i>Via Jackson, Lexing- ton, &amp; Holly Springs.</i>		To Newton .....	10	Rogersville.....	10 242
To JACKSON— (see No. 466) .....	100	Line Store.....	12 22	Yellow Store.....	8 250
Canton.....	23 123	Gallatin .....	15 37	Lyon's Store .....	3 253
		Malcolm .....	33 70	New Canton .....	7 260
		(474) FROM COLUMBUS TO NATCHEZ.		Kingsport .....	9 269
		To Choctaw Ag'y .....	24	Eden's Ridge.....	6 275
		Louisville .....	25 49	BLOUNTSVILLE .....	9 284
		Hopahka .....	37 86	Suplin Grove.....	9 293
		Springfield .....	14 100	ABINGDON, Va....	13 306
		Canton .....	18 118	Cedarville.....	7 313
				Glade Spring .....	5 318
				Seven-mile Ford..	11 329
				Marion.....	6 335
				Pleasant Hill .....	11 346
				Rural Retreat .....	7 353
				WYTHEVILLE.....	9 362
				Draper's Valley ..	18 380
				Newbern .....	11 391
				Ingle's Ferry .....	7 398

Christiansburg . . . . .	12 410	(480) FROM NASHVILLE TO SMITHLAND, Ky. <i>Steamboat.</i>	Sandy Ridge . . . . .	8 87
La Fayette . . . . .	15 425	To Clarksville . . . . .	HUNTINGDON . . . . .	11 98
Salem . . . . .	10 435	Palmyra . . . . .	Keuillara . . . . .	7 105
Big Lick . . . . .	5 440	Dover . . . . .	S. Carroll . . . . .	9 114
Lisbon . . . . .	16 456	Tobaccoport . . . . .	Spring Creek . . . . .	7 121
Liberty . . . . .	8 464	Canton, Ky. . . . .	Jackson . . . . .	13 134
Otter Bridge . . . . .	8 472	Eddyville . . . . .	Medon . . . . .	12 146
New London . . . . .	7 479	SMITHLAND, (at the mouth of Cumberl'd Riv.)	BOLIVAR . . . . .	16 1 <sup>t</sup> 2
LYNCHBURG . . . . .	11 490	35 198	Middleburg . . . . .	7 169
CHARLOTTES- VILLE . . . . .	70 560		Newcastle . . . . .	5 174
FREDERICKSB'RG	85 645		SOMERVILLE . . . . .	11 185
Aquia Cr'k L'd'g	14 659		Whitehall . . . . .	5 190
<i>Steamboat.</i>			Oakland . . . . .	5 195
Alexandria . . . . .	57 716		Birch Pond . . . . .	4 199
WASHINGTON . . . . .	7 723		Morning Sun . . . . .	8 207
(477) FROM NASHVILLE TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.			Green Bottom . . . . .	6 213
To Glasgow— (see No. 478) . . . . .	84		Raleigh . . . . .	7 220
Harrodsburg . . . . .	92 176		MEMPHIS . . . . .	10 230
Lexington . . . . .	31 207			
MAYSVILLE . . . . .	61 268			
(478) FROM NASHVILLE TO CINCINNATI				
To Pleasant Hill . . . . .	7		(485) FROM NASHVILLE TO NATCHEZ, <i>Via Columbus &amp; Jack- son.</i>	
Hendersonville . . . . .	9 16		To Good Spring . . . . .	13
Gallatin . . . . .	10 26		Franklin . . . . .	5 18
State Line . . . . .	24 50		Spring Hill . . . . .	12 30
Scottsville, Ky. . . . .	9 59		Columbia . . . . .	12 42
Lewis . . . . .	13 72		Mt. Pleasant . . . . .	11 53
GLASGOW . . . . .	12 84		Lawrenceburg . . . . .	22 75
Blue Spring Grove . . . . .	13 97		FLORENCE, Ala. . . . .	36 111
Three Springs . . . . .	4 101		Tuscumbia . . . . .	5 116
Monroe . . . . .	6 107		Russellville . . . . .	18 134
Greensburg . . . . .	11 118		Tollgate . . . . .	33 167
Campbellsville . . . . .	12 130		Pikeville . . . . .	10 177
Newmarket . . . . .	12 142		Moscow . . . . .	19 196
Lebanon . . . . .	6 148		Border Spr'g, Miss . . . . .	15 211
Perryville . . . . .	18 166		COLUMBUS . . . . .	17 228
HARRODSBURG . . . . .	10 176		Choctaw Agency . . . . .	24 252
Shawnee Run . . . . .	7 183		Lou'sville . . . . .	25 277
Nicholasville . . . . .	12 195		Hopahka . . . . .	37 314
LEXINGTON . . . . .	12 207		Ofinhoma . . . . .	8 322
Delphton . . . . .	8 215		Springfield . . . . .	6 328
Georgetown . . . . .	4 219		Sharon . . . . .	11 339
Williamstown . . . . .	35 254		Canton . . . . .	7 346
Crittenden . . . . .	11 265		JACKSON . . . . .	23 369
Florence . . . . .	16 281		NATCHEZ— (see No. 473) . . . . .	100 469
Covington . . . . .	9 290			
CINCINNATI . . . . .	1 291			
(479) FROM NASHVILLE TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.				
To Lexington— (see No. 478) . . . . .	207		(486) FROM NASHVILLE TO MOBILE, <i>Via Florence, Ala., &amp; Columbus, Miss.</i>	
Moreland . . . . .	8 215		To Florence— (see No. 485) . . . . .	111
Paris . . . . .	7 222		Columbus— (see No. 485) . . . . .	117 228
Millersburg . . . . .	8 230		<i>Steamboat.</i>	
Forest Retreat . . . . .	6 236		MOBILE . . . . .	369 597
Lower Blue Lick . . . . .	8 244			
May's Lick . . . . .	12 256		(487) FROM NASHVILLE TO MOBILE, Ala. <i>Via Huntsville &amp; Tus- caloosa.</i>	
Washington . . . . .	8 264		To Murfreesboro' . . . . .	34
MAYSVILLE . . . . .	4 268		Fosterville . . . . .	12 46

Shelbyville	13	59	Newport	18	228	Kingston	19	40
Lynchburg	19	78	Warm Springs,			Postoak Springs	7	47
Fayetteville	15	93	N. C.	27	255	Belleville	5	52
Hazel Green	16	109	ASHVILLE	37	292	Crossville	20	72
Meridiannville	6	115	Hendersonville	19	311	Bonair Springs	12	84
HUNTSVILLE	8	123	Greenville, S. C.	43	354	SPARTA	6	90
Whitesburg	10	133	COLUMBIA	105	459	Smithville	22	112
Lacy's Springs	4	137	Branchville & Columbia Railroad.			Liberty	10	122
Oleander	11	148	Branchville	168	527	Alexandria	7	129
Martin's Stand	14	162	South Carolina RR.			Three Forks	18	147
Blountsville	10	172	CHARLESTON	162	589	NASHVILLE	32	179
Village Springs	19	191	(490) FR'M KNOXVILLE TO RALEIGH.			MEMPHIS— (see No. 483)	230	409
Mt. Pinson	8	199	To Strawberry Plains	16		(493) FR'M KNOXVILLE TO HUNTSVILLE, Ala.		
Elyton	14	213	Newmarket	9	25	To Campbell's Station		15
Jonesboro'	11	224	Panther Springs	12	37	Kingston	25	40
Bucksville	11	235	Cheek's X Roads	11	48	Postoak Springs	7	47
TUSCALOOSA	32	267	GREENVILLE	27	75	Belleville	5	52
MOBILE— (see No. 420)	217	484	Rheatown	10	85	Crossville	20	72
(488) FROM NASHVILLE TO CHARLESTON, S.C.			Leesburg	10	95	Bonair Springs	12	84
Via Augusta, Ga.			JONESBORO'	5	100	SPARTA	6	90
To Murfreesboro'	34		Elizabethtown	18	118	Rock Island	13	103
Millersburg	10	44	Moore's Iron Works	22	140	McMinnville	13	116
Beach Grove	11	55	TAYLORSVILLE	9	149	Hillsboro'	22	138
Manchester	13	68	Jefferson, N. C.	26	175	Winchester	18	156
Hillsboro'	8	76	Wilkesboro'	30	205	Salem	10	166
Pelham	9	85	Hamptonville	26	231	Newmarket, Ala.	17	183
Battle Creek	25	110	Huntsville	18	249	HUNTSVILLE	17	200
Jasper	4	114	Salem	19	268	(494) FR'M KNOXVILLE TO SAVANNAH, Ga.		
Lookout Valley	21	135	GREENSBORO'	27	295	To Campbell's Station		15
CHATTANOOGA	6	141	Haw River	23	318	Blains' Ferry	15	30
West'n & Atlantic RR.			Hillsboro'	19	337	Philadelphia	5	35
Cross Plains, Ga.	48	189	Chapel Hill	12	349	Athens	20	55
Oostanaula	17	206	RALEIGH	28	377	Mantua	10	65
Kingston	25	231	(491) FR'M KNOXVILLE TO CINCINNATI, O.			Calhoun	5	70
Marietta	40	271	To Blain's X R'ds	19		Cleveland	11	81
ATLANTA	20	291	Rutledge	14	33	Pleasant Valley, Ga.	23	104
Georgia Railroad.			Beans' Station	9	42	Spring Place	6	110
AUGUSTA	1171	462	Tazewell	12	54	CROSS PLAINS	9	119
South Carolina RR.			Cumberland Gap	12	66	West'n & Atlantic RR.		
CHARLESTON	1137	1599	Cumberland Ford	15	81	Connasauga	7	126
(489) FROM NASHVILLE TO CHARLESTON, S.C.			Barboursville	16	97	Oostanaula	8	134
Via Knoxville.			Lynn Camp	12	109	Oothkaloga	5	139
To Lebanon	13	32	London	13	122	William's.	10	149
Three Forks	13	45	Mt. Vernon	19	141	KINGSTON	10	159
Alexandria	5	50	Stanford	23	164	Etowah river	13	172
Liberty	7	57	Lancaster	8	172	Allatoona	7	179
Smithville	10	67	Burnt Tavern	8	180	Acworth	6	185
SPARTA	22	89	Nicholasville	12	192	Marietta	14	199
Bonair Springs	6	95	LEXINGTON	12	204	Chattahoochee R	12	211
Crossville	12	107	CINCINNATI— (see No. 478)	84	288	ATLANTA	8	219
Belleville	20	127	(492) FR'M KNOXVILLE TO MEMPHIS, Via Nashville.			Macon & Western RR.		
Postoak Springs	5	132	To Campbell's Station	15		MACON	101	320
Kingston	7	139	Wood's Hill	6	21	E. Macon	1	32
Wood's Hill	19	158				Central Railroad.		
Campbell's Stat'n	6	164				Savannah	1190	511
KNOXVILLE	15	179						
Dandridge	31	210						

(495) FROM KNOXVILLE  
TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

To ATLANTA—  
(see No. 494.) | 219  
*Georgia Railroad.*  
AUGUSTA.....| 171| 390  
*South Carolina R. R.*  
Charleston .....| 137| 527

(496) F'M MEMPHIS TO  
NASHVILLE.

To Raleigh .....	10
Morning Sun .....	13 23
Oakland .....	12 35
Whitehall.....	5 40
SOMERVILLE.....	5 45
Newcastle .....	11 56
Middleburg.....	5 61
BOLIVAR.....	7 68
Jackson.....	28 96
S. Carroll.....	20 116
HUNTINGTON.....	16 132
Camden.....	19 151
REYNOLDSBURG.....	10 161
Waverly.....	9 170
Charlotte .....	22 192
NASHVILLE.....	38 230

(497) F'M MEMPHIS TO  
COLUMBUS, Miss.

To Germantown.....	14
Colliersville.....	11 25
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.....	28 53
Waterford.....	9 62
Milton .....	5 67
Cypress Creek.....	16 83
PONTOTOC.....	25 108
Cotton-gin Port..	39 147
Aberdeen .....	12 159
COLUMBUS .....	28 187

(498) F'M MEMPHIS TO  
FLORENCE, Ala.

To BOLIVAR.....  
(see No. 496) | 68

Rose Creek.....	22	90	<i>Western &amp; Atlantic Railroad.</i>
Purdy.....	10	100	
Adamsville .....	9	109	Etowah river .....
Combs' Store.....	4	113	Allatoona.....
Savannah.....	4	117	Acworth.....
Young's Roads.....	33	150	Marietta.....
FLORENCE.....	15	165	Chattahoochee R.....
			ATLANTA.....

(499) F'M MEMPHIS TO  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Via Tuscumbia, Ala.,  
*Gunter's Land'g, At-  
lanta, Geo., and Au-  
gusta.*

To Germantown.....	14
Colliersville .....	9 23
N. Mt. Pleasant, Miss.....	15 38
Holly Springs.....	15 53
Salem.....	20 73
Ripley.....	10 83
Hatchy Turnpike.....	14 97
Rienzi.....	14 111
Jucinto .....	6 117
Cartersville.....	12 129
Buzzard's Roost, Ala .....	15 144
TUSCUMBIA.....	20 164

*Tuscumbia & Decatur  
Railroad.*

Leighton.....	10 174
Courtland.....	13 187
Hillsboro'.....	8 195
Decatur.....	12 207

*Steamboat.*

Triana.....	18 225
Whitesville.....	14 239

\*Gunter's Land'g 28 267

*Stage.*

Van Buren .....	28 295
Gaylesville.....	23 318
Geo. State Line..	10 328
Missionary St'n..	6 334
ROME.....	12 346

*Memphis Branch R. R.*

Kingston.....	18 1364
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<i>Georgia Railroad.</i>	
Decatur.....	6½ 430½
Stone Mountain.	9½ 440
Lithonia.....	8 448
Conyers.....	7 455
Covington .....	10 465
Social Circle.....	11 476
Rutledge.....	7 483
Madison .....	9 492
Buckhead.....	7½ 499½
Greensboro'.....	12½ 512
UNION POINT.....	7 519
Crawfordsville.....	12 531
Cumming.....	7 538
Camak.....	10 548
Thompson.....	9½ 557½
Dearing.....	8½ 566
Berzelia.....	8 574
Belain .....	11 585
AUGUSTA.....	10 595
Hamburg, S. C.   1   596	

*South Carolina R. R.*

CHARLESTON—  
(see No. 383.) | 136 | 732

\*From Gunter's Landing  
to Rome, Geo.

*Via Coosa R.*

<i>Stage.</i>	
To Double Sp'gs.....	35

*Steamboat.*

Cedar Bluff.....	40
Missionary St'n.....	38

ROME.....	18 131
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Thence by Railroad to  
Charleston, as in No. 499.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN STATES,

AND

## THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING-PLACES, &c.



KENTUCKY is situated between  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and  $39^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat., and between  $81^{\circ} 50'$  and  $89^{\circ} 20'$  W. lon. Its length is about 400 miles and its breadth 170 miles, containing 40,500 square miles. The population in 1840, was 779,828.

A tract from five to twenty miles wide, along the Ohio river, through the whole length of the state, is hilly and broken, but has a fertile soil. The margin of the Ohio, for about a mile in width, consists of bottom lands, which are overflowed when the river is high. Between this tract of hilly country, the more mountainous eastern counties, and Green river, is a fertile tract, frequently denominated the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide. The soil is excellent, the surface is gently undulating, and the forest growth black-walnut, black-cherry, buckeye, paw-paw, sugar-maple, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, white thorn, and an abundance of grape-vines. The country in the southwest part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, is called the "barrens." In 1800, the legislature of the state made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value; but it proves to be excellent grain land, and also adapted to the raising of cattle and swine. The whole state below the mountains has at the usual depth of eight feet a bed of limestone, which has frequent apertures through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth, causing some of them to disappear for a time, and others to be greatly diminished in the summer season. The rivers have generally worn deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by the Kentucky are in many places stupendous, presenting perpendicular banks of solid limestone 300 feet high, above which is a steep and difficult ascent several times as high. In the southwest part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, are several remarkable caves. One called the *Mammoth Cave*, 130 miles from Lexington, on the road to Nashville, has been explored for a distance of eight or ten miles.

Ohio river, by its various windings, borders this state on the north for 637 miles. Cumberland and Tennessee rivers pass through its western

part as they approach their entrance into the Ohio. Cumberkind river rises in the eastern part of this state. The Big Sandy is 250 miles long, and, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary between this state and Virginia. It is navigable fifty miles for boats. The Kentucky river rises in the Cumberland Mountains, and after a course generally through a deep rocky bed, falls into the Ohio, seventy-seven miles above Louisville. It is navigable for steamboats 60 miles to Frankfort. Licking, Green, and Salt, are other considerable rivers. The Mississippi runs on the western border of the state.

The first constitution was formed in 1790, and the present one in 1799. The governor is elected for four years by the people, and is ineligible for the next seven. A lieutenant-governor is chosen at the same time, who is president of the senate, and who, in case of the death or absence of the governor, succeeds to his duties. The senators are elected for four years, one-quarter of them being chosen annually. Their number cannot exceed 38, nor can they be less than 24. The representatives are chosen annually, and apportioned every four years among the counties according to the number of electors. Every free white male citizen, who is twenty-one years of age, and has resided two years in the state, or in the country in which he offers his vote, one year preceding the election, has the right of suffrage. Votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The judges of the several courts hold their offices during good behavior.

The colleges are as follows: Transylvania University, at Lexington; Centre College, at Danville; St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown; Augusta College, at Augusta; Cumberland College, at Lebanon; Georgetown College, at Georgetown; Bacon College, at Harrodsburg; and St. Mary's College, in Marion county. There is a flourishing medical department connected with Transylvania University, and a medical institution at Louisville. There are in the state 120 academies and 1,000 common schools.

Kentucky was first explored by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter, in 1770. The first white family settled near Lexington, in 1775. The state was admitted into the Union in 1792.

FRANKFORT, the capital of the state, is 22 miles WNW. Lexington, 51 E. Louisville, 102 SSW. Cincinnati, and situated on the right bank of Kentucky river, 60 miles above its entrance into Ohio river, on a semi-circular alluvial plain, from 150 to 200 feet lower than the table-land in the rear. The river is here about 80 yards wide, and after heavy rains frequently rises 60 feet. The city contains a state-house, with a handsome Grecian Ionic portico in front, a court-house, the state penitentiary, a bank, an academy, a market-house, a theatre, five churches, various manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and the houses are neat, and many of them elegant. Steamboats of 300 tons come up to this place when the water is high. The banks of the river here are high, and a chain bridge crosses it to the flourishing village of South Frankfort, which may be regarded as an appendage. *Cars leave daily for Lexington; stages daily for Louisville; 3 times a week for Harrodsburg; and for Madison, Ia.*

LEXINGTON is situated on a branch of Elkhorn river, 84 miles from Cincinnati. It is the oldest town in the state, and was formerly the capital, and is one of the neatest and best built places in the western states, is regularly laid out, and many of the streets are bordered with fine shade-trees, and its environs are ornamented with gardens and elegant residences. There is a public square near the centre of the place, surrounded

by fine brick buildings. The city contains a court-house, a Masonic-hall, one of the finest buildings in the state, the State Lunatic Asylum, ten churches, two academies, the Halls of Transylvania University, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Transylvania University* was founded in 1798, and has a classical, medical, and law department. It has a president and 18 professors or other instructors, and 513 students. The classical department has 295 students, the law 78, and the medical 260; in all 513. The libraries contain 12,242 volumes. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. The city is more celebrated for its intelligent and polished society, and as an elegant place of residence, than for the bustle of business. The country around the city is one of the most fertile districts in the Union. *Cars leave daily for Louisville via Frankfort. Stages leave daily for Wheeling, Va., via Maysville, and Zanesville, O.; 3 times a week for Cincinnati; for Knoxville, Tenn., via Cumberland Gap; and for Nashville, Tenn., via Harrodsburg and Bowling Green.*

**COVINGTON** is situated on the left bank of the Ohio, opposite to the city of Cincinnati, with which it is connected by a steamboat ferry. It has a city-hall, 7 churches, 4 academies, a bank, 26 tobacco manufactorys, and 4,000 inhabitants. The Western Baptist Theological Institute is located here. *Steamboats ply hourly to Cincinnati; stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington.*

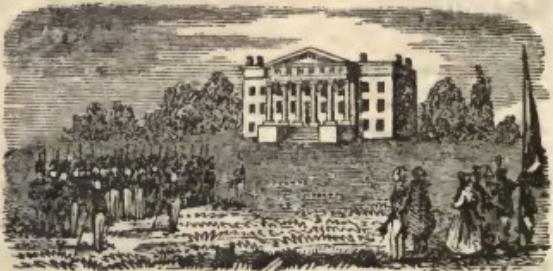
**NEWPORT** is at the junction of the Ohio and Licking rivers, and opposite the city of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, an academy, two churches, a United States Arsenal, and 1,000 inhabitants. *The Magnessian Springs* are on the borders of the village, where there is a fine hotel, and they are much frequented by the citizens of Cincinnati.

**MAYSVILLE** is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, on a narrow bottom, which lies between the shore and hills in its rear, 441 miles below Pittsburg, and 55 above Cincinnati by the river. It is regularly laid out, and contains 3 churches, one academy, and 2,741 inhabitants. It has a good harbor for boats and enjoys an extensive trade. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c.; and for Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. (See route 620.) Stages leave daily for Lexington via Blue Lick Springs; and for Zanesville, O.; 3 times a week for Lexington via Flemingsburg and Mount Sterling.*

**AUGUSTA**, on the left bank of the Ohio, 17 miles below Maysville, has a court-house, two churches, and 800 inhabitants. Augusta College, under the direction of the Methodists, was chartered in 1822; it has a president, 4 professors or other instructors, 75 students, and 2,500 volumes in its libraries. (See route 620.)

The *Blue Lick Springs* are on the Licking river, 37 miles from Lexington and 24 from Maysville. These waters have obtained a just celebrity, and the locality of the fountains is much frequented, not only for the benefit produced by the use of the waters, but for the enjoyment of the scenery of this beautiful region. *Stages leave daily for Lexington and for Maysville.*

.. **GEORGETOWN** is situated on the left bank of the Elkhorn river, 12 miles



from Lexington. It contains a court-house, a bank, two churches, an academy, and 1,600 inhabitants. Georgetown College, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1829; it has a president, five professors, 132 students, and 3,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June.

*Great Crossings* is 3 miles from Georgetown, where is the Choctaw Academy, under the patronage of the government. It has a principal and several teachers, and 70 Indian students. There is an excellent white sulphur spring near the academy. *Stages leave Georgetown three times a week for Cincinnati; and for Lexington.*

HARRODSBURG is situated eight miles south of Kentucky river, on a small branch of Salt river, thirty-one miles south of Frankfort. It was one of the earliest settlements in the state. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a bank, an academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. Here is located Bacon College, founded in 1836, which has a president and seven professors or other instructors, 203 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Friday in September. The *Harrodsburg Springs* are much frequented; the waters possess highly medicinal properties, and the accommodations for visitors are ample. The grounds in the vicinity, and especially the drives through the primitive forest, are exceedingly picturesque. *Stages leave daily in the watering season for Cincinnati via Lexington.*

DANVILLE, situated on a small branch of Kentucky river, 41 miles from Frankfort, contains a court-house, four churches, the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the buildings of Centre College, two academies, and 1,500 inhabitants. Centre College, founded in 1822, has a president, 4 professors, 185 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the Thursday after the third Wednesday in September. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington.*

BARDSTOWN is situated on a branch of Salt river, 40 miles southwest from Frankfort. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 1 academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. St. Joseph's College, in the vicinity, was founded in 1819. It has a president, ten professors, 69 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington; for Frankfort; and for Louisville.*



LOUISVILLE is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the head of the rapids, 633 miles below Pittsburg and 1,411 above New Orleans. It is built on a gentle acclivity, 75 feet above low-water mark, and regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a city-hall, court-house, a marine hospital, a medical institute, city prison, an hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a Magdalen asylum, 26 churches, three banks, two savings banks, four insurance companies, four markets, a school for the blind, 18 public schools, 50 select schools, and 30,000 inhabitants. Water-works are in course of construction to supply wholesome water, and the city is lighted with gas.—This city is the seat of most of the commercial and manufacturing business of the state and con-

tiguous territory. There are 300 steamboats constantly engaged in transporting to and from the city, besides numerous flat and keel boats. The Louisville Medical Institute, founded in 1837, has six professors and 242 students. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. The Kentucky Historical Society has a large collection of manuscripts and books. The Mercantile Library has a library of 3,500 volumes, and an Agricultural and Horticultural Society is established.—The rapids at this place are caused by a bed of limestone extending across the bed of the river, over which the waters pass in tortuous channels for a distance of two miles, descending 24 feet; to obviate this bar to navigation, a canal has been constructed sufficiently capacious to admit the passage of the largest boats. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg via Cincinnati, Maysville, Guyandotte, Va., and Wheeling; for St. Louis, Mo.; and for New Orleans via Smithland, Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg, &c.* (See route 620.) *Stages leave daily for Maysville via Frankfort and Lexington; for Cincinnati, O.; for St. Louis via New Albany, Ia., Vincennes, &c.; and for Nashville, Tenn., &c.*

The Drennon Lick Springs are about 25 miles north from Frankfort, and one mile from Kentucky river. The waters of the several springs differ in their properties, and have been found highly beneficial to persons using them. The accommodations are ample. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati, Louisville, and Frankfort.*

CLOVERPORT is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, 114 miles below Louisville. It has two churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants. Four miles distant from Cloverport are the Sulphur and Tar Springs. There are here two commodious hotels and a number of cottages. The sulphur waters are said to equal the White Sulphur of Virginia in their medicinal properties, and the Tar water has been found most salutary in pulmonary complaints. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati and Louisville.*

GLASGOW is pleasantly situated 123 miles southwest from Frankfort, on a small branch of Green river. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington, and for Nashville, Tenn.*

BOWLING GREEN is situated on a branch of Green river, and at the head of steamboat navigation, 144 miles southwest from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, an academy, a female seminary, 5 churches, and 1,500 inhabitants. Tobacco is largely exported. *Stages leave for Maysville; for Cincinnati; for Louisville; for Smithland; for Columbus; for Hickman; and for Nashville, Tenn.*

SMITHLAND is situated on the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river, 447 miles by water below Cincinnati, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an hospital, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati, Wheeling, &c.; and for New Orleans, St. Louis, &c.* (See route 620.) *Steamboats leave for Nashville; stages 3 times a week for Maysville via Bowling Green and Lexington; and also for Nashville, Tenn.*

COLUMBUS is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 18 miles below the entrance of the Ohio river, and has several extensive warehouses, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington via Bowling Green, and for Nashville.*

HICKMAN is on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 15 miles below Columbus, and contains a court-house, 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville.*



WABASH RIVER &amp; CANAL



INDIANA lies between  $37^{\circ} 45'$  and  $41^{\circ} 52'$  N. lat. and between  $84^{\circ} 42'$  and  $87^{\circ} 49'$  W. lon. It has a mean length of 260, and a mean breadth of 140 miles, containing 36,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 685,866.

There are no mountains in this state, but the country bordering on the Ohio is hilly. A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami, to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of two miles. Below Blue river the hills cease, and there is an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, are strips of bottom and prairie land, from three to six miles in width. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan, the country is generally level, interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand-hills 210 feet high, back of which are sandy hillocks, with a growth of pine. The prairies bordering on the Wabash have a soil from two to five feet in depth.

The Ohio river washes the entire southern border of this state, and furnishes great facilities for trade. The Wabash is the largest river in the state, being 500 miles in length. It rises in Ohio, and passes westwardly and southwestwardly through the state, forming its western boundary for a distance of 120 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to La Fayette, 300 miles, a part of the year. White river, 200 miles long, is its largest branch, and is navigable on its west fork for steamboats to Indianapolis, in seasons of floods. It consists of an east fork and a west fork, which unite about 30 miles above its junction with the Wabash. The White Water river runs in the eastern part of the state, and enters the Great Miami. Lake Michigan touches this state on the northwest.

The governor is elected by the people for three years, and may be once re-elected. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is elected, who is president of the senate, and discharges the duties of the governor, in case of his death, resignation, or removal. The senators and representatives are apportioned among the counties according to the number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age. There can never be fewer than 36 nor over 100 representatives; and the number of senators can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the representatives. The representatives, and one-third of the senators, are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets annually in December, at Indianapolis. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed for the term of seven years. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the chief justices

of the circuit courts by the legislature; and the associate judges by the people. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all male citizens over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state the year preceding the election.

The literary institutions are: Indiana University, at Bloomington; Hanover College, at South Hanover; Wabash College, at Crawfordsville; the Indiana Ashbury University; the University of Notre-dame-du-lac, at South Bend; Franklin College, at Franklin; and St. Gabriel College. There are 60 academies and 1,600 common schools in the state.

Indiana was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the west fork of White river, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 122 miles from Cincinnati. An elegant bridge crosses the river at this place. It was selected for the capital of the state while it was covered by a dense forest, and laid out in 1821. On a circular area, from which spacious streets diverge, stands the governor's house on a rise of ground in the centre. It is a handsome edifice. *The State House* is one of the most splendid buildings in the west. It is 180 feet long by 80 feet wide and 45 high, with an appropriate dome. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with a portico on each front, having ten Doric columns, and has elegant halls for the two houses of the legislature, a court-room, and rotunda. The city contains a court-house, the state prison, deaf



and dumb asylum, lunatic asylum, ten churches, a female institute, a seminary, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Madison. Stages leave daily for Cincinnati; for Wheeling, Va., via Dayton, O., Columbus, and Zanesville; and for St. Louis via Terre Haute; 3 times a week for Cincinnati via Lawrenceburg; for Vevay; for New Albany; for Fredonia; for Covington; for La Fayette; for South Bend via Logansport; and for Fort Wayne via Muncie and Winchester.*

LAWRENCEBURG is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, one mile below the entrance of the Great Miami river. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a seminary, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cincinnati, O.; for Madison; and for Indianapolis.*

MADISON is situated on the north bank of Ohio river, 89 miles below Cincinnati, by the river. The village is built on ground above the reach of the highest floods. The streets are regularly laid out, and several of them paved; and it has a wharf for the landing of steamboats. It is handsomely built, mostly of brick, and has a court-house, market-house, ten churches, a bank, with a neat edifice, a savings bank, and about 4,000 inhabitants. In the rear of the village are hills 250 feet high, which afford a delightful prospect. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg and the intermediate places, and also for New Orleans. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Indianapolis; stages leave three times a week for Frankfort, Ky.; for Cincinnati; and for Louisville.*

NEW ALBANY is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, two miles below the foot of the falls, and 140 below Cincinnati. It is the largest place in the state, and contains a court-house, a bank, nine churches, a male and a female seminary, a lyceum, a theological college, 4 schools, and 4,500 inhabitants. The streets are regularly laid out, and are from 70 to 100 feet wide. Here are extensive ship-yards, where are built am-

nually from ten to fifteen steamboats, besides sloops and schooners. Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for the ports on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. (See route 620.) Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Vincennes; 3 times a week for Indianapolis; and for Madison.

EVANSVILLE is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, at the great northern bend, 323 miles below Cincinnati by the river. It has an elevated situation, and contains a brick court-house, a bank, ten churches, an academy, several extensive manufacturers, and 2,500 inhabitants. The Pigeon Springs are one mile west from Evansville. The waters contain muriate of soda, bicarbonate of iron, bicarbonate of magnesia, carbonic acid gas, carbureted hydrogen gas, and nitrogen gas. They are aperient, alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The accommodations are ample, and the vicinity affords much sport in fowling and fishing. Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for all the principal places on the Ohio river. Stages leave 3 times a week for Vincennes.



BLOOMINGTON is situated at the head of a small branch of White river, 49 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, five churches, the buildings of the Indiana University, an academy, and 1,700 inhabitants. The Indiana University has a president, five professors, 174 students, and 2,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; for New Albany; for Terre Haute; and for Crawfordsville.

VINCENNES lies on the left bank of Wabash river, 197 miles from its entrance into the Ohio. It has a fertile prairie of several thousand acres on the north, east, and south. It is the oldest town in the state, having been established as a trading post by the French in 1730. It contains a brick court-house, a bank, a seminary, a female school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, 6 churches, a public library of 1,600 volumes, and 2,000 inhabitants, one-fifth of whom are of French descent. St. Gabriel's College was established in 1841, and has a president, five professors, and 75 students. Steamboats ply on the river. Stages leave daily for N. Albany; and for St. Louis, Mo.; 3 times a week to Terre Haute and to Evansville.

TERRE HAUTE is situated on beautiful high ground, on the left bank of the Wabash, 73 miles west from Indianapolis. The National road here crosses the river on a fine bridge. The town contains a brick court-house, six churches, a bank, a market-house, a seminary, and 2,000 inhabitants. It is a flourishing place, and commands the trade of an extensive and fertile country. Stages leave daily for Indianapolis; for St. Louis; for Shawneetown; and for Danville, Ill.

CRAWFORDSVILLE is situated on the left bank of Rock river, 45 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, the buildings of Wabash College, a seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Wabash College was founded in 1835, and has a president, four professors, 128 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; and for Peoria; twice a week for La Fayette and for Vincennes. (See route 524.)



**LA FAYETTE** lies on the left bank of the Wabash river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 310 miles from its mouth by the river. It contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 7 churches, and 2,000 inhabitants. The Wabash and Erie canal connects this place with Lake Erie. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; and for Logansport.*

**LOGANSPORT** is situated on Wabash river, at the junction of Eel river, 72 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, an academy, seven churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants. A fine bridge here crosses the Wabash, and another Eel river. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and it is well situated for manufacturing purposes, possessing a fine water-power. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; three times for Niles via South Bend; and for La Fayette.*

**FORT WAYNE** is beautifully situated on the south side of Maumee river. It is incorporated as a city, and contains a court-house, five churches, four academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants. The Wabash canal connects it with Lake Erie, and it is surrounded by a rich and fertile country. *Stages leave twice a week for Indianapolis and for South Bend.*

**SOUTH BEND** is pleasantly situated on a high bluff, on the south side of St. Joseph river, and has a great water-power. It is 137 miles north of Indianapolis, and contains a brick court-house, four churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. The University of Notre-dame-du-lac was established here in 1844, under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It has a president, several professors, and 65 students. *Stages leave three times a week for Indianapolis; for Detroit, Mich., and for Michigan City.*

**MICHIGAN CITY** is situated on the south shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Trail creek, and was laid out in 1835. It is the only lake harbor in the state, and the location is well adapted for trade. It contains a bank, three churches, and about 700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Niles, Mich.; for South Bend; and for Chicago, Ill.*



**MICHIGAN** consists of two peninsulas, and contains about 66,000 square miles. Its population in 1840 was 212,267; in 1845, 304,285.

The surface of the lower or southern peninsula is generally level, having few elevations which may be denominated hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the centre of the peninsula. This central region may be regarded as a table-land, elevated about 300 feet above the level of the lakes, covered with fine forests of timber, oak plains, and beautiful prairies. Along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, are sand-hills thrown up by the winds into fantastic forms, generally quite barren and naked. The part lying between Lake Huron and Saginaw bay is low

and swampy. No part of the United States is better supplied with fish, aquatic fowl, and game.

Of the northern peninsula, Mr. Schoolcraft says—"Portions of it are the mere development of sublime scenery, which pertains to that comparatively elevated portion of the continent. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests, spread over it with a boldness of outline which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type of North American geography. This division embraces the mineral region. It is of little value for the uses of agriculture. The interior abounds in small lakes. On the shore of Lake Superior are several large bays and good harbors. Recent explorations here, have discovered immense deposits of rich copper ore.—On the southern shore of Lake Superior is a series of lofty bluffs, and isolated rocks, having the appearance of ruins, tottering walls, and caverns. *La Chapelle*, or the Arched Rock, is a beautiful specimen of this character, as are the Pictured Rocks, &c. There are also several picturesque cascades.

The southern peninsula of Michigan is bounded by several large rivers, and numerous smaller streams, which, rising in the interior, pass off in easterly, westerly, and northerly directions into the lakes. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie; Rouge river, into Detroit strait; Clinton and Black rivers, into the strait of St. Clair. Saginaw river, formed by the junction of Titabawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint, and Cass rivers, enters Saginaw bay. Thunder Bay and Cheboigan rivers, and some smaller streams, fall into Lake Huron. St. Joseph, Grand, Kalamazoo, and Muskegon rivers flow into Lake Michigan. Many small lakes of pure water, stocked with fish of fine quality, are found in the interior. Michigan lake is the largest wholly within the United States, being 360 miles long and 60 broad.

The governor and lieutenant-governor are chosen at the same time, for two years, by the people. The senators are chosen for two years, one-half of them annually, and their number must be one-third that of the representatives. The representatives are chosen annually, and their number cannot be less than 48, nor more than 100, and are, with the senators, apportioned among the counties according to the number of white inhabitants. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of seven years. Judges of inferior courts are elected by the people for four years. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided six months next preceding an election in the town where his vote is offered, has the right of suffrage. The legislature meets annually at Detroit.

The Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, has departments of literature, science, law, and medicine; and has several academic branches situated in most of the principal towns in the state. St. Philip's College, near Detroit, is a Catholic institution. There are 25 academies and 1,000 common schools.

The French built a fort and made a settlement at Sault St. Marie in 1647, and subsequently at Mackinaw. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, this country came into the possession of the English. The post at Detroit was resigned to the United States by the English in 1796. In 1805 this state was erected into a distinct territory and in 1836 admitted into the Union.





OFF

DETROIT, the capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Detroit strait, seven miles below Lake St. Clair and 18 above the west end of Lake Erie, and, by steamboat route, 327 miles from Buffalo. The site is a plain 30 feet above the river, sloping gently to the water, and the city extends for the distance of a mile along the stream and three-fourths of a mile back. The streets are regularly laid out, though not all crossing at right angles, a part of them diverging from a large area, and forming noble avenues 200 feet wide. There are several public squares, of which Campus Martius is the principal. The city contains the State-house, from the dome of which a fine view is obtained of the city and vicinity, the City-hall, a market-house, 11 churches, four banks, a United States Land-office, 3 markets, a theatre, a museum, a public garden, government magazine, Masonic-hall, two orphan asylums, several literary and scientific societies, three female institutes of a high order, and also several for boys, and 10,000 inhabitants. Detroit is among the earlier settlements of North America, having been founded by the French from Canada, in 1683. It is admirably situated for trade, and is becoming a great commercial emporium. The first steamboat arrived at Detroit in August, 1818; now, numbers arrive and depart daily during eight months of the year. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Kalamazoo via Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Marshall; thence stages to St. Joseph's; and also for Pontiac; thence stages to Saginaw. Stages leave daily for Toledo, O.; three times a week for Port Huron, and to Howell; thence to Grand Rapids via Lyons. Steamboats for Buffalo, N. Y., via Sandusky, O., Cleveland and Erie, Pa.; for Chicago, Ill., via Mackinaw, Milwaukee, &c. (See routes 547 and 548.)*

MONROE is situated on the right bank of the Raisin river, two and a half miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, and 37 miles from Detroit. It contains a court-house, two banks, a United States Land-office, seven churches, a branch of the University of Michigan, two academies, a reading-room, and library of 1,500 volumes, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Hillsdale via Adrian, thence stages to Niles; stages daily for Toledo, O., and for Detroit.*

ANN ARBOR lies forty miles west from Detroit, on both sides of Huron river, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is regularly laid out on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, bank, 6 churches, several mills, factories, &c., and 2,500 inhabitants. The University of Michigan, founded in 1837, has 3 professors, 75 students, 5,000 volumes in its libraries, and a choice museum, embracing the collections of the state geologists, &c. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo, &c. Stages leave 3 times a week for Howell.*

YPSILANTI is situated on both sides of Huron river, and contains four churches, an academy, several mills and factories, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The river here affords good water-power. *Cars*

*arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave daily for Adrian.*

ADRIAN is prettily situated on the right bank of the Raisin river, 67 miles from Detroit. It has a court-house, four churches, an academy, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Toledo, O.; for Monroe, and for Hillsdale—thence stages to Niles. Stages leave daily for Detroit via Ypsilanti.*

JACKSON is situated 79 miles west from Detroit, on the right bank of Grand river. The village contains a court-house, four churches, the state penitentiary, a branch of Michigan University, a seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. There is a fall of eight feet in the river here, affording an extensive water-power, already employed in mills, factories, &c. *Cars arrine from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave three times a week for Adrian and for Centreville.*

MARSHALL is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Kalamazoo river, at the confluence of Rice creek, 113 miles west from Detroit. It contains a court-house, four churches, a bank, an academy, several mills and factories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave 3 times a week for Centreville.*

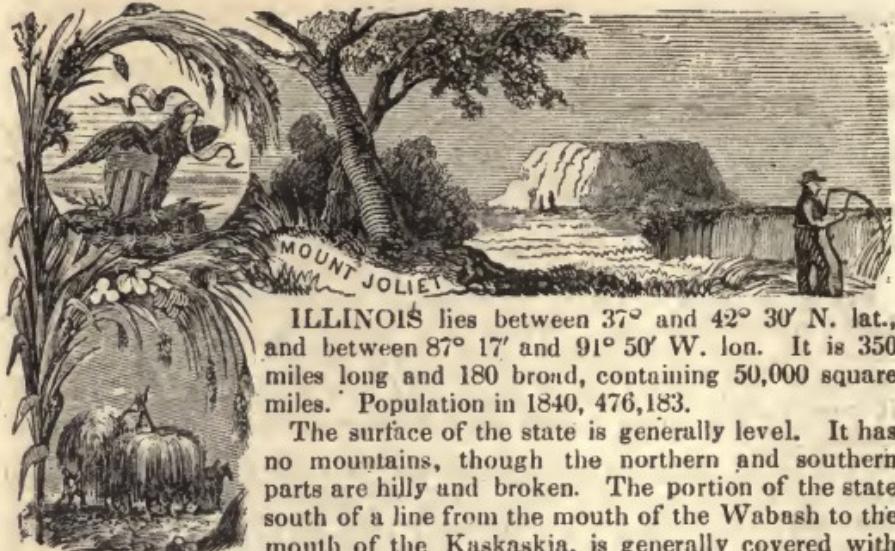
KALAMAZOO is situated on the left bank of Kalamazoo river, 146 miles west from Detroit, and contains a court-house, a bank, a United States Land-office, three churches, a branch of the University of Michigan, the Huron Literary Institute, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit. Stages leave daily for St. Joseph's; three times a week for Niles; for Moitville; and for Allegan.*

ST. JOSEPH is situated on the left bank of St. Joseph's river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, 200 miles west from Detroit. It is one of the most important places on the west side of the state, has a good harbor, and commands a pleasant view of the lake. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, and 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Chicago. Stages leave daily in connection with railroad cars for Detroit. Stages leave daily for Chicago via Michigan City; and three times a week for Niles.*

MACKINAC is situated on the southeast extremity of an island of the same name, and contains a court-house, two churches, a school of the American Board of Foreign Missions, a Roman Catholic missionary school, a branch of the University of Michigan, and 500 inhabitants. Fort Mackinac stands on a rocky eminence, 150 feet immediately above the village, which it commands. The harbor is safe and spacious, capable of accommodating 150 vessels. Over 3,000 barrels of trout and white-fish are annually exported, and it is the seat of an extensive fur-trade. (See route 203.)

GRAND HAVEN is situated on the left bank of Grand river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. It is one of the best harbors on the east shore of the lake, and contains a court-house, two churches, an academy and about 700 inhabitants. (See route 548.)

SAULT DE ST. MARIE is situated on a pleasant elevation on the right bank of St. Mary's strait, at the foot of the rapids, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, Fort Brady, the trading house of the American Fur Company, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Vessels come up to the foot of the rapids.



ILLINOIS lies between  $37^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $87^{\circ} 17'$  and  $91^{\circ} 50'$  W. lon. It is 350 miles long and 180 broad, containing 50,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 476,183.

The surface of the state is generally level. It has no mountains, though the northern and southern parts are hilly and broken. The portion of the state south of a line from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is generally covered with timber, but north of this the prairie country predominates. The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains covered with grass, with no other boundary of its vision but the distant horizon, though the view is often broken by occasional woodlands. The dry prairies are generally from 30 to 100 feet higher than the bottom-lands on the rivers, and very fertile. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, and extends north beyond the Des Moines rapids, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, but generally a few miles distant from it, leaving between the bluffs and the river a strip of alluvial formation of inexhaustible fertility. The banks of the Illinois and Kaskaskia, in some places, present sublime and picturesque scenery.

The Illinois is the largest river in the state. Fox and Des Plaines rivers, its two largest branches from the north, rise in Wisconsin, and, with Kankakee river from Indiana, form the Illinois, which, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Mississippi, twenty miles above the Missouri. It is navigable a distance of about 250 miles. Rock river rises in Wisconsin, and after a course of 300 miles, mostly in Illinois, empties into the Mississippi. The Kaskaskia rises near the middle of the state, and after a southwesterly course of 250 miles, enters the Mississippi 63 miles below the Missouri. It is navigable for boats 150 miles. The Wabash forms a part of the east boundary. The Little Wabash, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Wabash a little above its junction with the Ohio. Peoria lake, through which the Illinois river flows, about 150 miles from its mouth, is a beautiful sheet of water twenty miles long and two broad.

The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is eligible only four years in eight. A lieutenant-governor is elected at the same time, who is president of the senate, and in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor, discharges his duties. The senators are elected for four, and the representatives for two years. The representatives can never be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the inhabitants exceed 100,000. The number of senators can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of representatives. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the joint-ballot of both

houses of the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state six months preceding an election, have the right to vote.

The literary institutions are: Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829; Shurtleff College, (Baptist,) in Upper Alton, in 1835; McKendree College, (Methodist,) in Lebanon, in 1834; McDonough College, at Macomb, in 1837. There are in the state 50 academies and 1,300 common schools.

Illinois was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1818.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of the state, is situated 95 miles from St. Louis, and near the centre of the state. It lies four miles south of Sangamon river, on the border of a rich and beautiful prairie. It was laid out in 1822, and in 1823 contained but 30 families, living in log cabins. It now contains a state-house—an elegant edifice—a court-house, a market-house, a bank, a United States Land-office, eight churches, three high schools, several extensive manufactories, and 4,005 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Meredosia—thence in stages to Quincy. Stages leave daily for St. Louis, and for Chicago via Peoria and Ottawa; three times a week for La Fayette, Ia.; for Terre Haute; for Shawneetown via Vandalia and Salem; for Burlington, Ia., via Rushville; for Lewistown; and for Bloomington.*

JACKSONVILLE is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a delightful prairie, which is fertile and well cultivated, 33 miles from Springfield. It contains a spacious court-house, a market-house, a lyceum, a Mechanics' Association, two academies, seven churches, several manufactories, and 2,500 inhabitants. It is

the seat of *Illinois College*, founded

in 1829, which has

a president, and,

in its academical

and medical de-

partments, 8 pro-

fessors and 96 stu-

dents. There are 2,500 volumes in its libraries, and it has a very com-

plete philosophical and chemical apparatus. The commencement is on

the last Thursday in June. *Cars leave daily for Springfield and for*

*Meredosia.*



ALTON is situated on the left bank of Mississippi river, two miles above the mouth of Missouri river, 21 miles below the mouth of Illinois river, and twenty miles from St. Louis. It is regularly and handsomely laid out, and contains a bank, a lyceum, a Mechanics' Association, six churches, a number of schools, and about 2,000 inhabitants. As a com-

mercial city its advantages are very great. It has the best landing for steamboats on the east bank of the Mississippi. A flat rock, level with the surface of the ground, forms an excellent natural wharf. Timber,

freestone, limestone, and bituminous coal exist in great abundance near the town. *Steamboats ply to St. Louis and to all the principal ports on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri rivers. (See routes Nos. 594, 620, 621, and 622.) Stages leave for Vincennes via Carlyle; and for Jacksonville.*

KASKASKIA is situated on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 142 miles

from Springfield, and seven from its junction with the Mississippi. It has a court-house, a United States Land-office, a church, a nunnery and female boarding-school, and 1,000 inhabitants. It was settled by the French about 1683, and its inhabitants are now mostly of French descent. (See route 621.) *Stages leave for St. Louis, Mo., and for Vincennes, Ia., via Salem.*

**SHAWNEETOWN** is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, ten miles below the mouth of the Wabash river, and 195 from Springfield. The bank of the river has a gradual ascent, but not sufficient to prevent inundation in extreme high floods. The town has a bank, a United States Land-office, two churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1814, and is one of the most commercial places in southern Illinois. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Vincennes, Ia.; for Springfield via Salem; for St. Louis, Mo.; and for Cape Girardeau.*

**VANDALIA**, formerly the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Kaskaskia river. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, two churches, several manufacturing establishments, and 800 inhabitants. The national road extends to this place. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis, Mo., and for Terre Haute, Ia.; 3 times a week for Springfield; and also for Shawneetown.*

**PEORIA** is beautifully situated on the right bank of Illinois river, at the outlet of Peoria lake, and 70 miles from Springfield. The first bank of the river gradually rises from six to twelve feet above high-water mark, and extends back a quarter of a mile from the river to the second bank, where it rises five or six feet, forming a terrace extending back to the bluffs, which are from 60 to 100 feet high, by a steep ascent, and present from their summit an extensive and beautiful prospect. The town contains a court-house, an academy, six churches, several factories, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Chicago via Ottawa; and also for St. Louis via Springfield; three times a week for Burlington, Io.; for Galena via Dixon; for Madison, Wis.; and for Indianapolis. Steamboats on the Illinois river.* (See route 594.)

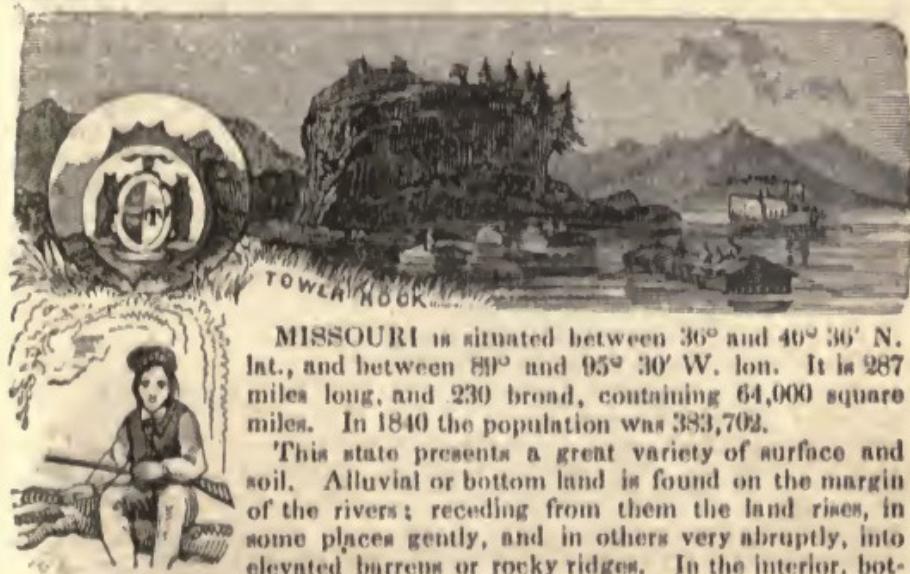


**CHICAGO** is situated on the SW. shore of Lake Michigan, at the head of lake navigation. The city is built on a level prairie, handsomely elevated above the water, and lies on both sides of Chicago river, between the junction of the north and south branches, and three-fourths of a mile from its entrance into the lake. By the construction of piers, an artificial harbor has been made at the mouth of the river. The city contains the county buildings, a United States Land-office, eight churches, an academy, and 11,000 inhabitants. Back of the town, for three or four miles, is a fine, elevated, and fertile prairie, and to the north, along the lake shore, are extensive bodies of fine timber. Numerous steamboats and vessels ply between this place and Buffalo, and the intermediate

places on the upper lakes. It is admirably situated for trade, and the rapidity of its growth is unparalleled. Steamboats run to Buffalo, N. Y., and the intermediate places. (See route 203.) Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, and Springfield; for Galena; also in winter for Detroit, Mich.; 3 times a week for Galena via Dixon; for Milwaukee, &c.

GALENA is pleasantly situated on Fève or Bean river, 158 miles from Chicago, and is the metropolis of the great lead-region. It is six miles above the mouth of the river, which is navigable to this place at all stages of the water for the largest steamboats. The town contains 5 churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It was first settled in 1820. In 1841, 22,000,000 pounds of lead were produced in its vicinity, and the manufacture of copper is also growing into importance here. Stages leave daily for Chicago; 3 times a week for Springfield via Dixon and Peoria; for Rock Island City; for Madison, Wis.; for Prairie du Chien; and for Dubuque, Io.

ROCK ISLAND CITY, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, just above the entrance of Rock river, contains a court-house, 2 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Stages leave 3 times a week for Peoria; for Dixon; for Iowa City; and for Dubuque.



MISSOURI is situated between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $89^{\circ}$  and  $95^{\circ} 30'$  W. lon. It is 287 miles long, and 230 broad, containing 64,000 square miles. In 1840 the population was 383,702.

This state presents a great variety of surface and soil. Alluvial or bottom land is found on the margin of the rivers; receding from them the land rises, in some places gently, and in others very abruptly, into elevated barrens or rocky ridges. In the interior, bottoms and barrens, naked hills and prairies, heavy forests and streams of water, may often be seen at one view, presenting a diversified and beautiful landscape. The southeast part of the state has a very extensive tract of low marshy country, abounding in lakes, and liable to inundation. Back of this, a hilly country extends as far as the Osage river. This section is rich in minerals. The lead-region covers an area of more than 3,000 square miles. In St. Francis county is the celebrated "Iron Mountain," elevated 300 feet above the surrounding plain, and is a mile and a half across its summit, and has 80 per cent of its mass pure iron. Five miles distant is the Pilot Knob, 300 feet high, and with a base a mile and a half in circumference, of the same species of rich ore. Between the Osage

and Missouri rivers, is a tract of country very fertile and agreeably diversified with woodland and prairie, and abounding with coal, salt, &c. The country north of the Missouri is emphatically "the garden of the West." There is no part of the world where a greater extent of country can be traversed more easily, when in its natural state. The surface is for the most part delightfully undulating, and variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching away into a sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and shining streams.

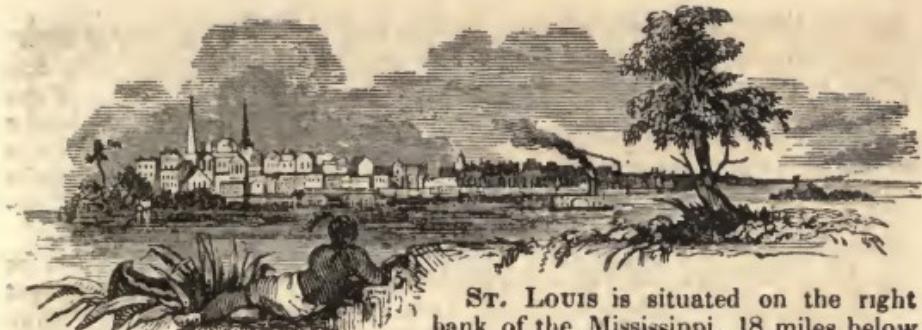
The Mississippi winds along the entire eastern boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 miles, and receives in its course the waters of the Great Missouri, which, indeed, deserves to be regarded as the main stream. Through the central and richest part of the state, the Missouri rolls its immense volume of water, being navigable four or five months of the year for steamboats, 1,800 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. The La Mine, Osage, and Gasconade on the south, and the Grand and Chariton on the north side, are navigable tributaries of the Missouri. Maramec river runs through the mineral district, is a navigable stream, and enters the Mississippi eighteen miles below St. Louis. Salt river, which is also navigable, enters the Mississippi 85 miles above the Missouri. The White and St. Francis drain the southeast, and the tributaries of Neosho, the southwest part of the state.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1820. The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen at the same time, and for the same term, who is president of the senate. Every county is entitled to send one representative, but the whole number can never exceed 100. The senators are elected every four years, one-half retiring every second year; and their number can never be less than 14, nor more than 33, chosen by districts, and apportioned according to the number of free white inhabitants. The elections for senators and representatives are held biennially in August. The legislature meets once in two years in the month of November, at Jefferson City. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and three months in the county in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage. The judges of the Supreme Court and the chancellor are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until 65 years of age,

The literary institutions are as follows: The University of St. Louis, at St. Louis; St. Mary's College, at Cape Girardeau; Kemper College, near St. Louis; Masonic College, near Palmyra; Missouri University, at Columbia; St. Charles College, at St. Charles; and Fayette College, at Fayette. There are in the state 50 academies and 650 schools.

Missouri was originally a part of Louisiana, which was purchased from France in 1803. It was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1821.

JEFFERSON CITY, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Missouri river, on elevated and uneven ground, 128 miles from St. Louis. It contains a state-house, a governor's house, which is large and elegant, a state penitentiary, an academy, 250 dwellings, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; three times a week for Caledonia; for Springfield via Warsaw; for Independence via Booneville, Lexington, &c.* (For steamboat routes, see 620.)



ST. LOUIS is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri. It is in  $38^{\circ} 37' 28''$  N. lat., and  $90^{\circ} 15' 39''$  W. lon. Population in 1845, 35,000.—Its situation is pleasant and healthy; standing on a limestone bluff. The ground rises gradually from the first to the second bank of the river; and on the second bank, which is about forty feet higher than the first, the city is chiefly built. Viewed from the opposite shore, or as it is approached from the river, it presents a beautiful appearance. The compact part of the city extends about one and a half miles along the river, with suburbs to the north and east, making its whole extent five miles. It is elegantly built, the more recent houses being constructed of brick, others of stone, and some have spacious and beautiful gardens attached to them.

Among the public buildings, the City-hall and the Catholic Cathedral are the most noticeable. The Cathedral is one hundred and thirty-six feet long and eighty-four wide, with walls forty feet high. The front is 58 feet high, and rising above this is a tower with a spire terminating in a gilt cross. The steeple contains a peal of six bells, the largest of 2,600 pounds weight. There are also in the city a United States Land-office, an elegant theatre, a concert-hall, a bank, six insurance companies, and a United States Arsenal.

There are several literary and benevolent institutions in the city

*The St. Louis University*, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has 15 instructors, 130 students, and 7,900 volumes in its libraries. It has a spacious building in the city. The commencement is on the 15th of July. *Kemper College*, which is under the direction of the Episcopalians, is five miles distant from the city, on a beautiful eminence; the buildings are of brick. The principal edifice is a building 70 feet long and four stories high, with wings of equal length, three stories high. It has nine professors or other instructors, and about 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday of July. It has a medical department, and a building within the city where lectures are delivered during the winter. There are two medical schools, the one attached to the St. Louis University, the other to the State University; the former has 56, the latter 80 pupils. Lectures in both these schools commence on the first Monday of November and terminate on the last of February. They have spacious buildings for lecture-rooms, laboratories, &c. The Western Academy of Sciences has an extensive museum of



natural history and mineralogy. There is also a museum of Indian curiosities, antiquities, fossil remains, &c. The Convent of the Sacred Heart is an institution of nuns, for conducting female education. The Protestant ladies conduct an orphan asylum, and there are three orphan asylums conducted by Roman Catholics. A female asylum is attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The Jefferson Barracks are eleven miles below the city. In the north part of the city there are two tumuli, or mounds, on the lower of which the city has constructed a reservoir, into which water is raised by steam-power from the river, and conveyed through iron pipes, affording a supply to the citizens.

The city was first settled in 1664, by a company of merchant traders. It is most favorably situated for commerce, and is destined to be one of the principal cities of the west. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, &c., on the Ohio river; New Orleans and the intermediate places on the Lower Mississippi; Fort Snelling and the intermediate places on the Upper Mississippi; and also the principal places on the Missouri river.* (See routes 620—622.) *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, &c.; for Louisville via Vincennes, New Albany, &c.; for Chicago via Springfield, Peoria, Ottawa, &c.; for Fort Leavenworth via St. Charles, Columbia, Glasgow, and Liberty; 3 times a week for Shawneetown, Ill.; for Little Rock, Ark., via Caledonia, &c.; for New Madrid via Cape Girardeau; for Independence via Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, &c.; for Burlington, Io., via St. Charles, Bowling Green, Palmyra, &c.; for Van Buren, Ark., via Caledonia, Steeleville, Springfield, and Fayetteville, Ark.*

ST. CHARLES lies twenty miles northwest from St. Louis. It is built on an elevated and handsome situation on the left bank of Missouri river. The shore is here rocky, the alluvial land commencing at the lower end of the town. The town extends one and a half miles along the river, and contains a court-house, a brick market-house, two churches, a nunnery, and about 1,500 inhabitants. St. Charles College, under the direction of the Methodists, is located here. It was founded in 1839, and has a president, three professors, and about 104 students. The Missouri river is here crossed by a ferry. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis and for Jefferson City; three times a week for Burlington, Io., via New London, Palmyra, &c.*

PALMYRA lies eight miles from Missouri river, and 129 miles from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, three handsome brick churches, a United States Land-office, and above 800 inhabitants. Masonic College, twelve miles from Palmyra, was founded in 1831. It has a president, four professors, and 45 students. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis, and for Burlington, Io.*

FULTON is situated on Riviere au Vases, 12 miles north of Missouri river, and twenty-two miles northeast from Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, two churches, two academies, and 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; for Fort Leavenworth; and for Jefferson City.*

COLUMBIA, situated on a tributary of Missouri river, contains a court-house and about 1,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of Missouri University, founded in 1840, which has a president, 3 professors, and 45 students. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis.*

BOONEVILLE is situated on the right bank of Missouri river, 173 miles from St. Louis. Its foundation is limestone rock. It has a hund-

some court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,200 inhabitants. Considerable trade is carried on here in cattle and provisions. (See steamboat route 622.) *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City; for Independence; and for Columbia.*

GLASGOW, situated on the left bank of the Missouri river, 172 miles from St. Louis, has two churches, several extensive warehouses, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; and for Fort Leavenworth; 3 times a week for Hannibal.* (See route 622.)

INDEPENDENCE, six miles south of Missouri river and 292 from St. Louis, is a flourishing place, and the starting point for the Santa Fé traders, who obtain here many of their supplies. It has a court-house and about 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis via Booneville, Jefferson City, &c.* (See routes 618 and 622.)

LIBERTY is situated three miles from the left bank of the Missouri river, and 276 from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, five churches, two academies, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Glasgow, Columbia, Fulton, &c.; and for Fort Leavenworth; three times a week for St. Joseph.* (See steamboat route 622.)

ST. JOSEPH, situated on the left bank of the Missouri river, 478 miles from St. Louis, has several extensive warehouses and about 1,000 inhabitants. (See steamboat route 622.) *Stages leave three times a week for Liberty.*

SPRINGFIELD is situated on the head branches of James' fork of White river, 258 miles from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 2 churches, and 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City; for St. Louis via Caledonia; and for Van Buren, Ark.*

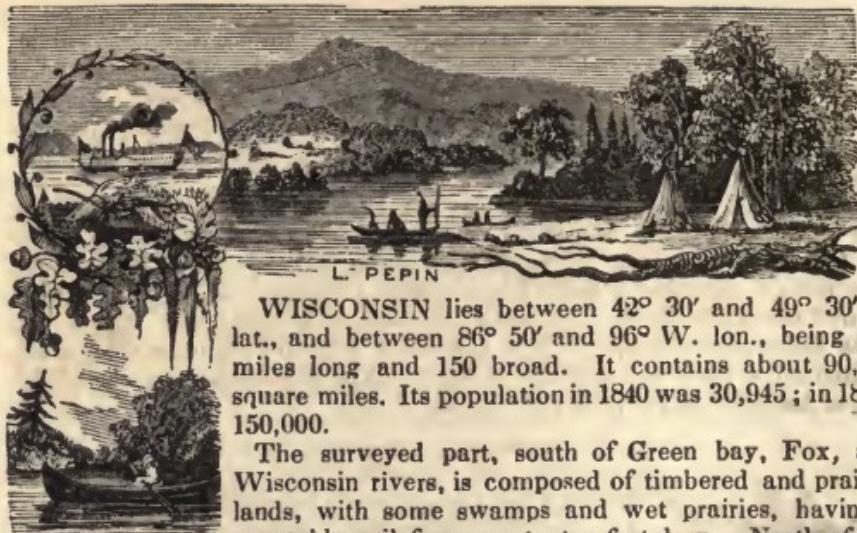
CAPE GIRARDEAU is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 132 miles by the river below St. Louis. It contains about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of St. Mary's College, founded in 1830, which has a president, five professors or other instructors, and 2,500 volumes in its library. The commencement is on the last Thursday in August. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City via Fredericktown, Caledonia, and Steeleville; and for New Madrid.* (See route 621.)

NEW MADRID is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 247 miles below St. Louis. The river here makes a bend, and its bank is somewhat elevated, but is being undermined by the current. It contains a court-house, a church, and 500 inhabitants. (See steamboat route 620.) *Stages leave three times a week for Cape Girardeau.*

HANNIBAL, 116 miles north from St. Louis, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river. It contains a church, several extensive warehouses and manufacturing establishments, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis; for Burlington, Io.; and for Glasgow.* (See route 621.)

POTOSI, 67 miles from St. Louis, is situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral regions in the United States, abounding with lead, iron, and copper ores. It has a court-house, an academy, 4 churches, and 700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Louis; for Jefferson City; and for Cape Girardeau.*

LEXINGTON is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, 124 miles from Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis via Jefferson City; and also for Independence.*



WISCONSIN lies between  $42^{\circ} 30'$  and  $49^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $86^{\circ} 50'$  and  $96^{\circ}$  W. lon., being 600 miles long and 150 broad. It contains about 90,000 square miles. Its population in 1840 was 30,945; in 1845, 150,000.

The surveyed part, south of Green bay, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, is composed of timbered and prairie-lands, with some swamps and wet prairies, having a vegetable soil from one to ten feet deep. North of the Wisconsin river commences a hilly region, swelling as it proceeds north into a mountainous country, with a rugged and broken surface, creating many rapids and falls in the streams, and affording many wild and picturesque views. Near the sources of the Mississippi is an elevated table-land abounding with lakes and swamps; in the former of which fish are abundant, while wild rice grows in the latter. Bordering on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, the soil is rich and the land generally heavily timbered.—The principal rivers are the Mississippi, washing its western border; the Wisconsin, 500 miles long, a large tributary of the Mississippi; the Chippeway, which enters the Mississippi further northwest, and is a large river; Rock river, which rises and runs partly in this state; Neenah or Fox river, which runs so near the Wisconsin, that at times of high water the country between them is often overflowed and can be passed in boats. The Neenah passes through Lake Winnebago, and enters Green bay; though obstructed by rapids, it is navigable for boats 180 miles.

Wisconsin was organized as a territorial government in 1836. The governor is appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, and is ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs. The Legislative Assembly consists of a council of 13 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives of 26 members, elected for two years.

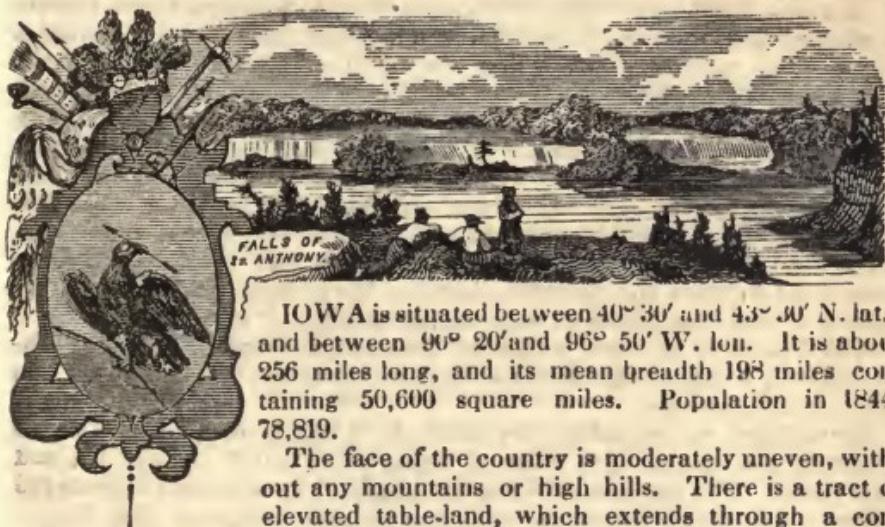
No college has been established in this territory. It has several academies and 100 common schools.

MADISON, the capital, is 159 miles from Chicago, and beautifully situated on a peninsula between two lakes, on a gentle swell of ground from which there is a regular descent each way to the water. It is regularly laid out, with a large central square, in the centre of which is the State House, a spacious stone edifice with a handsome dome. The town has several places of worship and 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Milwaukee; for Rockford, Ill.; for Galena; and for Fort Winnebago.*

MILWAUKEE is situated on both sides of Milwaukee river, near its entrance into Lake Michigan, 97 miles from Chicago. It contains a

court-house, a United States Land-office, eight churches, and 7,500 inhabitants. It is a flourishing place, has an extensive water-power, and is rapidly growing into commercial importance. Steamboats ply constantly between it and Chicago, Buffalo, and the intermediate places. (See route 548.) Stages leave 3 times a week for Chicago, Ill., and for Madison.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN is situated on the east bank of Mississippi river, four miles above the mouth of Wisconsin river and 248 miles below the falls of St. Anthony. The prairie is ten miles long and three wide. The village contains a court-house, three churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Numerous mounds of all sizes and shapes are to be found in the vicinity. Fort Crawford, a United States military post, is situated a little south of the village. (For steamboat route see 621.) Stages leave 3 times a week for Galena.



IOWA is situated between  $40^{\circ} 30'$  and  $43^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., and between  $90^{\circ} 20'$  and  $96^{\circ} 50'$  W. lon. It is about 256 miles long, and its mean breadth 198 miles containing 50,600 square miles. Population in 1844, 78,819.

The face of the country is moderately uneven, without any mountains or high hills. There is a tract of elevated table-land, which extends through a considerable part of the territory, dividing the waters which fall into the Mississippi, from those which fall into the Missouri. The margins of the rivers and creeks, extending back from one to ten miles, are generally covered with timber, while beyond this the country is an open prairie without trees: by the frequent alternations of these two descriptions of land, the country is greatly diversified. The prairies cover nearly three-fourths of the surface of the territory, and, although they are destitute of trees, present a great variety of aspect. Some have a level and others a rolling surface; some are covered with a rich coat of grass, well suited for grazing; in others this is interspersed with hazel thickets, and sassafras shrubs, and in season superbly decorated with flowers. The soil, both on the bottom and prairie land, is generally good, consisting of a deep black mould, intermingled, in the prairies, with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel.

The Mississippi borders this territory for its whole length on the east, and is navigable in time of high water for steamboats to the mouth of the St. Peter's. The Des Moines river runs in the southern part of the territory, and, forming a part of the southwest boundary, enters the Mississippi. In high water it is navigable for steamboats 100 miles, and for keel-boats

at all times. Checaque or Skunk river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi. Iowa river is 300 miles long, and is navigable for steam-boats 12 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and for keel-boats to Iowa city. Red Cedar river, the main branch of Iowa, is navigable for keel-boats, in high water, 100 miles above its junction. The Wapsipinecon has a winding and rapid course 200 miles, to its entrance into the Mississippi. The Makoqueta bounds the mineral region on the south, and enters the Mississippi, furnishing in its course the best water-power in the territory. Turkey river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi. It is not navigable. Sioux river enters the Missouri, and forms part of the west boundary.

The governor is elected for four years. He must be a citizen of the United States and have resided for two years next preceding his election within the state, and have attained the age of 30 years. The legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of representatives which meet biennially on the first Monday in January. Representatives are chosen for 2 years; they must be free white citizens of the United States, and have attained the age of 21 years,—have resided within the state one year next preceding the election, and thirty days within the county or district for which they may be elected. Senators are chosen for four years, at the same time of electing representatives. They must be 25 years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such other inferior courts as the legislature may establish. Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the legislature, and hold their office for six years.—Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who shall have resided within the state six months next preceding the election, and 20 days in the county in which he claims to vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The University of Iowa, at Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, has been chartered. Seven academies have been incorporated, and there are about 100 common schools.

IOWA CITY, the capital of the state, is situated thirty-one miles from Bloomington, on the left bank of Iowa river, which is navigable to this place. The situation is dry and pleasant. It contains a state-house, court-house, several churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The Capitol is of the Grecian Doric order of architecture, and has a dome supported by 22 Corinthian columns. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Burlington; and for Rock Island, Ill.*

BURLINGTON is handsomely situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 222 miles above St. Louis. It is surrounded by hills, to which the ground rises by a gentle acclivity. It is regularly laid out, and has a court-house, several commodious churches, a United States Land-office, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Louis; and for Dubuque via Bloomington. Steamboats ply to all the principal places on the Mississippi river.* (See route 621.)

DUBUQUE is situated on the right bank of Mississippi river, 426 miles above St. Louis, and 306 below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is built on a table area, or terrace, which extends along the river for several miles. It contains a United States Land-office, five churches, a bank, an academy, a lyceum, and 1,500 inhabitants. Lead ore is found in abundance here, and for miles around on every side. *Steamboats ply to all the principal places on the Mississippi.* (See route 621.) *Stages leave 3 times a week for Galena; and for Burlington via Davenport and Bloomington.*

# RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH

## THE WESTERN STATES.

(500) FR'M LEXINGTON TO KNOXVILLE.	Georgetown.....  4  12	Mt. Zion .....	4  250
To Nicholasville . . . .   12	Williamstown ...   35  47	SHAWNEETOWN, Ill. ....	7  257
Burnt Tavern . . . .   12	Crittenden.....  11  58		
Lancaster . . . .   8	Florence.....  16  74		
Stanford . . . .   8	Covington.....  9  83		
Mt. Vernon . . . .   23	CINCINNATI.....  1  84		
London . . . .   19			
Lynn Camp . . . .   13			
Barboursville . . . .   12			
Cumberland Ford . . . .   16			
Cumberland Gap . . . .   15			
Tazewell . . . .   12			
Beans' Station . . . .   12			
Rutledge . . . .   9			
Blain's Roads . . . .   14			
KNOXVILLE . . . .   19			
204			
(501) FR'M LEXINGTON TO WHEELING, Va.			
To Moreland . . . .   8			
Paris . . . .   7			
Millersburg . . . .   8			
Forest Retreat . . . .   6			
Lower Blue Lick . . . .   8			
May's Lick . . . .   12			
Washington . . . .   8			
MAYSVILLE . . . .   4			
Aberdeen . . . .   1			
West Union . . . .   17			
Dunbarton . . . .   10			
Locust Grove . . . .   6			
Sinking Spring . . . .   6			
Cynthiana . . . .   10			
Bainbridge . . . .   11			
Bourneville . . . .   11			
Chillicothe . . . .   13			
Kingston . . . .   10			
Tarloton . . . .   9			
Lancaster . . . .   16			
Rushville . . . .   9			
Somerset . . . .   8			
Fultonham . . . .   10			
ZANESVILLE . . . .   10			
WHEELING— (see No. 323). . . .   73			
285			
(502) FR'M LEXINGTON TO CINCINNATI, O.			
To Delphton . . . .   1			
8			
(503) FR'M LEXINGTON TO MADISON, Ia.			
To Versailles . . . .   12			
Frankfort . . . .   12			
Laputa . . . .   10			
Newcastle . . . .   15			
Campbellsville . . . .   6			
Greensburg . . . .   10			
Monroe . . . .   11			
Blue Spring Grove . . . .   12			
GLASGOW . . . .   1			
MADISON . . . .   77			
(504) FR'M LEXINGTON TO LOUISVILLE, · Via Frankfort.			
To Versailles . . . .   12			
Frankfort . . . .   12			
Bridgeport . . . .   5			
Hardinsville . . . .   4			
Clay Village . . . .   33			
Shelbyville . . . .   8			
Simpsonville . . . .   41			
Long Run . . . .   6			
Middletown . . . .   47			
LOUISVILLE . . . .   55			
(505) FR'M LEXINGTON TO SHAWNEETOWN.			
To Louisville— (see No. 504) . . . .   78			
Salina . . . .   11			
West Point . . . .   99			
Garnettsville . . . .   8			
Brandenburg . . . .   107			
Hardinsburg . . . .   118			
Cloverport . . . .   24			
Hawsville . . . .   142			
Yelvington . . . .   11			
Owensboro' . . . .   153			
Henderson . . . .   183			
Smith's Mills . . . .   10			
Morganfield . . . .   193			
(506) FR'M LEXINGTON TO SMITHLAND.			
To Nicholasville . . . .   12			
Shawnee Run . . . .   12			
Harrodsburg . . . .   24			
Perryville . . . .   7			
Lebanon . . . .   31			
Newmarket . . . .   18			
Campbellsville . . . .   6			
Greensburg . . . .   59			
Monroe . . . .   65			
Blue Spring Grove . . . .   77			
GLASGOW . . . .   12			
Three Forks . . . .   124			
Dripping Spring . . . .   134			
Bowling Green . . . .   142			
S. Union . . . .   1456			
Russellville . . . .   14			
Elkton . . . .   1484			
Hopkinsville . . . .   15			
Cerulean Spring . . . .   199			
Princeton . . . .   20219			
Fredonia . . . .   10235			
Salem . . . .   14245			
SMITHLAND . . . .   10259			
(507) FR'M LEXINGTON TO COLUMBUS, Ky.			
To Hopkinsville— (see No. 506) . . . .   284			
Bellevue . . . .   219			
Cadiz . . . .   10229			
Canton . . . .   12241			
Aurora . . . .   9250			
Wadesboro' . . . .   8258			
Mayfield . . . .   12270			
Milburn . . . .   20290			
COLUMBUS . . . .   21311			
(508) FR'M LEXINGTON TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.			
To Harrodsburg— (see No. 506) . . . .   148			
Henderson . . . .   31			
Three Springs . . . .   75106			
Smith's Glasgow . . . .   17123			
Morganfield . . . .   25148			

Gallatin.....	33	181	Woodsonville .....	10	85	(515) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO ST. JOSEPH'S, Mich.
NASHVILLE.....	26	207	Three Forks.....	11	96	To Paoli— (see No. 514) ...
(509) FR'M LEXINGTON TO KNOXVILLE.			Dripping Spring..	8	104	46
To Nicholasville ..	12		BOWLING GREEN	14	118	Orleans.....
Burnt Tavern .....	12	24	Franklin .....	22	140	Spring Mill.....
Lancaster .....	8	32	Mitchellville.....	9	149	Sinking Spring...
Stanford.....	8	40	Tyree Springs .....	14	163	Bedford.....
Mt. Vernon .....	23	63	Mansker's Creek ..	7	170	Marysville.....
London .....	19	82	Pleasant Hill.....	6	176	BLOOMINGTON ...
Lynn Camp.....	13	95	NASHVILLE .....	7	183	Martinsville .....
Barboursville.....	12	107	NATCHEZ— (see No. 485) ...	469	632	INDIANAPOLIS ...
Cumberland Ford	16	123	(512) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO MAYSVILLE.			ST. JOSEPH— (see No. 522 & 523) ...
Cumberland Gap	15	138	To Middletown .....	12		174
Tazewell.....	12	150	Long Run.....	6	18	299
Bean's Station .....	12	162	Simpsonville .....	5	23	(516) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.
Rutledge .....	9	171	Shelbyville .....	8	31	To NASHVILLE— (see No. 511) ...
Blain's & Roads.	14	185	Clay Village .....	6	37	183
KNOXVILLE .....	19	204	Hardinsville.....	8	45	MEMPHIS— (see No. 484) ...
(510) FR'M MAYSVILLE TO NATCHEZ, Miss.			Bridgeport .....	4	49	230
Via Lexington, Nash- ville, &c.			FRANKFORT .....	5	54	413
To Washington ..		4	Versailles .....	12	66	(517) FR'M SMITHLAND TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.
May's Lick .....	8	12	LEXINGTON .....	12	78	To Salem .....
Lower Blue Lick.	12	24	MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	61	139	15
Forest Retreat.....	8	32	(513) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO COLUMBUS, Ky.			Fredonia .....
Millersburg.....	6	38	To Bowling Green (see No. 511) ...	118		25
Paris .....	8	46	S. Union .....	14	132	Princeton.....
Moreland .....	7	53	Russellville.....	14	146	Cerulean Spring .....
LEXINGTON .....	8	61	Elkton.....	15	161	HOPKINSVILLE ...
Nicholasville .....	12	73	HOPKINSVILLE ...	20	181	16
Shawnee Run.....	12	85	COLUMBUS— (see No. 506) ...	100	281	Elkton.....
Harrodsburg .....	7	92	(514) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO ST. LOUIS,			Russellville.....
Perryville .....	10	102	Via New Albany, Ia. & Vincennes.			S. Union .....
LEBANON .....	18	120	To New Albany .....	4		14
Newmarket .....	6	126	Greenville .....	12	16	BOWLING GREEN ...
Campbellsville .....	12	138	Palmyra .....	8	24	Dripping Spring .....
Greensburg .....	12	150	Fredericksburg .....	5	29	Three Forks.....
Monroe.....	11	161	Hardinsburg .....	5	34	8
Three Springs .....	6	167	Paoli .....	12	46	150
Blue Spring Grove	4	171	Columbiaville .....	16	62	Glasgow .....
GLASGOW .....	13	184	Mt. Pleasant .....	12	74	16
Lewis .....	12	196	Washington .....	15	89	Blue Spring Grove .....
Scottsville .....	13	209	Berryville .....	7	96	4
State Line .....	9	218	VINCENNES .....	13	109	177
Gallatin .....	24	242	Lawrenceville, Ill. ....	9	118	Monroe .....
Hendersonville .....	10	252	Olney .....	22	140	6
Pleasant Hill .....	9	261	Maysville .....	25	165	183
NASHVILLE .....	7	268	Cato .....	18	183	Greensburg .....
NATCHEZ— (see No. 485) ...		737	SALEM .....	18	201	12
(511) FR'M LOUISVILLE TO NATCHEZ, Via Nashville.			Carlyle .....	26	227	218
To Salina .....		11	Shoal Creek .....	9	236	Lebanon .....
West Point .....	10	21	Aviston .....	6	242	Perryville .....
Elizabethtown .....	22	43	Lebanon .....	11	253	HARRODSBURG ...
Nolen .....	12	55	Rock Spring .....	4	257	10
Leesville .....	12	67	Beileville .....	8	265	252
Munfordsville .....	8	75	ST LOUIS .....	14	279	Shawnee Run .....

(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
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			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
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			Fredonia .....	10
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			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
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			Perryville .....	18
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			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
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			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
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			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem .....	15
			Fredonia .....	10
			Princeton .....	14
			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
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			Cerulean Spring .....	10
			HOPKINSVILLE ...	16
			Lebanon .....	6
			Perryville .....	18
			HARRODSBURG ...	10
			Shawnee Run .....	7
			Nicholasville .....	12
			LEXINGTON .....	12
			MAYSVILLE— (see No. 501) ...	283
			61	344
			(518) FR'M SMITHLAND TO NASHVILLE.	
			To Salem ..	

(519) FROM COLUMBUS  
TO NASHVILLE.

To Clinton .....	12
Felicia.....	11 23
Boydsville.....	16 39
Barren Hill.....	13 52
PARIS.....	7 59
Sandy Hill.....	12 71
Reynoldsburg.....	19 90
Waverly.....	9 99
Batson's.....	12 111
Charlotte.....	10 121
Chesnut Grove.....	18 139
NASHVILLE.....	20 159
FROM HICKMAN TO NASHVILLE.	
To Totten Wells.....	18
Gardnersville.....	6 24
Dresden.....	12 36
Irvin's Store.....	8 44
Mt. Holyoke.....	8 52
PARIS.....	8 60
NASHVILLE— (see No. 519)....	100 160

(520) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO COLUMBUS, O.

To Cumberland .....	10
Philadelphia.....	5 15
Greenfield.....	5 20
Charlottesville.....	8 28
Knightstown.....	5 33
Ogden.....	8 41
Lewisville.....	6 47
Dublin.....	8 55
Cambridge.....	2 57
CENTREVILLE .....	10 67
Richmond.....	6 73
New Westville, O.....	6 79
EATON.....	10 89
W. Alexander.....	6 95
Liberty.....	13 108
DAYTON.....	7 115
Fairfield.....	11 126
Enon.....	7 133
SPRINGFIELD.....	7 140
Brighton Centre.....	10 150
La Fayette.....	10 160
W. Jefferson .....	8 168
Alton.....	5 173
COLUMBUS.....	9 182

(521) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO GREENVILLE, O.

To Noblesville .....	20
Strawtown.....	7 27
Andersonstown.....	12 39
Mill Creek.....	5 44
Yorktown.....	6 50
Muncie.....	8 58
Smithfield.....	7 65
Windsor.....	6 71
Macksville .....	3 74

Winchester .....	7 81
Randolph .....	7 88
GREENVILLE.....	14 102

(522) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO MICHIGAN CITY.

To Augusta.....	9
Eagle Village .....	6 15
Northfield.....	5 20
Kirk's Roads.....	12 32
Michigantown .....	10 42
Middle Fork.....	6 48
Burlington.....	5 53
Carroll .....	6 59
LOGANSPORT .....	13 72
Metea .....	12 84
Rochester .....	11 95
Sidney .....	10 105
Plymouth .....	8 113
Laporte .....	30 143
MICHIGAN CITY.....	6 149

(523) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO ST. JOSEPH'S,  
Mich.

To Plymouth— (see No. 522) .....	113
Whiteball.....	14 127
SOUTH BEND .....	10 137
Niles, Mich.....	12 149
Berrian Springs .....	10 159
Royalton.....	12 171
ST. JOSEPH'S .....	3 174

(524) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO LA FAYETTE.

To Clermont .....	8
Brownstown.....	6 14
Jamestown.....	14 28
New Ross .....	7 35
Crawfordsville .....	10 45
Wea .....	15 60
LA FAYETTE .....	13 73

(525) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO PEORIA, Ill.

To Crawfordsville (see No. 524) .....	45
Waynetown .....	10 55
Hillsboro' .....	6 61
Cole's Creek.....	5 66
Covington .....	8 74
Danville .....	12 86
Union .....	20 106
Urbana .....	14 120
Mahomet .....	13 133
Santa Anna .....	14 147
Leroy .....	10 157
Bloomington .....	15 172
Wilkesboro' .....	10 182
Mackinaw .....	10 192
Tremont .....	7 199
PEORIA.....	13 212

(526) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO SPRINGFIELD, Ill.*Via Terre Haute.*

To Bridgeport .....	9
Plainfield .....	6 15
Belleville .....	5 20
Stilesville .....	8 28
Mt. Meridian .....	8 36
Putnamville .....	6 42
Manhattan .....	4 46
Harmony .....	8 54
Van Buren .....	7 61
TERRE HAUTE .....	12 73
Elbridge .....	11 84
Paris .....	9 93
Embarrass Point .....	10 103
Oakland .....	7 110
Hermitage .....	18 128
Livingston .....	16 144
Decatur .....	20 164
Mt. Auburn .....	18 182
Rochester .....	12 194
SPRINGFIELD .....	10 204

(527) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO ST. LOUIS, Mo.

To TERRE HAUTE (see No. 526) .....	73
Livingston, Ill.....	13 86
Marshall .....	4 90
Martinsville .....	12 102
Casey .....	6 108
Greenup .....	10 118
Woodbury .....	7 125
Ewington .....	18 143
Freemanton .....	5 148
Howard's Point .....	9 157
Cumberland .....	7 164
VANDALIA .....	6 170
Mulberry Grove .....	9 179
Greenville .....	8 187
Hickory Grove .....	9 196
Collinsville .....	25 221
ST. LOUIS .....	16 237

(528) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.*Via New Albany.*

To Martinsville .....	15
Bloomington .....	21 36
Marysville .....	14 50
Bedford .....	8 58
Sinking Spring .....	7 65
Spring Mill .....	3 68
Orleans .....	5 73
PAOLI .....	6 79
Hardinsburg .....	12 91
Fredericksburg .....	5 96
Palmyra .....	5 101
Greenvile .....	8 109
New Albany .....	12 121
LOUISVILLE .....	4 125

(529) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO FREDONIA.

To Paoli— (see No. 528) ...	79
Valene .....	10 89
Proctorsville.....	5 94
FREDONIA .....	13 107

(530) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO MADISON.

To Greenwood... ...	10
Franklin .....	10 20
Edinburg.....	10 30
COLUMBUS.....	11 41
<i>Madison &amp; Indianapolis Railroad.</i>	
Clifty .....	2½ 43½
Elizabethtown .....	4½ 48
Scipio .....	7 55
Vernon.....	8 63
Dupont.....	8 71
MADISON.....	12 83

(531) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO CINCINNATI,*Via Napoleon.*

To Bethel.....	8
Pleasant View.....	14 22
Brandywine.....	12 34
Shelbyville .....	6 40
St. Omar.....	11 51
Greensburg.....	10 61
NAPOLEON.....	12 73
Delaware.....	6 79
Laugherty.....	4 83
Manchester.....	7 90
Lawrenceburg .....	10 100
Elizabethtown, O.	6 106
Cleves.....	4 110
Dry Ridge.....	4 114
Cheviot .....	4 118
CINCINNATI.....	4 122

(532) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO CINCINNATI,*Via Brookville.*

To Sugar Creek.. ..	15
Morristown.....	11 26
Rushville.....	14 40
New Salem.....	7 47
Andersonville .....	4 51
Laurel .....	6 57
Metamora.....	5 62
BROOKVILLE .....	7 69
Cedar Grove .....	7 76
New Trenton.....	5 81
Harrison, O.....	6 87
Clark's Store .....	4 91
Miami.....	4 95
Cheviot .....	6 101
CINCINNATI.....	4 105

(533) F'M INDIANAPOLIS  
TO VEVAY.

To Napoleon— (see No. 531) ...	73
Versailles .....	10 83
Cross Plains .....	10 93
Pleasant.....	4 97
Mt. Sterling.....	8 105
VEVAY .....	3 108

(534) F'M MADISON TO  
INDIANAPOLIS.*Madison & Indianapolis Railroad.*

To Dupont .....	12
Vernon.....	8 20
Scipio .....	8 28
Elizabethtown .....	7 35
Clifty.....	4½ 39½
COLUMBUS.....	2½ 42

*Stage.*

Edinburg.....	11 53
Franklin .....	10 63
Greenwood.....	10 73

*INDIANAPOLIS.....*(535) F'M EVANSVILLE  
TO LOGANSPORT,*Via Vincennes, Terre  
Haute, La Fayette, &  
Delphi.*

To Sandersville ..	10
Princeton.....	20 30
Patoka .....	4 34
Dicksburg.....	8 42
VINCENNES .....	12 54
W. Union.....	15 62
Carlisle.....	8 77
Merom .....	12 89
Furman's Creek .....	9 98
Prairie Creek .....	8 106
Prairieton .....	7 113
TERRE HAUTE .....	7 120
Otter Creek .....	9 129
Clinton .....	6 135
Highland .....	10 145
Newport .....	6 151
Eugene .....	7 158
Perryville .....	7 165
COVINGTON .....	7 172
Portland .....	8 180
WILLIAMSOPRT .....	6 186
Attica .....	2 188
Shawnee Prairie .....	5 193
West Point .....	8 201
LA FAYETTE .....	11 212
Battle Ground .....	7 219
Americus .....	4 223
DELPHI .....	7 230
Tiptonport .....	6 236
Lockport .....	3 239
Amsterdam .....	5 244
LOGANSPORT .....	7 251

(536) F'M EVANSVILLE  
TO CHICAGO, Ill.

To Covington— (see No. 535) ...	172
DANVILLE, Ill.....	12 184
North Fork .....	16 200
Milford .....	22 222
Iroquois .....	12 234
Bulbonus Grove .....	28 262
Rockville .....	6 268
Wilmington .....	10 278
JULIET .....	20 298
Lockport .....	5 303
Keepatau .....	8 311
Des Plains .....	4 315
Flag Creek .....	6 321
Summit .....	4 325
CHICAGO .....	13 338

(537) FROM MOUTH OF  
THE WABASH RIVER  
TO LA FAYETTE.

<i>Steamboat.</i>	
To Grand Chain .....	29
New Harmony .....	19 48
Coffee Isl. Rapids .....	32 80
Mt. Carmel .....	10 90
Grand Rapids .....	2 92
St. Francisville .....	15 107
VINCENNES .....	18 125
Russellville .....	11 136
Merom .....	24 160
York .....	16 176
Darwin .....	11 187
TERRE HAUTE .....	24 211
Harrison .....	5 216
Clinton .....	11 227
Montezuma .....	10 237
Westport .....	10 247
Perryville .....	15 262
Covington .....	6 268
WILLIAMSOPRT .....	16 284
La Grange .....	13 297
LA FAYETTE .....	13 310

(538) FROM MICHIGAN  
CITY TO CINCINNATI,  
*Via Indianapolis.*

To Laporte .....	6
Plymouth .....	30 36
Sidney .....	8 44
Rochester .....	10 54
Metea .....	11 65
LOGANSPORT .....	12 77
Carroll .....	13 90
Burlington .....	6 96
Middle Fork .....	5 101
Michigantown .....	6 107
Kirk's Roads .....	10 117
Northfield .....	12 129
Eagle Village .....	5 134
Augusta .....	6 140
INDIANAPOLIS .....	9 149
CINCINNATI— (see No. 532) .....	105 254

<b>(539) F'M DETROIT TO PORT HURON.</b>		Dexter.....	6	52	Calumet, Ill.....	24	267
To Roseville.....	7	Sylvan .....	7	59	CHICAGO.....	12	279
Mt. Clemens ....	11	Grass Lake.....	8	67			
New Haven.....	7	Leoni.....	4	71	<b>(545) F'M DETROIT TO TOLEDO.</b>		
Columbus .....	12	JACKSON.....	8	79	To Truago .....	13	
St. Clair.....	11	Barry.....	6	85	Gibraltar .....	8	21
PORT HURON .....	11	Smithfield.....	7	92	Brownstown .....	4	25
	59	Albion .....	5	97	Brest .....	13	38
<b>(540) F'M DETROIT TO SAGINAW.</b>		Waterburg.....	3	100	MONROE .....	5	43
<i>Detroit &amp; Pontiac RR.</i>		Marengo .....	8	108	La Salle.....	5	48
To Royal Oak....	14	MARSHALL.....	5	113	Erie .....	5	53
Birmingham ....	5	Andover.....	7	120	Manhattan, O.....	9	62
Pontiac.....	6	Battle Creek.....	5	125	TOLEDO.....	3	65
Stage.		Charleston.....	8	133			
Waterford.....	7	Galesburg.....	4	137			
Springfield .....	5	Comstock .....	5	142	<b>(546) F'M DETROIT TO ADRIAN.</b>		
Groveland.....	7	KALAMAZOO.....	4	146	To Clinton—		
Stony Run .....	5	Stage.			(see No. 543) ...	5	52
Grand Blanc .....	4	Pawpaw .....	18	164	Tecumseh .....	5	57
FLINT.....	8	Kendall.....	8	172	ADRIAN .....	10	67
Genesee.....	4	Keelerville.....	8	180			
Thetford .....	7	Bainbridge .....	10	190	<b>(547) F'M DETROIT TO BUFFALO.</b>		
Bridgeport.....	13	ST. JOSEPH'S .....	10	200	Steamboat.		
SAGINAW.....	12				To Sandusky, O.....	75	
	97	<b>(548) F'M DETROIT TO NILES.</b>			Huron.....	10	85
<b>(541) F'M DETROIT TO GRAND HAVEN, Via Ionia.</b>		To Ypsilanti—			Black River.....	20	105
To Redford.....	13	(see No. 542) ...	30		CLEVELAND.....	27	132
Livonia .....	3	Pittsfield.....	5	35	Grand River.....	30	162
Farmington .....	4	Saline .....	5	40	Ashtabula.....	30	192
Novi.....	5	Benton .....	5	45	Conneaut .....	14	206
Hicksville .....	4	Clinton.....	7	52	ERIE, Pa.....	30	236
Kensington.....	6	Iron Creek.....	5	57	Portland, N.Y.....	30	266
Brighton .....	7	Cambridge .....	9	66	Dunkirk.....	16	282
Genoa.....	6	Woodstock.....	7	73	BUFFALO.....	45	327
HOWELL.....	3	Somerset .....	6	79			
Cedar .....	8	Moscow .....	9	88	<b>(548) F'M DETROIT TO CHICAGO.</b>		
Phelpstown.....	12	Scipio.....	4	92	To Ft. Gratiot...	72	
De Witt.....	15	Sylvanus .....	5	97	Point au Barques	75	147
Lyons.....	25	COLD WATER .....	6	110	Thunder Bay Is.	75	222
IONIA.....	7	Branch .....	3	113	Presque Isle .....	80	302
Boston .....	10	Batavia .....	4	117	MACKINAC .....	65	367
Flat River.....	7	Bronson's Prairie.....	4	121	Manitou Islands .....	103	470
Ada .....	10	Prairie River .....	5	126	Milwaukee, Wis.....	150	620
GRAND RAPIDS .....	10	Freedom .....	5	131	Racine .....	2	645
Grandville.....	7	Sherman .....	4	135	Southport .....	13	68
Port Sheldon .....	25	W. Sherman.....	5	140	CHICAGO, Ill.....	57	715
GRAND HAVEN.....	12	White Pigeon.....	8	148			
	199	MOTTSVILLE.....	6	154			
<b>(542) F'M DETROIT TO ST. JOSEPH'S, Via Jackson, Marshall, &amp; Kalamazoo.</b>		Union .....	6	160			
Central Railroad.		Adamsville.....	7	167			
To Dearbornville.	10	Edwardsburg.....	5	172			
S. Nankin.....	5	Dover .....	3	175	<b>(549) FR'M MONROE TO NILES.</b>		
S. Plymouth .....	8	NILES.....	7	182	Southern Railroad.		
Ypsilanti.....	7				To Ida .....	12	
ANN ARBOR .....	10	<b>(544) F'M DETROIT TO CHICAGO.</b>			Somerfield .....	6	18
Scio.....	6	To Niles—			Deerfield .....	4	22
	46	(see No. 543) ...	182		ADRIAN .....	12	34
		Terre Coupee, In.	14	196	Dover .....	7	41
		Hudson.....	5	201	Hudson .....	10	51
		Laporte .....	13	214	Pittsford .....	6	57
		MICHIGAN CITY.....	12	226	Florida .....	5	62
		City West.....	17	243	HILLSDALE .....	6	68

<i>Stage.</i>		(555) FROM SHAWNEE-TOWN TO VINCENNES.	SALEM .....	11	70
Sylvanus.....	8 76	To New Haven ..	Cato.....	18	88
Quincy.....	7 83	Concord.....	Maysville .....	18	106
Cold Water.....	6 89	Carmi.....	Olney .....	25	131
NILES— (see No. 543) .....	72 161	Phillipstown .....	Lawrenceville.....	22	153
(550) F'M TOLEDO, O., TO NILES.		Graysville .....	VINCENNES .....	9	162
<i>Erie &amp; Kalamazoo RR.</i>		Mt. Carmel .....	(561) FR'M KASKASKIA TO ST. LOUIS.		
To Whiteford .....	12	Armstrong .....	To Prairie de Rocher.....		
Blissford, Mich.....	11 23	VINCENNES .....	Waterloo .....	21	35
Palmyra.....	4 27	(556) FROM SHAWNEE-TOWN TO SPRING- FIELD.	Columbia .....	8	43
ADRIAN.....	6 33	To Duncanton .....	Cahokia.....	9	52
NILES— (see No. 549) .....	127 160	McLeansboro' .....	ST. LOUIS.....	3	55
(551) FROM ADRIAN TO JACKSON.		Moore's Prairie .....			
To Tecumseh .....	10	Mt. Vernon .....	(562) FROM ALTON TO JACKSONVILLE.		
Clinton.....	5 15	Jordon's Prairie .....	To Brighton.....		
Manchester.....	7 22	SALEM .....	Delaware .....	12	24
Elba.....	4 26	VANDALIA .....	Fayette .....	8	32
Napoleon.....	7 33	Hurricane .....	Greenfield .....	3	35
Michigan Centre.....	6 39	Hillsboro' .....	Athensville.....	8	43
JACKSON .....	5 44	Zanesville .....	Williamsburg .....	10	53
(552) FROM MARSHALL TO MICHIGAN CITY, Ia.		SPRINGFIELD .....	JACKSONVILLE .....	10	63
To Cedar Lake... .....	5	(557) FROM SHAWNEE-TOWN TO ST. LOUIS.			
Newton .....	8 13	To Cypressville .....	(563) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO CHICAGO, <i>Via Peoria.</i>		
Athens .....	8 21	Equality .....	To Middletown .....		
Sherwood .....	4 25	Gallatin .....	Delevan .....	25	45
Port Pleasant.....	6 31	Frankfort .....	Dillon .....	8	53
Nottaway.....	6 37	Mt. Hawkins .....	Tremont .....	4	57
CENTREVILLE .....	5 42	Nashville .....	Pekin .....	5	62
Mottville .....	16 58	Pleasant Grove .....	PEORIA.....	8	70
Bristol, Ia.....	6 64	Mascoutah .....	Rome .....	15	85
Elkhart.....	8 72	Belleville .....	Chillicothe .....	3	88
Mishawaka .....	11 83	ST. LOUIS .....	Lacon .....	14	102
South Bend .....	4 87	(558) FROM GOLCONDA TO ST. LOUIS.	Hennepin .....	17	119
Big Springs .....	30 117	To Sarahville .....	LA SALLE .....	15	134
MICHIGAN CITY.....	12 129	Marion C. H.....	Ottawa .....	15	149
(553) F'M KALAMAZOO TO GRAND RAPIDS.		Frankfort .....	Lisbon .....	21	170
To Richland .....	11	ST. LOUIS— (see No. 557) .....	Ausable .....	9	179
Fulton .....	4 15	101 156	JOLIET .....	13	192
Yankee Springs .....	10 25	(559) FROM SHAWNEE-TOWN TO CAPE GI- RARDEAU, Mo.	Lockport .....	5	197
Middleville.....	8 33	To Mt. Airy .....	Keepateau .....	8	205
Ada.....	20 53	Vienna .....	Des Plaines .....	4	209
GRAND RAPIDS .....	10 63	Mt. Pleasant .....	Flagg Creek .....	6	215
(554) F'M KALAMAZOO TO GRAND HAVEN.		Jonesboro' .....	Summit .....	4	219
To Plainville .....	11	Clear Creek L'd'g .....	CHICAGO .....	13	232
Otsego .....	4 15	CAPE GIRARDEAU .....	(564) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO GALENA, <i>Via Peoria.</i>		
Allegan .....	12 27	(560) FR'M KASKASKIA TO VINCENNES.	To Peoria— (see No. 563) .....		
Richmond .....	17 44	To Sparta .....	N. Hampton .....	20	90
Saugatuck .....	8 52	Elkhorn .....	Providence .....	24	114
Port Sheldon .....	17 69	Nashville .....	Scottsville .....	35	149
GRAND HAVEN .....	12 81	Walnut Hill .....	Dixon's Ferry .....	12	161

## (565) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO LEWISTOWN.

To Salisbury	10
Petersburg	11 21
Sand Ridge	6 27
Havanna	18 45
Waterford	5 50
LEWISTOWN	5 55

## (566) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO QUINCY.

Railroad.	
To Berlin	14
Jacksonville	19 33
Bethel	12 45
MEREDOSIA	8 53
Stage.	
Versailles	5 58
Mt. Sterling	14 72
Clayton	12 84
Columbus	12 96
QUINCY	15 111

## (567) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO BURLINGTON, Io.

Via Jacksonville and Beardstown.

Railroad.	
To Jacksonville	33
Stage.	
Arcadia	7 40
Bath	8 48
Beardstown	9 57
Rushville	12 69
Doddsville	11 80
Macomb	16 96
Muddy Lane	12 108
Bedford	5 113
Honey Creek	7 120
Shokokan	7 127
BURLINGTON	8 135

## (568) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO F'T MADISON, Io.

Via Nauvoo.	
To Rushville—	
(see No. 567) ...	69
Camden	12 81
Huntsville	8 89
Pulaski	5 94
Augusta	2 96
Plymouth	5 101
Carthage	14 115
Nauvoo	18 133
Appanoos	8 141
FORT MADISON	2 143

## (569) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO ST. LOUIS.

To Auburn	15
Carlinville	24 39
Lincoln	20 59
Paddock's Grove	8 67
Edwardsville	7 74
ST. LOUIS	21 95

## (570) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO SHAWNEETOWN.

To Zanesville	38
Hillsboro'	26 64
Hurricane	15 79
VANDALIA	12 91
Salem	25 116
Jordan's Prairie	14 130
Mt. Vernon	8 138
Moore's Prairie	14 152
McLeansboro'	13 165
Duncanton	16 181
SHAWNEETOWN	23 204

(571) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO CINCINNATI,  
Via Indianapolis.

To Rochester	10
Taylorville	16 26
Shelbyville	34 60
Cochran's Grove	12 72
Paradise	9 81
Bethsaida	7 88
Charleston	8 96
Hitesville	12 108
Grandview	6 114
Paris	10 124
Elbridge	9 133
TERRE HAUTE	11 144
Van Buren	12 156
Harmony	7 163
Manhattan	8 171
Putnamsville	4 175
Mt. Meridian	6 181
Stilesville	8 189
Belleville	8 197
Plainfield	5 202
Bridgeport	6 208
INDIANAPOLIS	9 217
CINCINNATI—	
(see No. 532)	105 322

## (572) F'M SPRINGFIELD TO LA FAYETTE, Ia.

To Mechanicsb'rg	15
Decatur	25 40
Monticello	25 65
Urbana	22 87
Union	14 101
Danville	20 121
Covington, Ia.	15 136
LA FAYETTE—	
(see No. 535)	40 176

## (573) FROM JACKSONVILLE TO ST. LOUIS.

To Williamsburg	10
Manchester	10 20
Whitehall	8 28
Carrollton	10 38
Kane	8 46
Jerseyville	5 51
Delhi	7 58
Alton	13 71
ST. LOUIS	24 95

## (574) FROM PEORIA TO CHICAGO.

(See No. 563).....| 1162

## (575) FROM PEORIA TO GALENA.

To N. Hampton	20
Providence	24 44
Scottsville	35 79
Dixonville	12 91
Buffalo Grove	12 103
Cherry Grove	17 120
Apple River	25 145
GALENA	15 160

## (576) FROM PEORIA TO BURLINGTON.

To Robin's Nest	14
Charleston	7 21
French Creek	6 27
Trenton	8 35
KNOX C. II.	10 45
Galesburg	5 50
Cold Brook	10 60
MONMOUTH	6 66
Oquawka	18 84
BURLINGTON, Io.	10 94

## (577) FROM PEORIA TO ST. LOUIS.

To Pekin	8
Tremont	5 13
Dillon	4 17
Delevan	8 25
Middletown	25 50
Springfield	20 70
ST. LOUIS—	
(see No. 569)	95 165

## (578) F'M CHICAGO TO MILWAUKEE, Wis.

To Dutchman's Point	12
Wheeling	4 16
Halfday	5 21
Libertyville	7 28
Abington	4 32
Little Fort	7 39
Otsego	8 47
Salona, Wis.	7 54
Southport	7 61
Racine	11 72
Oak Creek	15 87
MILWAUKEE	10 97

## (579) FR'M CHICAGO TO MADISON, Wis.

To Rockford—	
(see No. 580) ...	85
Roscoe	13 98
Pecatonica	4 102
Beloit	4 106
Janesville	12 118
Union	21 139
MADISON	20 159

(580) F'M CHICAGO TO  
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,  
*Via Galena.*

To Cazenovia.....	11
Bloomingdale .....	12 23
Elgin.....	12 35
Udina.....	6 41
Hampshire.....	8 49
Coral.....	6 55
Marengo .....	4 59
Amesville .....	5 64
Belvidere.....	7 71
Cleveland.....	7 78
ROCKFORD.....	7 85
Vanceburg .....	12 97
Silver Creek.....	9 106
Freeport.....	6 112
Burr-oak Grove ..	13 125
Apple River.....	18 143
GALENA.....	15 158
Jamestown.....	18 176
Paris .....	8 184
Cassville.....	18 202
Patch Grove.....	12 214
PRAIRIEDUCHIEN	15 229

(581) F'M CHICAGO TO  
ROCK ISLAND,  
*Via Dixon.*

To Brush Hill .....	18
Downer's Grove..	4 22
Napierville.....	6 28
Aurora.....	9 37
Sugar Grove .....	6 43
Acasta .....	7 50
Little Rock .....	3 53
Somonauk .....	6 59
Pawpaw Grove ..	17 76
Inlet.....	16 92
DIXON.....	14 106
Sterling .....	5 111
Rock River Rap- ids.....	7 118
Lyndon .....	12 130
Crandall's Ferry..	11 141
ROCK ISLAND .....	33 174

(582) F'M CHICAGO TO  
ST. LOUIS,  
*Via Peoria & Spring-  
field.*

To Summit .....	13
Flag Creek.....	4 17
Des Plaines .....	6 23
Keepateau .....	4 27
Lockport .....	8 35
JOLIET.....	5 40
Au Sable.....	13 53
Lisbon .....	9 62
Ottawa.....	21 83
La Salle.....	15 98
Hennepin.....	15 113
Lacon.....	17 130
Chillicothe .....	14 144

Rome .....	3 147
PEORIA.....	15 162
Pekin.....	8 170
Tremont .....	5 175
Dillon .....	4 179
Delevan .....	8 187
Middletown .....	25 212
Springfield .....	20 232
ST. LOUIS— (see No. 569) .....	95 327

(583) F'M CHICAGO TO  
SHAWNEETOWN.

To Summit.....	13
Flag Creek.....	4 17
Des Plaines .....	6 23
Keepateau .....	4 27
Lockport .....	8 35
JOLIET.....	5 40
Wilmingtn.....	20 60
Rockville .....	10 70
Bulbonus Grove..	6 76
Iroquois.....	28 104
Milford .....	12 116
North Fork.....	22 138
DANVILLE .....	16 154
Georgetown.....	10 164
Bloomfield .....	15 179
Paris .....	13 192
Marshall .....	16 208
Darwin .....	10 218
York .....	9 227
Hutsonsville ..	5 232
Palestine .....	8 240
Russellville .....	15 255
VINCENNES .....	10 265
Armstrong .....	19 284
Mt. Carmel.....	10 294
Graysville .....	18 312
Philipstown .....	9 321
Carmi .....	8 329
Concord .....	8 337
New Haven .....	6 343
SHAWNEETOWN .....	17 360

COLDWATER.....	3 169
Quincy .....	6 175
Sylvanus .....	7 182
Scipio .....	5 187
Moscow .....	4 191
Somerset .....	9 200
Woodstock .....	6 206
Cambridge .....	7 213
Iron Creek .....	9 222
Clinton .....	5 227
Benton .....	7 234
Saline .....	5 239
Pittsfield .....	5 244
YPSILANTI .....	5 249

*Central Railroad.*

S. Plymouth .....	7 256
S. Nankin .....	8 264
Dearborn .....	5 269
DETROIT .....	10 279

(585) FR'M GALENA TO  
CHICAGO,  
*Via Rockford.*

To Elizabeth, (or Apple River) .....	15
Burr-oak Grove ..	18 33
Freeport .....	13 46
Silver Creek .....	6 52
Vanceburg .....	9 61
ROCKFORD .....	12 73
Cleveland .....	7 80
Belvidere .....	7 87
Amesville .....	7 94
Marengo .....	5 99
Coral .....	4 103
Hampshire .....	6 109
Udina .....	8 117
Elgin .....	6 123
Bloomingdale .....	12 135
Cauenovia .....	12 147
CHICAGO .....	11 158

(586) FR'M GALENA TO  
MADISON.

To Hazel Green .....	9
Elk Grove .....	12 21
Belmont .....	7 28
Mineral Point .....	12 40
Dodgeville .....	8 48
Ridgeway .....	9 57
Beaumont .....	10 67
MADISON .....	25 92

(587) FR'M GALENA TO  
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

To Jamestown .....	18
Paris .....	8 26
Cassville .....	18 44
Patch Grove .....	12 56
PRAIRIEDUCHIEN	15 71

(588) FR'M GALENA TO  
DUBUQUE.

By Stage & Ferry 1 16

(589) F'R'M GALENA TO ROCK ISLAND.		(593) F'M MILWAUKEE TO CHICAGO.		(598) F'M MADISON TO GALENA.	
To Hanover.....	15	To Oak Creek.....	10	To Beaumont.....	25
Savannah.....	14 29	Racine.....	15 25	Ridgeway.....	10 35
Fulton.....	16 45	Southport.....	11 36	Dodgeville.....	9 44
Albany.....	10 55	Salona.....	7 43	Mineral Point.....	8 52
Cordova.....	13 68	Otsego, Ill.....	7 50	Belmont.....	12 64
Port Byron.....	6 74	Little Fort.....	3 53	Elk Grove.....	7 71
Hampton.....	10 84	Abington.....	7 60	Hazel Green.....	12 83
ROCK ISLAND.....	10 94	Libertyville.....	4 64	GALENA.....	9 92
		Halfday.....	7 71		
(590) F'M ROCK ISLAND TO ST. LOUIS.		Wheeling.....	5 76	(599) F'M DUBUQUE TO DAVENPORT.	
To Monmouth .....	42	Dutchman's Point	4 80	To Andrew.....	28
Macomb .....	34 76	CHICAGO, Ill.....	12 92	De Witt.....	28 56
Doddsville.....	16 92			DAVENPORT.....	18 74
Rushville.....	11 103	(594) FROM MOUTH OF ILLINOIS RIVER TO LA SALLE.			
Beardstown.....	12 115				
Bath.....	9 124	Steamboat.			
Acadia.....	8 132	To Montezuma.....	45		
Jacksonville.....	7 139	Naples.....	18 63	To Rockingham.....	5
St. Louis— (see No. 573) .....	95 234	MEREDOSIA.....	7 70	Montpelier.....	12 17
(591) F'M ROCK ISLAND TO CHICAGO.		Beardstown.....	15 85	Wyoming.....	5 22
To Crandall's Fer- ry.....	33	Havanna.....	30 115	Bloomington.....	7 29
Lyndon.....	11 44	Pekin.....	30 145	Overman's Ferry.....	11 40
Rock River Rap- ids.....	12 56	PEORIA.....	9 154	W. Liberty.....	8 48
Sterling.....	7 63	Rome.....	13 167	IOWA CITY.....	12 60
Dixon.....	5 68	Iacon.....	12 179		
Inlet.....	14 82	Hennepin.....	18 197	(601) F'M DAVENPORT TO BURLINGTON.	
Pawpaw Grove .....	16 98	LA SALLE.....	15 212	To Bloomington.....	29
Somonauk.....	17 115	(595) F'M MILWAUKEE TO ROCK ISLAND.		Muscatine.....	11 40
Little Rock.....	6 121	To Greenfield.....	6	Grandview.....	3 43
Acasta.....	3 124	New Berlin.....	4 10	Wappello.....	9 52
Sugar Grove.....	7 131	Vernon.....	6 16	Florence.....	7 59
Aurora.....	6 137	Mukwanago.....	5 21	Yellow Springs.....	9 68
Napierville.....	9 146	Troy.....	12 33	BURLINGTON.....	15 83
Downer's Grove.....	6 152	Sugar Creek.....	8 41		
Brush Hill.....	4 156	Johnston.....	12 53	(602) F'M BURLINGTON TO IOWA CITY.	
CHICAGO.....	18 174	Janesville.....	12 65	To Yellow Springs.....	15
		Beloit.....	12 77	Florence.....	9 24
(592) F'M ROCK ISLAND TO MILWAUKEE.		Pecatonica.....	4 81	Wappello.....	7 31
To Dixon— (see No. 591) .....	68	Roscoe.....	4 85	Grandview.....	9 40
Grand Detour.....	6 74	Rockford.....	13 98	Muscatine.....	3 43
Oregon City.....	9 83	Byron.....	16 114	Bloomington.....	11 54
Byron.....	11 94	Oregon City.....	11 125	W. Liberty.....	19 73
Rockford.....	16 110	Grand Detour.....	9 134	IOWA CITY.....	12 85
Roscoe.....	13 123	Dixon.....	6 140		
Pecatonica.....	4 127	ROCK ISLAND.....	68 208	(603) F'M BURLINGTON TO ST. LOUIS.	
Beloit.....	4 131	(596) F'M MILWAUKEE TO MADISON.		To Augusta.....	11
Janesville.....	12 143	To Prairie Village.....	15	FORT MADISON .....	11 22
Johnstown.....	12 155	Summit.....	15 30	Montrose.....	12 34
Sugar Creek.....	12 167	Aztalan.....	20 50	St. Francisville, Mo.....	11 45
Troy.....	8 175	Cottage Grove .....	9 59	Waterloo.....	6 51
Mukwanago .....	12 187	MADISON.....	21 80	Winchester.....	10 61
Vernon.....	5 192			Monticello.....	15 76
New Berlin.....	6 198	(597) F'M MADISON TO FORT WINNEBAGO,		Davis's Prairie .....	6 82
Greenfield .....	4 202	By Stage.....	1 40	La Grange .....	9 91
MILWAUKEE.....	6 208			PALMYRA.....	18 109
				Hannibal.....	13 122

NEW LONDON . . . . .	10	132	Jerseyville . . . . .	7	44	RICHMOND . . . . .	14	249
Frankfort . . . . .	8	140	Kane . . . . .	5	49	Elkhorn . . . . .	9	258
BOWLING GREEN . . . . .	14	154	Carrollton . . . . .	8	57	Fredericksburg . . . . .	5	263
Auburn . . . . .	20	174	Whitehall . . . . .	10	67	LIBERTY . . . . .	13	276
Troy . . . . .	12	186	Manchester . . . . .	8	75	Barry . . . . .	10	296
Flint Hill . . . . .	10	196	Williamsburg . . . . .	10	85	Platt City . . . . .	13	299
St. Peter's . . . . .	14	210	JACKSONVILLE . . . . .	10	95	FORT LEAVENWORTH . . . . .	8	307
ST. CHARLES . . . . .	8	218	BURLINGTON— (see No. 567) . . . . .	102	197			
Owen's Station . . . . .	6	224						
Waltonham . . . . .	5	229						
ST. LOUIS . . . . .	9	238						
(604) F'M BURLINGTON TO PEORIA.								
To Oquawka . . . . .		10	To Waltonham . . . . .		9			
Monmouth . . . . .	18	28	Owen's Station . . . . .	5	14	New Bloomfield . . . . .	22	131
Cold Brook . . . . .	6	34	ST. CHARLES . . . . .	6	20	Hibernia . . . . .	10	141
Galesburg . . . . .	10	44	St. Peter's . . . . .	8	28	JEFFERSON CITY . . . . .	1	142
Knox C. H. . . . .	5	49	Flint Hill . . . . .	14	42			
Trenton . . . . .	10	59	Troy . . . . .	10	52	(612) FROM ST. LOUIS TO INDEPENDENCE.		
French Creek . . . . .	8	67	Auburn . . . . .	12	64	To Manchester . . . . .		20
Charleston . . . . .	6	73	Bowling Green . . . . .	20	84	Fox Creek . . . . .	14	34
Robin's Nest . . . . .	7	80	Frankfort . . . . .	14	98	Point Labadie . . . . .	9	43
PEORIA . . . . .	14	94	New London . . . . .	8	106	Union . . . . .	12	55
(605) F'M BURLINGTON TO QUINCY.			Hannibal . . . . .	10	116	Gasconade . . . . .	37	92
To Augusta . . . . .		11	PALMYRA . . . . .	13	129	Lucy's Creek . . . . .	14	106
Fort Madison . . . . .	11	22	La Grange . . . . .	18	147	Lisle . . . . .	12	118
Appanoos, Ill. . . . .	2	24	Davis's Prairie . . . . .	9	156	JEFFERSON CITY . . . . .	10	128
Nauvoo . . . . .	8	32	Monticello . . . . .	6	162	Marion . . . . .	15	143
Des Moines . . . . .	10	42	Winchester . . . . .	15	177	Moniteau . . . . .	5	148
Warsaw . . . . .	7	49	Waterloo . . . . .	10	187	Clark's Fork . . . . .	15	163
Green Plains . . . . .	5	54	St. Francisville . . . . .	6	193	BOONVILLE . . . . .	10	173
Lima . . . . .	8	62	Montrose . . . . .	11	204	La Mine . . . . .	10	183
Ursa . . . . .	8	70	FORT MADISON . . . . .	12	216	ARROW ROCK . . . . .	12	195
QUINCY . . . . .	10	80	Augusta . . . . .	11	227	Marshall . . . . .	15	210
(606) FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO, <i>Via Springfield, Ill., and Peoria.</i>			BURLINGTON . . . . .	11	238	Grand Pass . . . . .	16	226
To Edwardsville . . . . .		21	IOWA CITY— (see No. 602) . . . . .	85	323	Mt. Hope . . . . .	8	234
Paddock's Grove . . . . .	7	28			Dover . . . . .	7	241	
Lincoln . . . . .	8	36	(610) FROM ST. LOUIS TO FT. LEAVENW'TH, <i>Via St. Charles, Fulton, &amp; Chariton.</i>			LEXINGTON . . . . .	11	252
Carlinville . . . . .	20	56	To WALTONHAM . . . . .	9	14			
Auburn . . . . .	24	80	Owen's Station . . . . .	5	20			
Springfield . . . . .	15	95	St. Charles . . . . .	6	20			
CHICAGO— (see No. 563) . . . . .		232	Stockland . . . . .	12	32			
(607) FROM ST. LOUIS TO GALENA, <i>Via Springf'd, Peoria, &amp; Dixonville.</i>			Pond Fort . . . . .	3	35			
To Springfield— (see No. 606) . . . . .		95	Hickory Grove . . . . .	13	48			
GALENA— (see No. 564) . . . . .		230	Warrenton . . . . .	10	58			
(608) FROM ST. LOUIS TO BURLINGTON, Io. <i>Via Jacksonville, Ill.</i>			High Hill . . . . .	9	67			
To Alton . . . . .		24	Danville . . . . .	17	84			
Delhi . . . . .	13	37	Williamsburg . . . . .	10	94			

Oakland.....	13	207	Berryville .....	13	183	Pawnee Fork .....	61	595
Cave Spring.....	8	215	Washington.....	7	190	Coon Creek .....	33	628
Woodbury.....	10	225	Mt. Pleasant .....	15	205	Caches .....	36	664
Pleasant Prairie .....	12	237	Columbiaville .....	12	217	Ford of Arkansas.....	20	684
Walnut Forest .....	13	250	Paoli .....	16	233	Sand Creek.....	50	734
SPRINGFIELD .....	8	258	Hardinsburg .....	12	245	Cimarron River .....	8	742
Cane Creek .....	23	281	Fredericksburg .....	5	250	Middle Spring .....	36	778
Cassville .....	27	308	Palmyra .....	5	255	Willow Bar.....	26	804
Bentonville, Ark.....	31	339	Greenville.....	8	263	Upper Spring .....	18	822
Fayetteville .....	22	361	New Albany .....	12	275	Cold Spring.....	5	827
Sweet Home .....	10	371	LOUISVILLE.....	4	279	McNee's Creek.....	25	852
Cane Hill .....	6	377	(617) F'M ST. LOUIS TO INDIANAPOLIS,			Rabbit-ear Creek.....	20	872
Evansville .....	10	387	Via Vandalia, Ill., & Terre Haute, Ia.			Round Mound .....	8	880
Van Buren .....	30	417	To Collinsville .....	1	16	Rock Creek .....	8	888
FORT SMITH.....	5	422	Hickory Grove.....	25	41	Point of Rocks .....	19	907
(614) F'M ST. LOUIS TO LITTLE ROCK, Ark.			Greenville.....	9	50	Rio Colorado .....	20	927
Via Caledonia, Freder- icktown, and Hicks' Ferry, Ark.			Mulberry Grove .....	8	58	Ocate .....	6	933
To Caledonia— (see No. 613) .....		79	VANDALIA .....	9	67	Santa Clara Spring .....	21	954
Farmington .....	22	101	Cumberland .....	6	73	Rio Morn .....	22	976
Mine La Motte .....	4	105	Howard's Point .....	7	80	Rio Gallinas .....	20	996
Fredericktown .....	4	109	Freemanton .....	9	89	Ojo de Bernal Spring .....	17	1013
Greenville .....	35	144	Ewington .....	5	94	San Miguel .....	6	1019
Cane Creek .....	23	167	Woodbury .....	18	112	Pecos Village .....	23	1042
Hick's Ferry, Ark.....	27	194	Greenup .....	7	119	SANTA FE.....	25	1067
Fourche Du Mas. ....	14	208	Casey .....	10	129	(619) F'M ST. LOUIS TO ASTORIA, OREGON.		
Jackson .....	16	224	Martinsville .....	6	135	Steamboat.		
Smithville .....	15	239	Marshall .....	12	147	To Kansas L'd'g, (m. of KansasR.) .....		
Reed's Creek .....	15	254	Livingston .....	4	151	(see page 227) .....	381	
Batesville .....	20	274	TERRE HAUTE .....	13	164	Emigrant Route.		
Searcy C. H. ....	40	314	Van Buren .....	12	176	Kansas River Crossing .....	75	456
LITTLE ROCK .....	50	364	Harmony .....	7	183	Platte River .....	220	676
(615) F'M ST. LOUIS TO NEW MADRID.			Manhattan .....	8	191	Forks of Platte River .....	115	791
To Fredericktown (see No. 614) .....		109	Putnamsville .....	4	195	Chimney Rock .....	155	946
Jackson .....	38	147	Mt. Meridian .....	6	201	Scott's Bluff .....	22	968
Cape Girardeau .....	11	158	Stilesville .....	8	209	Fort Larimie .....	60	1028
Spring Hill .....	6	164	Belleville .....	8	217	Red Buttes .....	155	1183
Benton .....	9	173	Plainfield .....	5	222	Rock Independ- ence .....	50	1233
Pleasant Plains .....	10	183	Bridgeport .....	6	228	SOUTH PASS .....	110	1343
Ogden .....	8	191	INDIANAPOLIS .....	9	237	Green River .....	70	1413
NEW MADRID .....	23	214	(618) F'M ST. LOUIS TO SANTA FE.			Beer Springs .....	190	1603
(616) F'M ST. LOUIS TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.			Stage.			Fort Hall .....	50	1633
Via Vincennes.			To INDEPEND'CE, (see No. 612) .....	1	292	American Falls .....	22	1675
To Belleville, Ill. ....		14	Caravan Route.			Fishing Falls .....	125	1800
Rock Spring .....	8	22	Westport .....	12	304	Lewis R. Cross- ing .....	40	1840
Lebanon .....	4	26	Round Grove .....	23	327	Fort Boise .....	130	1970
Aviston .....	11	37	Narrows .....	30	357	Burnt River .....	70	2040
Shoal Creek .....	6	43	110 Mile Creek .....	35	382	Grande Ronde .....	68	2108
Carlisle .....	9	52	Bridge Creek .....	8	400	Ft. Wallawalla .....	90	2198
SALEM .....	26	78	Big John Spring .....	40	440	Umatilla Riv. ....	25	2223
Cato .....	18	96	Council Grove .....	2	442	John Day's R. ....	70	2293
Maysville .....	18	114	Diamond Spring .....	15	457	Falls River .....	20	2313
Olney .....	25	139	Lost Spring .....	15	472	Dalles .....	20	2333
Lawrenceville .....	22	161	Cottonwood Cr'k. ....	12	484	Cascades .....	45	2378
VINCENNES, Ia. ....	9	170	Turkey Creek .....	25	509	Fort Vancouver .....	55	2433
			Little Arkansas .....	17	526	ASTORIA .....	100	2533
			Cow Creek .....	20	546			
			Arkansas River .....	16	562			
			Walnut Creek .....	8	570			
			Ash Creek .....	19	589			

STEAMBOAT ROUTES  
ON  
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.  
(ROUTE 620)

NAMES OF PLACES.

	Distance from Place to Place.	From Pittsburg, Penn.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Louisville, Ken.	Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Natchez, Miss.	From New Orleans.	From Mth. Mississippi R.	From St. Louis, Mo.
PITTSBURG, Pa.	0	0	496	633	1004	1246	1743	2044	2149	1176
Middletown,	12	12	484	621	992	1234	1731	2032	2137	1164
Economy,	13	25	471	608	979	1221	1718	2019	2124	1151
Beaver,	10	35	461	598	969	1211	1708	2009	2114	1141
Georgetown,	16	51	449	582	953	1195	1692	1993	2098	1125
Liverpool, Ohio	3	54	442	579	950	1192	1689	1990	2095	1122
Wellsville,	5	59	437	574	945	1187	1684	1985	2090	1117
Steubenville,	21	80	416	553	924	1166	1663	1964	2069	1096
Wellsville, Va.	7	87	409	546	917	1159	1656	1957	2062	1089
Warren, O.	8	95	401	538	909	1151	1648	1949	2054	1081
WHEELING, Va.	9	104	392	529	900	1142	1639	1940	2045	1072
Bridgeport, O.	1	105	391	528	899	1141	1638	1939	2044	1071
Elizabethhtown, Va.	12	117	379	516	887	1129	1626	1927	2032	1059
Lanesville,	15	132	364	501	842	1114	1611	1912	2017	1044
Sistersville,	22	154	342	479	850	1092	1589	1890	1995	1022
Grand View, Ohio	8	162	334	471	842	1084	1581	1882	1987	1014
Newport,	17	179	317	454	825	1067	1564	1865	1970	997
MARIETTA,	17	196	300	437	808	1040	1547	1848	1953	980
<i>Muskingum River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vienna, Va.	6	202	294	431	802	1044	1541	1842	1947	974
PARKERSBURG,	7	209	287	424	795	1037	1534	1835	1940	967
<i>Little Kanawha River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Blannerhassett's Island	2	211	285	422	793	1035	1532	1833	1938	965
Troy, O.	10	221	275	412	783	1025	1522	1823	1928	955
Belleville, Va.	5	226	270	407	778	1020	1517	1818	1923	950
<i>Letart's Rapids</i>	38	264	232	369	740	982	1479	1780	1885	912
Pomeroy, O.	15	279	217	354	725	967	1464	1765	1870	897
Point Pleasant, Va.	17	296	200	337	708	950	1447	1748	1853	880
<i>Great Kanawha River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio	4	300	196	333	704	946	1443	1744	1849	876
Racoon Creek,	6	306	190	327	698	940	1437	1738	1843	870
Newcastle,	9	315	181	318	689	931	1428	1729	1834	861
GUYANDOTTE, Va.	22	337	159	296	667	909	1406	1707	1812	839
<i>Guyandotte River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burlington, O.	8	345	151	288	659	901	1398	1699	1804	831
<i>Big Sandy River, Va. &amp; Ky.</i>	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Catletsburg, Ky.	1	349	147	284	655	897	1394	1695	1800	827
Hanging Rock, O.	14	363	133	270	641	883	1380	1681	1786	813

## NAMES OF PLACES.

		Distance from Place to Place.	From Pittsburg, Penn.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Louisville, Ken.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Natchez, Miss.	From New Orleans.	From Mth. Mississippi R.	From St. Louis, Mo.
Greenupsburg, Ky.	.....	6	369	127	264	635	877	1374	1675	1780	807
<i>Little Sandy River</i>	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
PORTSMOUTH, O.	.....	22	391	105	242	613	855	1352	1653	1758	785
<i>Scioto River</i>	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Rockville, O.	.....	16	407	89	226	597	839	1336	1637	1742	769
Vanceburg, Ky.	.....	4	411	83	222	593	835	1332	1633	1738	765
Rome, O.	.....	6	417	79	216	587	829	1326	1627	1732	759
Concord, Ky.	.....	4	421	75	212	583	825	1322	1623	1728	755
Manchester, O.	.....	8	429	67	204	575	817	1314	1615	1720	747
MAYSVILLE, Ky.	.....	12	441	55	192	563	805	1302	1603	1708	735
Aberdeen, (opposite,) O.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Ripley, O.	.....	8	449	47	184	555	797	1294	1595	1700	727
Huntington, O.	.....	6	455	41	178	549	791	1288	1589	1694	721
Augusta, Ky.	.....	3	458	38	175	546	788	1285	1586	1691	718
Neville, Ohio	.....	8	466	30	167	538	780	1277	1578	1683	710
Moscow,	.....	4	470	26	163	534	776	1273	1574	1679	706
New Richmond, "	.....	7	477	19	156	527	769	1266	1567	1672	699
<i>Little Miami River</i>	.....	9	486	10	147	518	760	1257	1558	1663	690
Columbia, Ohio	.....	5	491	5	142	513	755	1252	1553	1658	685
Fulton,	.....	3	494	2	139	510	752	1249	1550	1655	682
CINCINNATI, "	.....	2	496	0	137	508	750	1247	1548	1653	680
Newport,	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Covington, (opposite,) Ky.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
North Bend, O.	.....	16	512	16	121	492	734	1231	1532	1637	664
Lawrenceburg, Ia.	.....	7	519	23	114	485	727	1224	1525	1630	657
Aurora,	.....	4	523	27	110	489	723	1220	1521	1626	653
Rising Sun, "	.....	9	532	36	101	472	714	1211	1512	1617	644
Patriot,	.....	13	545	49	88	459	701	1198	1499	1604	631
Warshaw, Ky.	.....	9	554	58	79	450	692	1189	1490	1595	622
New York, Ia.	.....	1	555	59	78	449	691	1188	149	1594	621
Vevay,	.....	9	564	68	69	440	682	1179	1480	1585	612
Ghent, (opposite,) Ky.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carrollton,	.....	6	570	74	63	434	676	1173	1474	1579	606
<i>Mouth of Kentucky River</i>	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
MADISON, Ia.	.....	15	585	89	48	419	661	1158	1459	1564	591
Milton, (opposite,) Ky.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
New London, Ia.	.....	9	594	98	39	410	652	1149	1450	1555	582
Bethlehem,	.....	8	602	106	31	402	644	1141	1442	1547	574
Westport, Ky.	.....	7	609	113	24	395	637	1134	143	1540	567
Charleston, Ia.	.....	7	616	120	17	388	630	1127	1428	1533	560
Utica,	.....	9	625	129	8	379	621	1118	1419	1524	551
Jeffersonville, "	.....	7	632	136	1	372	614	1111	1412	1517	544
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	.....	1	633	137	0	371	613	1110	1411	1516	543
Shippingport,	.....	2	635	139	2	369	611	1108	1409	1514	541
Portland,	.....	1	636	140	3	368	610	1107	1408	1513	540
NEW ALBANY, (opposite,) Ia.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Salt River, Ky.	.....	20	656	160	23	348	590	1087	1388	1493	520
West Point,	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Brundenburg,	.....	17	673	177	40	331	573	1070	1371	1476	503
Maukspur, Ia.	.....	1	674	178	41	330	572	1069	1370	1475	502
Leavenworth,	.....	17	691	195	58	313	555	1052	1353	1458	485
Fredonia,	.....	3	694	198	61	310	552	1049	1350	1455	482
Rome,	.....	35	729	233	96	275	517	1014	1315	1420	447
Stevensport, Ky.	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cloverport,	.....	18	747	251	114	257	499	996	1297	1402	429

## 224 ROUTES ON THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

## NAMES OF PLACES.

NAMES OF PLACES.		Distance from Place to Place.							
		From	From	From	From	From	From	From	From
		Pittsburg, Penn.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Louisville, Ken.	Mth. of Ohio Riv.	Memphis, Tenn.	Natchez, Miss.	New Orleans.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hawesville, Ky.	9	756	260	123	248	490	987	1288	1393
Troy, Ia.	16	759	263	126	245	487	984	1285	1390
Rockport, "	16	775	279	142	229	471	968	1269	1374
Owensboro', Ky.	9	784	288	151	220	462	959	1260	1365
<i>Green River,</i> "	27	811	315	178	193	435	932	1233	1338
EVANSVILLE, Ia.	8	819	323	186	185	427	924	1225	1320
Hendersouville, Ky.	10	829	333	196	175	417	914	1215	1320
Mt. Vernon, Ia.	25	834	358	221	150	392	889	1190	1245
Carthage, Ky.	14	808	372	235	136	378	875	1176	1281
<i>Wabash River</i>	6	874	378	241	130	372	869	1170	1275
Raleigh, Ky.	6	880	384	247	124	366	863	1164	1269
SHAWNEETOWN, Ill.	4	884	388	251	120	362	859	1160	1265
Cave-in-Rock,	21	905	409	272	99	341	838	1139	1244
Elizabethtown,	8	913	417	280	91	333	820	1131	1236
Golconda,	12	925	429	292	79	321	818	1119	1224
<i>Cumberland River, Ky.</i>	18	943	447	310	61	303	800	1101	1206
SMITHLAND,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Tennessee River</i>	15	958	462	325	46	288	785	1086	1191
Paducah, Ky.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fort Massac, Ill.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Caledonia,	32	990	494	357	14	256	753	1054	1159
Trinity,	10	1000	504	367	4	246	743	1044	1149
CAIRO, (at Mouth of Ohio R.)	4	1004	508	371	0	242	739	1040	1145
Norfolk, Mo.	5	1009	513	376	5	237	734	1035	1140
COLUMBUS, Ky.	13	1022	526	389	18	224	721	1023	1127
Hickman,	15	1037	541	404	33	209	706	1007	1112
NEW MADRID, Mo.	42	1079	583	446	75	167	664	965	1070
Riddle's Point,	10	1089	593	456	85	157	654	955	1060
Little Prairie,	20	1109	613	476	105	137	634	935	1040
<i>Obion River, Tenn.</i>	29	1138	642	505	134	108	605	906	1011
Ashport,	8	1146	650	513	142	100	597	898	1003
Osceola, Ark.	12	1158	662	525	154	88	585	886	991
Fulton, Tenn.	10	1168	672	535	164	78	575	876	981
<i>Hatchie River</i>	10	1178	682	545	174	68	565	866	971
Randolph, Tenn.	1	1179	683	546	175	67	564	865	970
Greenock, Ark.	33	1212	716	579	208	34	531	832	937
MEMPHIS, Tenn.	34	1246	750	613	242	0	497	798	903
Fort Pickering,	1	1247	751	614	243	1	496	797	902
Norfolk, Miss.	10	1257	761	624	253	11	486	787	892
Commerce,	16	1273	777	640	269	27	470	771	876
Walnut Bend,	21	1294	798	661	290	48	449	750	855
Peyton,	10	1304	808	671	300	58	439	740	845
<i>St. Francis River</i>	14	1318	822	685	314	72	425	726	831
Sterling, Ark.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HELENA,	10	1328	832	695	324	82	415	716	821
Delta, Miss.	10	1338	842	705	334	92	405	706	811
Old Town, Ark.	20	1358	862	725	354	112	385	686	791
Victoria, Miss.	46	1404	908	771	400	158	339	640	745
Montgomery's Point, Miss.	1	1405	909	772	401	159	338	639	744
<i>White River, Ark.</i>	5	1410	914	777	406	164	333	634	739
<i>Arkansas River</i>	14	1424	928	791	420	178	319	620	725
NAPOLEON, Ark.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bolivar, Miss.	12	1436	940	803	432	190	307	608	713
Cypress Bend, Miss.	10	1446	950	813	442	200	297	598	703
Yellow Bend,	16	1462	966	829	458	216	281	582	687

## NAMES OF PLACES.

		Distance from Place to Place.	From Pittsburg, Penn.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Louisville, Ken.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Natchez, Miss.	From New Orleans.	From Mth. Mississippi R.	From St. Louis, Mo.
Columbia, Ark.	27	1489	993	856	485	243	254	555	660	657	
Point Chicot, "	5	1494	998	861	490	248	249	550	655	652	
American Bend, "	20	1514	1018	881	510	268	229	530	635	632	
Egg's Point, Miss.	5	1519	1023	886	515	273	224	525	630	687	
Grand Lake Landing, Ark.	12	1531	1035	898	527	285	212	513	618	699	
Princeton, Miss.	3	1534	1038	901	530	288	209	510	615	702	
Providence, La.	29	1563	1067	930	559	317	180	481	586	731	
Tompkin's Bend, "	15	1578	1082	945	574	332	165	466	571	746	
Milligan's Bend, "	26	1604	1108	971	600	358	139	440	545	772	
Yazoo River, Miss.	20	1624	1128	991	620	378	119	420	525	792	
VICKSBURG,	12	1636	1140	1003	632	390	107	408	513	804	
Warrenton, "	10	1646	1150	1013	642	400	97	348	503	814	
Carthage, La.	9	1655	1159	1022	651	409	88	389	494	823	
Big Black River, Miss.	36	1691	1195	1058	687	445	52	353	458	859	
GRAND GULF,	1	1692	1196	1059	688	446	51	352	457	860	
Bruinsburg,	10	1702	1206	1069	698	456	41	342	447	870	
Rodney,	10	1712	1216	1079	708	466	31	332	437	880	
NATCHEZ,	31	1743	1247	1110	739	497	0	301	406	911	
Vidalia, (opposite,) La.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Homochitto River, Miss.	44	1787	1291	1154	783	541	44	257	362	955	
Fort Adams,	10	1797	1301	1164	793	551	54	247	352	965	
Red River, La.	11	1808	1312	1175	804	562	65	236	341	976	
Tunica Bend, Miss.	33	1841	1345	1208	837	595	98	203	308	1009	
ST. FRANCISVILLE, La.	27	1868	1372	1235	864	622	125	176	281	1036	
Point Coupée, (opposite)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Port Hudson.	11	1879	1383	1246	875	633	136	165	270	1047	
Thomas' Point.	8	1887	1391	1254	883	641	144	157	262	1055	
BATON ROUGE.	17	1904	1408	1271	900	658	161	140	245	1072	
Bruly Landing.	6	1910	1414	1277	906	664	167	134	239	1078	
Iberville Bayou.	9	1919	1423	1286	915	673	176	125	230	1087	
Plaquemine.	8	1927	1431	1294	923	681	184	117	222	1095	
St. Gabriel Church.	10	1937	1441	1304	933	691	194	107	212	1105	
Louisiana Institute.	12	1949	1453	1316	945	703	206	95	200	1117	
Bayou Lafourche.	12	1951	1465	1328	957	715	218	83	188	1129	
DONALDSONVILLE.	1	1962	1466	1329	958	716	219	82	187	1130	
Convent du Sacrament.	12	1974	1478	1341	970	728	231	70	175	1142	
Jefferson College.	4	1978	1482	1345	974	732	235	66	171	1146	
Bonnet Quarre Church.	24	2002	1506	1369	988	756	259	42	147	1170	
Red Church.	16	2018	1522	1385	1014	772	275	26	131	1186	
Carrolton.	20	2038	1542	1405	1034	792	295	6	111	1206	
La Fayette.	4	2042	1546	1409	1038	796	299	2	107	1210	
NEW ORLEANS.	2	2044	1548	1411	1040	798	301	0	105	1212	
Battle Ground.	4	2048	1552	1415	1044	802	305	4	101	1216	
Fort St. Leon.	13	2061	1565	1428	1057	815	318	17	88	1229	
Fort St. Philip.	56	2117	1621	1484	1113	871	374	73	32	1285	
Southeast Pass.	22	2139	1643	1506	1135	893	396	95	10	1307	
BALIZE.	10	2149	1653	1516	1145	903	406	105	0	1317	

(ROUTE 621)

## NAMES OF PLACES.

	Distance From Place to Place.	From The Gulf of Mexico.	From New Orleans.	From Natchez, Miss.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From The Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From St. Louis, Mo.	From Burlington, Iowa.	From Prairie du Chien, Wis.	From Falls of St. Anthony.
Falls of St. Anthony.....	0	2049	1944	1643	1146	904	732	510	248	7
FORT SNELLING.....	7	2042	1937	1636	1139	897	725	503	241	“
<i>St. Peter's River.</i> .....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
<i>Maiden's Rock</i> .....	66	1976	1871	1570	1073	831	659	437	175	73
Lake Pepin.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
PRairie du Chien.....	175	1801	1696	1395	898	656	484	262	0	248
<i>Wisconsin River</i> .....	4	1797	1692	1391	894	652	480	258	4	252
Cassville, Wis.....	25	1772	1667	1366	869	627	455	233	29	277
Peru,.....	21	1751	1646	1345	848	606	434	212	50	298
DUBUQUE, Iowa.....	8	1743	1638	1337	840	598	426	204	58	306
<i>Fever River</i> , Ill.....	17	1726	1621	1320	823	581	409	187	75	323
Bellview, Iowa.....	7	1719	1614	1313	816	574	402	180	82	330
Savannah, Ill.....	19	1700	1595	1294	797	555	383	161	101	349
Charleston, “.....	2	1698	1593	1292	795	553	381	159	103	351
Lyons, “.....	15	1683	1578	1277	780	538	366	144	118	366
New York, “.....	2	1681	1576	1275	778	536	364	142	120	368
Albany, “.....	7	1674	1569	1268	771	529	357	135	127	375
ROCK ISLAND.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rock Island City.....	52	1622	1517	1216	719	477	305	83	179	427
<i>Rock River</i> , Ill.....	1	1621	1516	1215	718	476	304	82	180	428
Davenport, (opposite,) Iowa.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bloomington, “.....	27	1594	1489	1188	691	449	277	55	207	455
New Boston, Ill.....	23	1571	1466	1165	668	426	254	32	230	478
Oquawka,.....	19	1552	1447	1146	649	407	235	13	249	497
BURLINGTON, Iowa.....	13	1539	1434	1133	636	394	222	0	262	510
Madison, “.....	22	1517	1412	1111	614	372	200	22	284	532
Moutrose, “.....	9	1508	1403	1102	605	363	191	31	293	541
Nauvoo, Ill.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Keokuk, Iowa.....	12	1496	1391	1090	593	351	179	43	305	553
<i>Des Moines River</i> .....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Warsaw, Ill.....	4	1492	1387	1086	589	347	175	47	309	557
Quincy, “.....	34	1458	1353	1052	555	313	141	81	343	591
Hannibal, Mo.....	13	1445	1340	1039	542	300	128	94	356	604
Louisiana, “.....	20	1425	1320	1019	522	280	108	114	376	624
Clarksville, “.....	11	1414	1309	1008	511	269	97	125	387	635
Hamburg, Ill.....	15	1399	1294	993	496	254	82	140	402	650
<i>Illinois River</i> .....	41	138	1253	952	455	213	41	181	443	691
Grafton, Ill.....	2	1356	1251	950	453	211	39	183	445	693
ALTON, “.....	19	1337	1232	931	434	192	20	202	464	712
<i>Missouri River</i> .....	2	1335	1230	929	432	190	18	204	466	714
ST. LOUIS, Mo.....	18	1317	1212	911	414	172	0	222	484	732
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	9	1308	1203	902	405	163	9	231	493	741
Harrisonville, Ill.....	19	1289	1184	883	386	144	28	250	512	760
Herculaneum, Mo.....	2	1287	1182	881	384	142	30	252	514	762
Selma,.....	4	1283	1178	877	380	138	34	256	518	766
St. Genevieve, “.....	25	1238	1153	852	355	113	59	281	543	791
<i>Kuskaskia River</i> , Ill.....	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Chester, “.....	16	1242	1137	836	339	97	75	297	559	807
Bainbridge, Mo.....	45	1197	1092	791	294	52	120	342	604	852
Cape Girardeau, “.....	12	1185	1080	779	282	40	132	354	616	864
Commerce, “.....	12	1173	1068	767	270	28	144	366	628	876
CAIRO, (at Mouth of Ohio R.)	28	1145	1040	739	242	0	172	394	656	904

# DISTANCES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,

FROM

Bancroft Library

## COUNCIL BLUFFS TO THE GULF OF MEXICO (ROUTE 622)

NAMES OF PLACES.		Distance from Place to Place.	From Council Bluffs.	From Gulf of Mexico.	From New Orleans.	From Natchez, Miss.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From St. Louis, Mo.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Pittsburg, Penn.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.....	0	0	2002	1897	1596	1099	857	685	1175	1671	
Bellview Trading-house .....	40	40	1962	1857	1556	1059	817	645	1135	1631	
<i>Platte River.</i> .....	12	52	1950	1845	1544	1047	805	638	1123	1619	
Five-barrel Island.....	15	67	1935	1830	1529	1032	790	618	1108	1604	
Upper Oven Island.....	12	79	1923	1818	1517	1020	778	606	1096	1592	
Lower Oven Island .....	4	83	1919	1814	1513	1016	774	602	1092	1588	
Fair Sun Island .....	23	106	1896	1791	1490	993	751	579	1069	1565	
<i>Little Nemahaw River.</i> .....	16	122	1880	1775	1474	997	735	563	1053	1549	
<i>Nishnebotna River.</i> .....	12	134	1868	1763	1462	965	723	551	1041	1537	
<i>Grand Nemahaw River.</i> .....	25	159	1848	1738	1437	940	688	526	1016	1512	
<i>Wolf River.</i> .....	18	177	1825	1720	1419	922	680	508	998	1494	
<i>Mouth of Nodaway River.</i> .....	16	193	1809	1704	1403	906	664	492	982	1478	
St. Joseph.....	14	207	1795	1690	1389	892	650	478	968	1464	
Weston .....	60	267	1735	1630	1329	832	590	418	908	1404	
FORT LEVENWORTH.....	7	274	1728	1623	1322	825	583	411	901	1397	
<i>Little Platte River.</i> .....	20	294	1708	1603	1302	805	563	391	881	1377	
<i>Kansas River Landing.</i> .....	10	304	1698	1593	1292	795	553	381	871	1367	
INDEPENDENCE, Mo. ....	12	316	1686	1581	1280	783	541	369	859	1355	
Liberty Landing .....	3	319	1688	1578	1277	780	538	366	856	1352	
Sibley.....	21	340	1662	1557	1256	759	517	345	835	1331	
Camden.....	19	359	1643	1538	1237	740	498	326	816	1312	
LEXINGTON.....	18	377	1625	1520	1219	722	480	308	798	1294	
<i>Grand River.</i> .....	50	427	1575	1470	1169	672	430	258	748	1244	
Chariton .....	20	447	1555	1450	1149	652	410	238	728	1224	
BOONVILLE .....	30	477	1525	1420	1119	622	380	208	698	1194	
Franklin, (opposite) .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Rockport.....	10	487	1515	1410	1109	612	370	198	688	1184	
Mt. Vernon.....	10	497	1505	1400	1099	602	360	188	678	1174	
Marion.....	17	514	1488	1383	1082	585	343	171	661	1157	
JEFFERSON CITY.....	16	530	1472	1367	1066	569	327	155	645	1141	
<i>Osage River.</i> .....	10	540	1462	1357	1056	559	317	145	635	1131	
Pinckney.....	51	591	1411	1306	1005	508	266	94	584	1080	
Griswold, (opposite) .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Newport .....	8	599	1403	1298	997	500	258	86	576	1072	
ST. CHARLES.....	48	647	1355	1250	949	452	210	88	528	1024	
<i>Mouth of Missouri River.</i> .....	20	667	1335	1230	929	432	190	18	508	1004	

# CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## MAINE.

### CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL.

From Portland—			50
To Sebago Pond .....	20	1	30
Long Pond.....	9	1	30

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### BOW CANAL.

Around Bow Falls, Merrimac River.....	3	4	m. l.
CANAL, br'd Hookset Falls..	1	8	"
" " Amoskeag "	1	"	
" " Union "	9	"	
" " Seawell's "	1	4	"

## VERMONT.

### BELLOWS FALLS CANAL....1-2 m. l.

There are two others, designed to overcome obstructions in the Connecticut River.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### MIDDLESEX CANAL.

Boston to Lowell.....	27	m. l.
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### HAMPSHIRE & HAMPDEN CANAL.

Connecticut Line to Northampton.....	22	m. l.
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### BLACKSTONE CANAL.

Providence to Worcester.....	45	m. l.
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### MONTAGUE CANAL.

Around Falls in Connecticut River.....	3	m. l.
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### SOUTH HADLEY CANAL.

Around Falls at S. Hadley, Connecticut River.....	2	m. l.
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## RHODE ISLAND.

### BLACKSTONE CANAL.

Providence to Worcester.....	45	m. l.
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## CONNECTICUT.

### FARMINGTON CANAL.

From New Haven to the n'th line of the State .....	56	m. l.
See Hampshire and Hampden Canal, Mass.		

### ENFIELD CANAL.

Connecticut River .....	5	1	m. l.
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## NEW YORK.

### ERIE CANAL.

From ALBANY—			364
To Port Schuyler .....	6	358	
West Troy .....	1	357	
Junction Champlain Canal.	2	355	
Cohoes .....	1	354	
Lower Aqueduct.....	3	351	
Willow Springs.....	6	345	
Upper Aqueduct.....	7	338	
SCHEECTADY.....	4	334	
Rotterdam .....	9	325	
Philip's Locks .....	5	320	
Amsterdam .....	3	317	
Schoharie Creek .....	5	312	
Smithtown .....	2	310	
Fultonville .....	3	307	
Big Nose .....	7	300	
Spraker's Basin .....	2	298	
CANAJOHARIE .....	3	295	
Fort Plain .....	8	242	
St. Johnsville .....	5	287	
East Canada Creek .....	4	283	
Indian Castle .....	2	281	
LITTLE FALLS .....	5	276	
Herkimer .....	7	269	
Frankfort .....	6	263	
UTICA, (Jun. Chenango C.)	9	254	
Whitesboro .....	4	250	
Rome, (Junc. Black R. C.)	11	239	
Wood Creek Aqueduct .....	2	237	
Hawley's Basin .....	2	235	
New London .....	3	232	
Higgins, (Junction Oneida Lake Canal) .....	4	228	
Oneida Creek .....	5	223	
Canastota .....	5	218	
New Boston .....	4	214	
Chittenango .....	3	211	
Kirkville .....	5	206	
Manlius .....	4	202	
SYRACUSE, (Junc. Oswego Canal) .....	9	193	
Geddes .....	2	191	
Camillus .....	6	185	
Canton .....	5	180	
Jordan .....	6	174	
Weedsport .....	6	168	
Port Byron .....	3	165	
MONTEZUMA, (Junc. Cayuga and Seneca Canal) .....	6	159	
Clyde .....	11	148	
Lock Berlin .....	5	143	
LYONS .....	4	139	
Lockville .....	6	133	
Port Gibson .....	4	129	
PALMYRA .....	5	124	
Wayneport .....	7	117	

Fairport.....	5	252	112	New Bridge.....	8	13	25
Pittsford.....	7	259	105	Phoenix.....	4	17	21
ROCHESTER, (Junc. Gen- esee Valley Canal).....	10	269	95	Fulton.....	10	27	11
Brockway's.....	10	279	85	Braddock's Rapid.....	4	31	7
Adams' Basin.....	5	284	80	Oswego.....	7	38	0
BROCKPORT.....	5	289	75	CHEMUNG CANAL.			
Holley.....	5	294	70	From Seneca Lake—.....	0	0	33
Hulberton.....	4	298	66	To Havana.....	0	4	29
ALBION.....	6	304	60	Millport.....	6	10	23
Eagle Harbor.....	3	307	57	FAIRPORT.....	7	17	16
Knowlesville.....	4	311	53	Elmira.....	6	23	10
Medina.....	4	315	49	Corning.....	10	33	0
Middleport.....	6	321	43	Feeder, (Chemung Canal.)			
Gosport.....	5	326	38	FAIRPORT.....	0	17	16
LOCKPORT.....	7	333	31	Miller's Basin.....	7	24	9
Pendleton.....	7	340	24	Head of Feeder.....	7	31	2
Tonawanda.....	12	352	12	Corning.....	2	33	0
BLACK ROCK.....	9	361	3	CROOKED LAKE CANAL.			
Buffalo.....	3	364	0	From Dresden—.....	0	0	8

## CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

From Albany—.....	0	0	73	To Penn Yan.....	0	7	1
To WEST TROY.....	0	7	66	Crooked Lake.....	1	8	0
Junction.....	2	9	64	GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.			
WATERFORD.....	3	12	61	From Rochester—.....	0	0	52
Mechanicsville.....	8	20	53	To Scottsville.....	0	12	40
Stillwater Village.....	4	24	49	Sackett's Basin.....	10	22	30
Schuylerville.....	12	36	37	MT. MORRIS.....	15	37	15
Fort Miller.....	5	41	32	Shaker Settlement.....	4	41	11
Fort Edward.....	8	49	24	DANSVILLE.....	11	52	0
Glenn's Falls Feeder.....	2	51	22	DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.			
Smith's Basin.....	6	57	16	From Eddyville—.....	0	0	108
Fort Ann.....	4	61	12	To Greenkill.....	0	1	107
Comstock's Landing.....	4	65	8	Hornbeck's Bridge.....	1	2	106
WHITEHALL.....	8	73	0	Head of Pond.....	1	3	105

## CHENANGO CANAL.

From Utica—.....	0	0	97	Rosedale.....	2	6	102
To Clinton.....	0	9	88	Marble Quarries.....	2	8	100
Deansville.....	5	14	83	Mechanicsville.....	1	9	99
Oriskany Falls.....	5	19	78	Hasbrouk's Basin.....	1	10	98
Boucksville.....	5	24	73	Allegerville.....	3	13	95
HAMILTON.....	6	30	67	Stonykill Aqueduct.....	3	16	92
Sherburne.....	11	41	56	Port Jackson.....	1	17	91
North Norwich.....	4	45	52	Middleport.....	4	21	87
Norwich.....	6	51	46	Port Benjamin.....	3	24	84
OXFORD.....	9	60	37	Ellenville.....	4	28	80
Hayne's Mill.....	10	70	27	Penny's Basin.....	4	32	76
Green.....	4	74	23	Philipsport.....	2	34	74
Forks.....	8	82	15	Beatysburg.....	2	36	72
Port Crane.....	7	89	8	Sneed's Basin.....	5	41	67
BINGHAMTON.....	8	97	0	Brownville.....	3	44	64

## CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

From Montezuma—.....	0	0	21	Neversink Aqueduct.....	5	52	56
To Seneca River.....	0	5	16	Port Jarvis.....	8	60	48
Seneca Falls.....	5	10	11	Bolton.....	4	64	44
Waterloo.....	4	14	7	Tucker's Aqueduct.....	7	71	37
GENEVA.....	7	21	0	Craigsville.....	4	75	33
Lateral Canal to E. Cayuga Village.....	2	23		Barryville.....	4	79	29

## OSWEGO CANAL.

From SYRACUSE—.....	0	0	38	Pennsylvania Section.			
To SALINA.....	0	2	36	Mouth of Lackawaxen.....	1	84	24
Liverpool.....	3	5	33	Rowlandville.....	5	89	19

Jones' Rift.....	4	100	8
Newcastle.....	1	101	7
Beach Flat.....	3	104	4
HONESDALE.....	4	108	0

## NEW JERSEY.

## MORRIS CANAL.

From Jersey City—	0	0	102
To NEWARK.....	0	10	92
Bloomfield.....	7	17	85
PATERSON.....	8	25	77
Little Falls.....	5	30	72
Beavertown.....	6	36	66
Montville.....	4	40	62
Boonton, (Jersey Iron-w'ks)	2	42	60
Rockaway.....	6	48	54
Dover.....	4	52	50
Drakesville.....	7	59	43
Feeder, (Hopatcong Lake).....	3	62	40
Stanhope.....	2	64	38
Old Andover.....	2	66	36
Saxon's Falls.....	3	69	33
Hackettstown.....	4	73	29
Andersontown.....	7	80	22
Port Colden.....	3	83	19
Washington.....	2	85	17
New Village.....	7	92	10
Greenwich.....	6	98	0
Green's Pond.....	0	98	4
Delaware River.....	2	100	1
EASTON, Pa.....	1	102	0

## DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

From NEW BRUNSWICK—	0	0	43
To Boundbrook.....	0	7	36
Millstone.....	5	12	31
Griggstown.....	7	19	24
Rocky Hill.....	2	21	22
Kingston.....	2	23	20
Williamsburg.....	3	26	17
TRENTON.....	11	37	6
Bordentown.....	6	43	0

This Canal has a navigable feeder, 23 miles long, extending from Trenton to Saxtonsboro, on the Delaware riv.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

## Central Division.

From Columbia—	0	0	312
To Marietta.....	0	3	309
Bainbridge.....	6	9	303
Falmouth.....	4	13	299
Middletown.....	4	17	295
High Spire T.....	3	20	292
HARRISBURG.....	6	26	286
Blue Mountain Gap.....	5	31	281
Dauphin.....	3	34	278
Duncan's Island.....	7	41	271
Newport.....	10	51	261
Millerstown.....	8	59	253
Thompsonstown.....	5	64	248
Mexico.....	7	71	241

Mifflintown.....	4	75	237
Lewistown.....	14	89	223
Waynesburg.....	14	103	209
Aughwick Falls.....	12	115	197
Huntingdon.....	17	132	180
Petersburg.....	7	139	173
Alexandria.....	7	146	166
Water Street.....	2	148	164
Yellow Springs.....	11	159	153
Frankstown.....	10	169	143
HOLLIDAYSBURG.....	3	172	146
<i>Alleghany &amp; Portage RR.</i>			
Summit.....	11	183	129
Wilmore.....	12	195	117
Summer Hill.....	3	198	114
Johnstown.....	10	208	104
<i>Western Division.</i>			
Laurel Hill Gap.....	6	214	98
Lockport.....	10	224	88
Chesnut Hill.....	5	229	83
Blairsville.....	8	237	75
Saltzburg.....	16	253	59
Warrentown.....	12	265	47
Leechburg.....	10	275	37
Alleghany Aqueduct.....	3	278	34
Freeport.....	2	280	32
Tarentum.....	13	293	19
Sharpsburg.....	12	305	7
PITTSBURG.....	7	312	0

*Susquehanna Division*

Diverges from the main line at Duncan's Island, 15 miles above Harrisburg, and extends to Northumberland, 40 miles.

*West Branch Division*

Extends from Northumberland to Farrandsville, 75 miles, to the bituminous coal region.

*North Branch Division*

Extends from Northumberland to Lackawanna, 73 miles, reaching into the anthracite coal region.

*Delaware Division*

Extends from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles,—canal chiefly used for the transportation of coal.

*The Beaver Division, Erie Extension, &c.,*

Continue the line of Canal from Pittsburg to Erie, a distance of 136 m.

## SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Canals and Locks, producing slack water navigation—from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, 108 miles.

## LEHIGH NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Like the Schuylkill Navigation Co., is used for a descending navigation,—from the Great Falls to Easton distance, 84 miles.

## UNION CANAL

Extends from Reading to Middle-town, on the Susquehanna river; distance, 82 miles.

## SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

Extends from Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, Susquehanna river, to Havre de Grace, Md.; distance, 45 miles.

## DELAWARE.

## CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From Delaware City to Back Creek, Md.; distance, 14 miles.

## MARYLAND.

## CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Completed from Georgetown, D. C., to Hancock, 136 miles. At the south end it has been extended to Alexandria, a distance of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

## VIRGINIA.

## JAMES RIVER CANAL

Extends along the river from Richmond to Lynchburg; distance, 146 miles.

## DISMAL SWAMP CANAL

Extends from Deep Creek to Joice's Creek, a branch of Pascotank river, entering Albemarle sound, N.C.—23 miles long.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## WELDON CANAL

Extends around the falls of the Roanoke, from Weldon to Blakely,—length, 12 miles.

CLUBFOOT AND HARLAW CANAL,  
Near Beaufort .....  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. l.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## SANTEE CANAL

Extends from Charleston to Santee river, 22 miles.

## WINYAW CANAL,

From Winyaw bay to a branch of Santee river,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The navigation of the Catawba river has been improved by 5 short canals, having an aggregate length of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## GEORGIA.

## BRUNSWICK CANAL

Extends from Brunswick to the Altamaha river, 12 miles.

## ALABAMA.

## MUSCLE SHOALS CANAL

Is designed to overcome an obstruction in the Tennessee river—length,  $35\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

## HUNTSVILLE CANAL.

From Huntsville to Triania, on Tennessee river,—length, 16 miles.

## LOUISIANA.

## BARATARIA CANAL.

It extends from New Orleans to Bayou Terre Bonne,—21 miles of canal, and 25 of lake and stream navigation.

## LAKE VERRET CANAL

Extends from La Fourche Bayou to Lake Verret, 9 miles.

## ORLEANS BANK CANAL

Extends from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, a distance of 6 miles.

## KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and sufficiently capacious for the passage of the largest steamboats, which cannot pass the Rapids, except in the seasons of high floods.

*Kentucky River Navigation,**Licking River Navigation, and**Green River Navigation,*

Are improvements in the above rivers, by means of locks and dams.

## OHIO.

## OHIO CANAL.

From Cleveland—	0	0	309
To Rathbun's Lock.....	0	5	304
Mill Creek .....	4	9	300
Tinker's Creek.....	4	13	296
Pinery Feeder.....	4	17	292
Boston .....	4	21	288
Peninsula .....	3	24	285
Niles.....	6	30	279
Old Portage.....	2	32	277
North Akron.....	5	37	272
South Akron.....	1	38	271
New Portage.....	6	44	265
Wolf Creek Lock.....	3	47	262

Clinton.....	5	52	257	Walhonding (town) .....	3	18	7
Fulton.....	4	56	253	Cummings' Bridge.....	3	21	4
Wellman's Mills.....	5	61	248	Mohican Dam.....	2	23	2
Massillon.....	4	65	244	ROCHESTER .....	2	25	0
Navarre and Bethlehem.....	6	71	238				
Bolivar .....	9	80	229				
Zoar .....	3	83	226	HOCKING CANAL.			
Jennings' Bridge.....	3	86	223	From Carroll—	0	0	56
Dover.....	7	93	216	To Lancaster.....	0	9	47
Lockport.....	4	97	212	Reams' Mills.....	5	14	42
Newcastle .....	2	99	210	Rush Creek .....	2	16	40
Trenton.....	4	103	206	Green's Mill.....	6	22	34
Gnadenhutten .....	5	108	201	Hocking Falls.....	5	27	29
Port Washington .....	4	112	197	Logan.....	1	28	28
Newcomerstown.....	6	118	191	Pattonsville.....	6	34	22
Evansburg .....	4	122	187	Seven-mile Run.....	2	36	20
Lewisville .....	10	132	177	Nelsonville.....	5	41	15
Roscoe.....	3	135	174	Monday Creek .....	3	44	12
Adams' Mill .....	10	145	164	Channcey .....	5	49	7
Webbsport.....	4	149	160	ATHENS .....	7	56	0
Hartford's.....	3	152	157				
Frazersburg.....	3	155	154	MIAMI CANAL.			
Nashport.....	6	161	148	From Cincinnati—	0	0	66
Licking Dam .....	5	165	143	To Lockland.....	0	12	54
Lickingtown .....	4	170	139	Hamilton Side-cut .....	16	28	38
Newark .....	6	176	133	Middletown .....	13	41	25
Granville Feeder .....	5	181	128	Franklin .....	6	47	19
Hebron.....	4	185	124	Miamisburg.....	6	53	13
Licking Summit .....	4	189	120	Carrollton .....	3	56	10
Millersport .....	2	191	118	Alexandria .....	1	57	9
Baltimore .....	5	196	113	DAYTON.....	8	65	1
Havensport.....	6	202	107	In and out of Hamilton			
Carroll .....	2	204	105	Basin.....	1	66	0
Lockville.....	2	206	103				
Waterloo .....	3	209	100	MIAMI CANAL EXTENSION.			
Rayneysport .....	5	214	95	From Dayton—	0	0	115
Lockbourne .....	7	221	88	To Tippecanoe .....	0	14	101
Holmes' Landing .....	3	224	85	Troy .....	7	21	94
Millport and Bloomfield.....	4	228	81	Piqua .....	9	30	85
Circleville.....	8	236	73	Loramie's Feeder .....	3	33	32
Westfall.....	5	241	68	Lockport .....	3	36	79
Yellowbud .....	5	246	63	Newport .....	12	48	67
Deer Creek .....	4	250	59	Berlin .....	5	53	62
Andersonville .....	2	252	57	Minster .....	3	56	59
Clinton Mills .....	4	256	53	Bremen .....	3	4	56
Chillicothe .....	2	258	51	St. Mary's Feeder .....	5	5	50
Tomlinson's .....	6	264	45	St. Mary's .....	5	7	48
Stony Creek .....	3	267	42	Deep Cut .....	13	80	35
Head of Big Bottom .....	2	269	40	JUNCTION.....	35	115	0
Sharonville.....	7	276	33				
Waverly .....	4	280	29	* See Wabash and Erie Canal, Ia.			
Trimble's Bridge .....	3	283	26				
Jasper.....	3	286	23				
Howard's Lock .....	5	291	18	WARREN COUNTY CANAL.			
Cutter's Station .....	3	294	15	From Lebanon—	0	0	19
Brush Creek .....	7	301	8	To Whitehill's Mills .....	0	4	15
PORTSMOUTH.....	8	309	0	Union Village Landing.....	4	8	11

## WALHONDING CANAL.

From Roscoe—	0	0	25
To Crooked Run Bridge ...	0	2	23
Walhonding Dam .....	4	6	19
Warsaw .....	2	8	17
Darling's Bridge .....	3	11	14
Butler's Lower Crossing .....	2	13	12
Butler's Upper Crossing .....	2	15	10

## SIDNEY FEEDER.

From Lockport—	0	0	13
To Sidney .....	0	8	5
PORT JEFFERSON.....	5	13	0

## ST. MARY'S FEEDER.

From St. Mary's Feeder—	0	0	11
To East Bank.....	0	3	8
Montezuma .....	7	10	1
CELINA .....	1	11	0

## MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENT.

From Dresden—	0	0	91
To Simm's Creek	0	6	85
Zanesville	10	16	75
Taylorville and Duncan's Falls	10	26	65
Rokeby and Eagleport	10	36	55
M'Connellsville and Malta	7	43	48
Windsor	10	53	38
Luke's Chute	5	58	33
Beverly and Waterford	10	68	23
Lowell	11	79	12
Devoll's	7	86	5
MARIETTA and HARMAR	5	91	0

## INDIANA.

## WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

From Manhattan, Ohio—	0	0	88
To Toledo	0	4	84
Port Miami	8	12	76
Maumee City	1	13	75
Waterville	5	18	70
Otsego	7	25	63
Providence	5	30	58
Damascus	6	36	52
Napoleon	8	44	44
Florida	8	52	36
Independence	5	57	31
DEFIANCE	4	61	27
Junction	9	70	18
Reservoir	11	81	7
Antwerp	3	84	4
State Line	4	88	0

*Indiana Division.*

State Line	0	0	142
Indiana City, In.	0	3	140
Fairport	2	5	138
Lewiston	3	8	135
FORT WAYNE	12	20	123
Aboit�	12	32	111
Huntington	16	48	95

Utica	9	57	86
La Gros	5	62	81
Wabash	6	68	75
Peru	15	83	60
Lewisburg	8	91	52
LOGANSPORT	8	99	44
Amsterdam	9	108	35
Lockport	6	114	29
Carrollton	6	120	23
DELPHI	5	125	18
Americus	8	133	10
LA FAYETTE	10	143	0

## WHITEWATER CANAL.

From Lawrenceburg—	0	0	68
To Hardingsburg	0	2	65
Elizabethtown	3	6	62
Harrison	8	14	54
New Trenton	6	20	48
BROOKVILLE	11	31	37
Laurel City	14	45	23
Connersville	10	55	13
CAMBRIDGE	13	68	0

## ILLINOIS.

## ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

From CHICAGO—	0	0	100
To Canalport	0	4	96
Summit	8	12	88
Des Plaines	19	22	78
Keepotaw	5	27	73
Lockport	5	32	68
JOLIET	6	38	62
Dupage River	10	48	52
Dresden	4	52	48
Morrisiana	9	61	39
Clarkson	4	65	35
Marseilles	12	77	23
Ottawa	8	85	15
Utica	9	94	6
LA SALLE	4	98	2
Peru	2	100	0

THE RATES AT WHICH  
FOREIGN MONEY OR CURRENCY  
IS TAKEN AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

Franc of France and Belgium.....	\$0.18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Newfoundland, and Canada.....	\$4.00
Florin of Netherlands..	0.40 $\frac{1}{10}$	Pagoda of India.....	1.84
do. of Southern States		Real Vellon of Spain.....	0.05
of Germany.....	0.40	do. Plate of Spain.....	0.10
Guilder of Netherlands..	0.40	Rupee of British India .....	0.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livre Tournois of France	0.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Specie Dollar of Denmark	1.05
Lira of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom.....	0.16	Rix Dollar or Thaler of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany.....	0.69
Lira of Sardinia.....	0.18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Rix Dollar of Bremen.....	0.78 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. of Tuscany.....	0.16	Rouble, silver, of Russia..	0.75
Milrea of Portugal.....	1.12	Specie Dollar of Sweden and Norway.....	1.06
do. of Azores.....	0.83 $\frac{1}{3}$	Florin of Austria .....	0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marc Banco of Hamburg	0.35	Ducat of Naples.....	0.80
Pound Sterling of Great Britain.....	4.84	Ounce of Sicily.....	2.40
Pound Sterling of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,		Tale of China.....	1.48
		Leghorn Livres.....	0.16

CURRENCIES BY USAGE,

*When a Consular Certificate of the real value or Rate of Exchange is not attached to the Invoice.*

Current Marc.....	\$0.28
Crown of Tuscany.....	1.05
Florin of Prussia.....	0.22 $\frac{1}{3}$
do. of Basle.....	0.41
Florence Livre.....	0.15
Geneva Livre.....	0.21
Jamaica Pound.....	5.00
Leghorn Dollar.....	0.90
Livre of Catalonia.....	0.53 $\frac{1}{3}$

Livre of Neufchatel.....	\$0.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paper Rouble varies from 4 roubles 65 copecks to 4 roubles 84 copecks to the dollar.	
Rix Dollar of Saxony.....	0.69
do. Rhenish .....	0.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swiss Livre.....	0.27
Scuda of Malta.....	0.40
Turkish Piastre.....	0.05

VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD COINS IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Sovereigns of Gr. Britain	\$4.83
Doubloons, Spanish.....	16.00
do. Patriot.....	15.60

Napoleons.....	\$3.83
10 Thalers.....	7.82
10 Guilders.....	4.00

VALUE OF AMERICAN COIN IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.

*English—Sterling.*

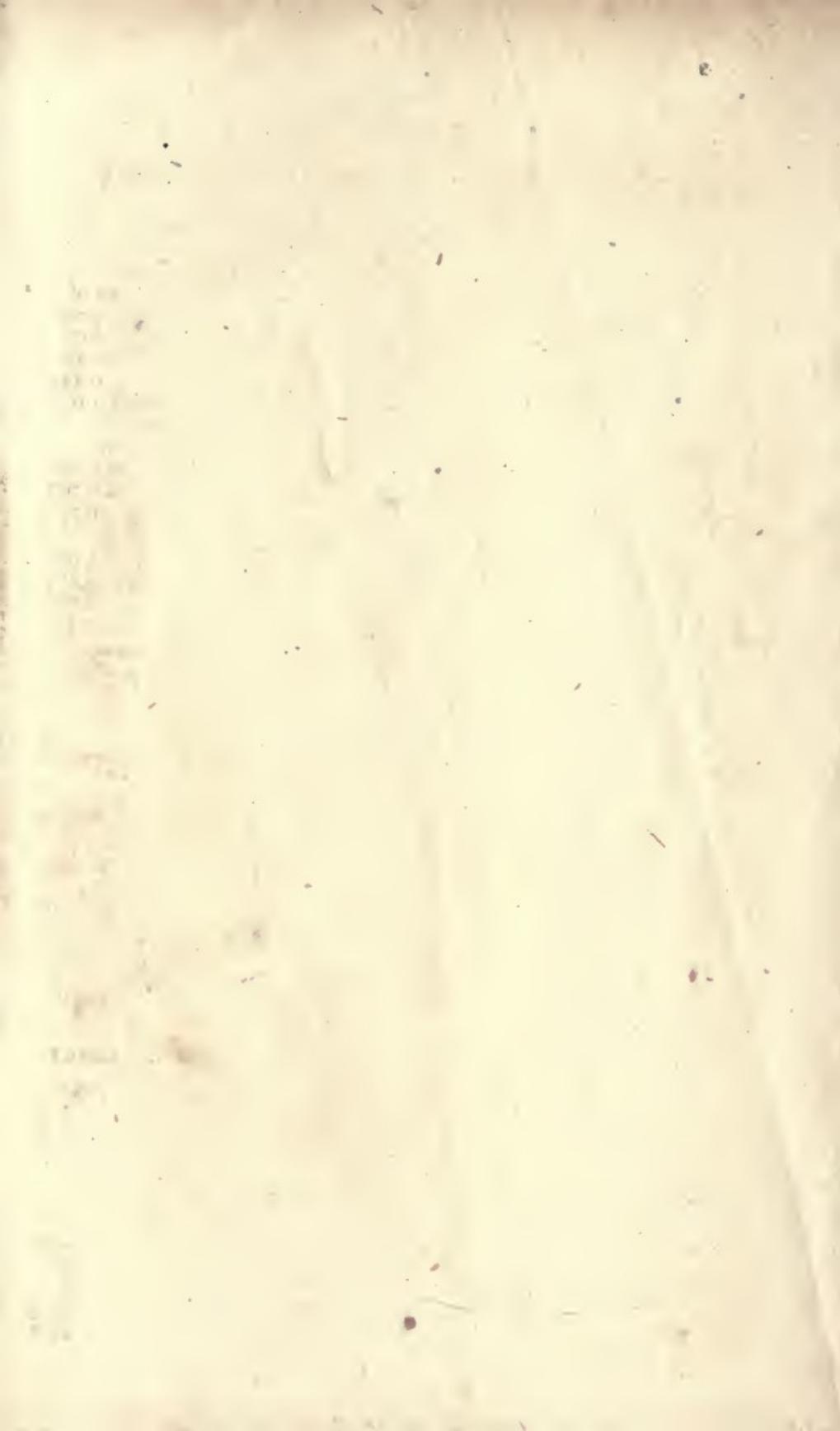
	s.	d.
One dollar	4	6 1-2
Half a dollar	2	3 1-4
25 cent piece	1	1 5-8
10 cent piece	0	5 1-2
5 cent piece	0	2 3-4

*French.*

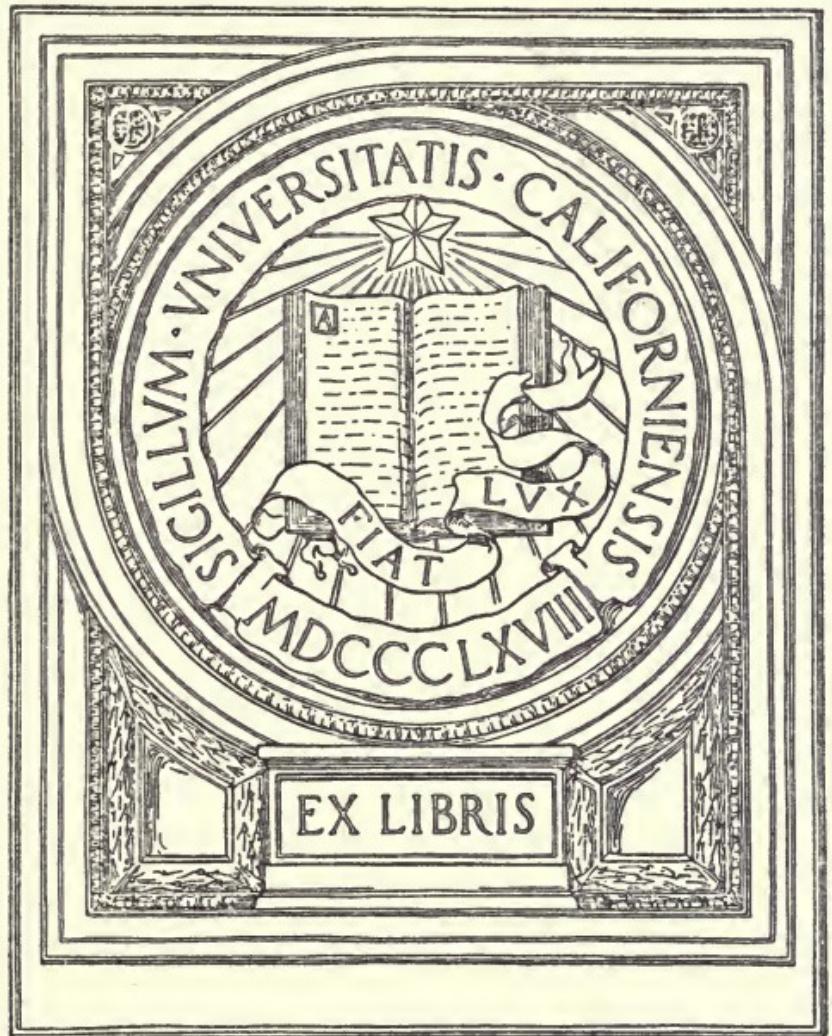
	fr.	sous.
One dollar	5	7
Half a dollar	2	13
25 cent piece	1	6 3-4
10 cent piece	0	10 6-8
5 cent piece	0	5 3-8

*German.*

	guild.	stiv.
One dollar	2	12
Half a dollar	1	6
25 cent piece	0	12
10 cent piece	0	4 7-8
5 cent piece	0	2 3-8



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